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HISTORY
OF
BROOME COUNTY

New York

*WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF
SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS*

EDITED BY

H. P. ^{Perry} SMITH

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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INTRODUCTORY.

WHILE it may seem to the uninitiated a task involving but little difficulty to prepare for publication a work no more comprehensive in character than this volume, and containing merely a history of a single county, still it is not out of place here to assure all such readers that the task is one involving a vast amount of labor and research, watchful care, untiring patience, and fair discrimination. This need not be said to any person who has had experience in similar work. In attempting the production of a creditable history of Broome county the publishers and the editor did not underestimate the difficulties of this task, and came to it fully imbued with both a clear idea of its magnitude and determination to execute it in such a manner that it should receive the general commendations of all into whose hands it should fall. It is believed that this purpose has been substantially carried out, and that, while a perfect historical work has never yet been published, this one will be found to contain so few imperfections that the most critical readers will be satisfied.

It is the general plan of the publishers in the production of county histories to secure, as far as possible, local assistance in preparing the work, either as writers, or for the purpose of revising all manuscripts; the consequence being that the work bears a local character that could not otherwise be secured, and, moreover, comes from the press far more complete and perfect than could possibly be the case were it entrusted entirely to the hands of a comparative stranger to the locality treated of. In carrying out this plan in this county the editor has found such generous co-operation and assistance that to merely mention all those who have liberally aided in the work is impossible; the satisfaction of having contributed to a desirable public work must be their reward. But we cannot pass unnoticed the names of a few who have given most generously of their labor and time towards the consummation of the work: To M. R. Hulce, of Deposit, for the use of a large amount of material bearing upon the history of the towns of Deposit, Windsor and Sanford, and the revision of the manuscript of those towns; to the Rev. C. E. Taylor, of Whitney's Point, for the use of his accumulated materials, newspaper sketches, etc., relating to the history of the towns of Triangle, Lisle, Barker and Nanticoke, and revision of manuscripts; to Judge Benjamin N. Loomis for aid in preparing and revising

the chapter upon the legal profession ; to Dr. John E. Orton for similar aid on the chapter devoted to the medical profession ; to Dr. Charles McCall for preparation of matter relative to the dental profession ; to Henry E. Allen for preparation of the chapter on secret societies ; to the press of the county at large for use of newspaper files and other materials ; to Homer D. L. Sweet, of Syracuse, for his extensive researches in the public offices at Albany and elsewhere, and the preparation of the chapter on the early land titles of this county, a work for which he is eminently well qualified ; to E. S. Watson for the chapter on the military history of the county ; to M. W. Scott for revision and additions to the records of schools in Binghamton ; and many others, mention of whom is impossible, who have freely given their aid in the various towns where they reside.

With these brief and necessarily inadequate acknowledgments, and a modest degree of confidence, the work is commended to its readers by the publishers and

THE EDITOR.

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HISTORY OF BROOME COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

FROM THE DISCOVERY TO 1683.

Exploration and Settlement of the Atlantic Coast and the Hudson River—Claims of Different Nations to First Discovery—The Voyage of Columbus—Foundation of the Claims of England and France—Dutch Settlements and their Commercial Enterprise—The Dutch West India Company and its Grants—Unpopular Directors and their Policies—A Wholesale Grant to the Duke of York and its Consequences—The Dutch Regain their Possessions—The Peace of 1674—The English Again in Power—Governor Dongan and the First Assembly—New York at the Head in the Struggle for Liberty.

IT is now scarcely four hundred years since the occurrence of the event which began the civilization of the American continent by the race who are now its chief inhabitants; and during the ages that passed before that event no grander country in all respects ever awaited the coming of civilization and enlightenment. With climate and soil diversified between almost the widest extremes; with thousands of miles of ocean shores indented by magnificent harbors to welcome the world's commerce; with many of the largest rivers of the earth intersecting and draining its territory; with a system of lakes of an extent entitling them to the name of seas; with mountains, hills and valleys laden with the richest minerals, exhaustless fuel and oil; and with scenery unequaled in the world for grandeur, it needed only the coming of the Caucasian

to transform a continent of wilderness into the free, enlightened republic which is to-day the wonder and the admiration of the civilized world.

Although it is not quite four hundred years since the voyage of Christopher Columbus to these shores, yet it is quite well settled that he was preceded many years by representatives of civilization. The historians of Wales put forth the claims that America was discovered in the twelfth century by Madoc, a Welsh prince, who, after making several voyages to the great western land, was lost, with all of his crew. This claim is merely traditionary.

The claim of the Norwegians is based upon much stronger evidence. Eric emigrated from Iceland to Greenland in the year 986 and founded a settlement. In the year 1000, Leif, a son of Eric, embarked

with a crew on a voyage of discovery. He sailed southwestward and discovered land. Following along the coast he finally entered a bay, where he remained through the winter, naming the region Vinland. In 1007, Thorfinn made a voyage from Greenland to Vinland, an account of which is still in existence. Other similar voyages were made to the same destination, and after extensive study and research the Antiquarian Society have located Vinland to their satisfaction at the head of Narragansett bay, in Rhode Island.

But these discoveries led to no subsequent events that entitle them to prominence, other than as so much antiquarian history; while the voyage of Columbus, his landing at Cuba and Hayti, and six years later upon the continent itself, near the mouth of the Orinoco river, was the legitimate forerunner of American civilization.

This great discovery promised rich reward to the future possessors of the land and hence excited the cupidity of rival nations and stimulated maritime enterprise throughout Europe. Henry VII, King of England, commissioned John Cabot, a Venetian sailor, to make a voyage of discovery in the year 1497, and take possession of the new territory in the name of England. In company with his son Sebastian, he sailed westward, discovering Newfoundland, and, while off the coast of Labrador, beheld the mainland of North America. In the following year Sebastian Cabot sailed in quest of a northwest passage to China. Encountering the ice and cold of the Arctic regions, he turned his course southward, landing at different points along the American coast, as far south as Albemarle Sound, and assuming possession of the entire coast region in the name of the English crown.

John Verrazzani, a Florentine, who was then in the service of Francis I of France, landed on the coast of North Carolina in

1524, and sailed south as far as Georgia. Voyaging northward, he explored the coast to about forty-one degrees north latitude and entered a harbor which, from his description, is supposed to have been New York bay; here he remained fifteen days, and it is believed that his crew were the first Europeans to land on the soil of the State of New York. He afterwards proceeded north as far as Labrador and gave to the whole region the name of New France, thus opening the way for future contest between France and England.

Henry Hudson, an English navigator, after two fruitless efforts to discover a passage to the West Indies, in the interest of London merchants, offered his services in the year 1609 to the Dutch East India Company, of Holland, an organization formed in the preceding year for colonization and commercial traffic. Hudson sailed from Amsterdam on the 4th of April with a small ship and a crew of about twenty English and Dutch sailors, and landed on the coast near Portland, Maine, whence he sailed southward along the shores to the entrance to Chesapeake bay. Thence he sailed northward, discovered and entered Delaware bay, and finally on the 3d day of September, anchored off Sandy Hook. From there he sailed up New York bay, sent his boats to the Jersey shores and brought large numbers of the natives on board his ship and trafficked with them. On the 12th of April his vessel entered the great river which bears his name; proceeding northward he reached a point a little north of the site of Hudson city, having been frequently visited while on the way by parties of Indians, who came on board eager to trade their maize, tobacco and other native productions for whatever the sailors had to sell. There the savages also learned the exhilarating effects of rum, for which they quickly acquired an appetite.

Considering it imprudent to venture farther up the river with his ship, Hudson sent a boat and crew northward. It is supposed they reached a point above the site of Albany. On the 23d the prow of the ship was turned southward. When a little way below the Highlands the crew were several times attacked by the Indians, several of whom were shot.

Hudson now sailed for Europe. In the following year, while upon a voyage in search of a northwest passage to India, he discovered and explored the great bay which bears his name. Remaining in that northern region too long, he was compelled to pass the winter there, which circumstance resulted in his death; for, as spring opened, his crew mutinied, placed him in a boat with seven others and left them to perish.

In 1607 Samuel Champlain, a French navigator, ascended the St. Lawrence river, explored its tributaries and, on the 4th of July in that year, discovered the lake which bears his name.

Thus, three European nations, Holland, France and England, laid claim to the new country, a portion of which is now embraced in the State of New York, their titles being founded upon the discoveries of their agents, as narrated.

Henry Hudson had given glowing accounts of the western country visited by him, which, with the prospects of profitable traffic with the natives, impelled the thrifty Dutch to avail themselves of whatever might develop to their interest in this direction; accordingly in the following year (1610) another vessel was fitted out and sent over to engage in the fur trade with the Indians on the banks of the river discovered by their agent. In 1612 two more vessels were sent out by Hendrick Christiansen and Adrian Block; these were soon followed by others, and as the fur trade

promised immense profits, Christiansen was appointed the government agent of the traffic and a principal depot established on Manhattan Island. He erected a small fort and a few rude buildings at the southern extremity of the island and named the place New Amsterdam. The island, now covered with one of the great cities of the world, was then overgrown with a giant forest and dense thickets.

In 1614 a charter was granted to the merchants engaged in sending out these expeditions, conferring upon them the exclusive right of trade in the new country between the fortieth and forty-fifth parallels of north latitude, for a period of four years, and giving to the region the name of New Netherlands. The trade became so profitable during this period that at the expiration of the charter the States-General refused to grant a new one, giving instead a license for its temporary continuance.

Meanwhile the surrounding country was penetrated by explorers. Adrian Block ascended the East river and Connecticut river, through Long Island sound, and explored the bays and islands eastward to Cape Cod. Corneilssen Jacobsen May had explored the southern coast of Long Island and southward to Delaware bay; while Hendrick Christiansen had ascended the Hudson river to Castle Island, a few miles below the site of Albany, where he established a trading-post and erected a small fort; this fort was afterwards so much damaged by a flood that it was removed to the Normans-kill, a little farther down the river.¹

In the year 1620 James I, King of England, made an extraordinary grant to Ferdinando Georges and his commercial associates, covering all of the land between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north

¹ Here a council was subsequently held between the chiefs and warriors of the Five Nations and the representatives of the New Netherlands, and a peace treaty agreed upon.

latitude and extending from ocean to ocean. In accordance therewith, one Captain Dermer, in the service of Georges, appeared at Manhattan and laid claim to all the territory then occupied by the Dutch. The ambassador of England to the Dutch capital had already been instructed to remonstrate against Dutch intrusion in the new country, but apparently with little effect, for, in 1621, the States-General granted a new charter to the Dutch West India Company (a mercantile association which was prepared to push its enterprises by force of arms, if necessary), giving them exclusive jurisdiction over the province of New Netherlands for twenty years, with power to appoint governors, subject to the approval of the home government, and to colonize the territory and administer justice. The executive management was vested in a board of directors distributed through the five chambers of Holland. The charge of the province had been assigned to the Amsterdam chamber, which sent out a vessel in 1623, under the direction of Captain May and Adrien Joriszen Tienpoint, with thirty families for the colony. Some of these settled on the Connecticut river, while others went as far up the Hudson river as the site of Albany and there built Fort Orange. Another fort was erected on the Delaware river, near Gloucester, and called Fort Nassau. Accessions continued to be made to the settlements and colonization was soon well established. In May, 1626, Peter Minuit arrived in New Netherlands, under appointment as director-general, or governor, of the province. The entire island of Manhattan was sold to him by the Indians, as far as they were able to sell it, for trinkets of the value of twenty-four dollars—a price below which Manhattan island real estate probably never afterward declined. Friendly intercourse was established with the little colony which had settled at

Plymouth, and a thriving fur trade carried on.

As an encouragement to emigration, an ordinance was adopted in 1629, granting to any member of the company who should within four years plant a colony of fifty persons more than fifteen years old, the free privilege of selecting a tract of land sixteen miles in length along any navigable stream, and extending as far inland as he should choose, with the title of patroon, signifying a lordly landholder. These patroons were only required to purchase their lands of the Indians on such terms as they could make, maintain a minister and schoolmaster, and pay the prescribed duty on the fur trade; but the company reserved the exclusive right to control the fur trade, which soon became extensive and attracted dealers southward from the banks of the St. Lawrence river. Among these were Michael Pauw and Killian Van Rensselaer, the former of whom secured Staten Island and the latter an extensive tract on the Hudson river, now embraced in the counties of Albany and Rensselaer.

Although these patroons were prohibited from interfering in the fur trade, its profits were too tempting and controversies soon arose, resulting in the recall of Peter Minuit, who, it was believed, favored the participation of the patroons in the rich traffic. The vessel in which he sailed was detained by the English colonists at Plymouth, on the charge that her cargo was secured in trade upon English territory, thus fostering the rivalry between the two nations for the title to the New Netherlands. No settlement of the matter was then reached and in April, 1663, Wouter Van Twiller arrived at New Amsterdam as director-general, bringing with him Everardus Bogardus, a clergyman, and Adam Roelandsen, the first schoolmaster to the colony; also a small military force. Soon after assuming the government he directed

Jacob Van Corlaer to purchase a tract of land of the Indians on the Connecticut river. This action called out a remonstrance from the English colonists, as an invasion of their territory. On the other hand the Plymouth colony secured a tract of land at Windsor and sent Lieutenant William Holmes with a force to take possession and begin a settlement. Van Corlaer was unable to oppose this force, and Van Twiller therefore ordered a company of soldiery to disperse the English; but the Dutch soldiers refrained from action when they discovered the attitude of their opponents. They were more successful, however, in a movement against the Virginia colonists, who had, under command of George Holmes, taken possession of Fort Nassua, on the Delaware river. Van Twiller immediately sent a force there, which captured the colonists and brought them as prisoners to Fort Amsterdam. Other similar conflicts of authority arose, in which Van Twiller ardently supported the claims of the Dutch and was at the same time so mindful of his personal interests that he became the wealthiest land-owner in the province. Vehemently passionate, he became involved in a bitter quarrel with Bogardus, the clergyman and with a member of his council. When the latter complained of Van Twiller's rapacity, he was sent to Holland as a prisoner, on a charge of contumacy. Van Twiller's corruption and incompetency became apparent and he was recalled, to be succeeded in 1638 by William Kieft.

In the following year the company obtained a new charter, which limited the patroons to lands extending four miles along the rivers and eight miles inland. Other efforts were made to encourage immigration; settlements were extended in all directions and the province rapidly filled with inhabitants. But the colony was not destined to prosper under Kieft's government; he became involved in difficulties with the Eng-

lish settlers and the neighboring Indians which threatened disaster to the entire province. By injudicious management with the Indians, cruelty and deception, they were incited to anger and final relentless war on the whites. A robbery was committed, of which the Indians were suspected, although they were in reality innocent. Kieft sent an armed force against them, killing some and destroying their property. For this the Indians retaliated by murdering several of the settlers and burning their buildings. The chiefs refused to give any satisfaction for these outrages and Kieft resolved on a war against them. At this time the River Indians had a conflict with the Mohawks, and were forced to seek refuge on the Hudson opposite Manhattan and beg for protection from their enemies; instead of granting it, a party acting under the sanction of Kieft, but against the remonstrance of many of the most prominent citizens, went over to massacre them. This inhuman slaughter was perpetrated at midnight, and nearly a hundred of the unsuspecting fugitives were either murdered or driven into the river to drown. This unjustifiable act was the initiatory step towards a bloody war. The dwellings of the settlers were burned by the Indians, now united in avenging their wrongs, the fields were desolated and unwary citizens shot by the stealthy foe. In this emergency Captain John Underhill, who had gained some experience and fame in Indian warfare, was appointed to the command of the forces of the colonists. By vigorous action he finally brought the Indians to submission and a peace treaty was concluded in 1645. An appeal was sent to the home country for the recall of Kieft, who was charged with the instigation of this war. The appeal was favorably considered, and Peter Stuyvesant assumed the directorship May 11th, 1647; he had previously been in the employ of the company.

Meanwhile the controversy between the Dutch and the English settlers continued and arbitrators were appointed to adjust disputed claims. As a result the eastern part of Long Island was assigned to the English, and a line was established as a boundary between Connecticut and New Netherlands; but the latter was unsatisfactory to the Dutch.

In 1652 a municipal government was established for Manhattan, consisting of a revenue agent, to be appointed by the company, and two burgomasters and five inferior magistrates, to be elected by the people and to have jurisdiction in capital cases. In the mean time the Swedes who had immigrated to the country had been encroaching upon the territory on the Delaware river claimed by the Dutch. Under orders from the company, Stuyvesant marched against them with an armed force, captured and resumed possession of that region. While on this expedition, an Indian having been shot by a settler, the savages appeared at Manhattan in canoes, killed the offender and, crossing to the Jersey shore and Staten Island, began killing other settlers and destroying their property. Stuyvesant adopted conciliatory measures upon his return, and peace was again restored.

The rivalry between the English and Dutch was still further perpetuated in 1664, by Charles II of England, who, regardless of the claims of the Dutch to the New Netherlands, granted to his brother, Duke of York and Albany (afterwards James II), the whole country from the Connecticut to the Delaware, embracing the entire Dutch possessions. To enforce this measure the duke sent out a fleet which, upon arriving in the bay, demanded a surrender, which was indignantly refused by Stuyvesant. But the colonists were unwilling to fight in support of their governor's position and insisted upon capitulation. Favorable

terms were offered them and the governor was induced to yield; accordingly, on the 3d of September, 1664, the province was surrendered and the government of the colony passed to the English. The names of New Netherlands and New Amsterdam were changed to New York and Fort Orange to Albany. It is supposed that at this time the population of the province numbered about six thousand.

Soon after taking possession of his territory, the duke conveyed to Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret what now constitutes the State of New Jersey, and in 1682 William Penn purchased the settlements on the Delaware, which were annexed to Pennsylvania.

Richard Nicolls, as deputy of the Duke of York, was the successor of Stuyvesant. He encouraged the people to believe that their liberties, which they felt had been constantly menaced and encroached upon during Stuyvesant's administration, would now be at least as great as those enjoyed in New England. He, moreover, devoted much of his attention to the confirmation of grants under the Dutch government, by issuing new ones, thus causing the land-owners considerable expense. The form of the municipal government was also changed on the 12th of June, 1666, by granting a city charter, placing the executive power in the hands of the mayor, aldermen and sheriff, all of whom were to be appointed by the governor.¹

¹A convention of two delegates from each town on Long Island was held at Hempstead in February, 1665, for the purpose of receiving from the governor the code which he had prepared, and which was called "the duke's laws." The code was chiefly compiled from laws then in force in New England, "with abatement of the severity against such as differ in matters of conscience and religion." The only really popular feature of the code was the one organizing town courts. It provided for the election by a majority of the freeholders of each town, of eight overseers to try minor causes and adopt local ordinances, subject to the approval of the court of assize; from them a constable was to be elected. Long

The administration of Nicolls was unpopular, chiefly on account of increased taxation, occasioned by defensive preparations against an anticipated invasion by Holland, and he was succeeded as governor in 1667 by Lord Lovelace.

Holland being involved in a war with England, an opportunity was offered for the Dutch to regain their lost supremacy in America. For this purpose they sent out a squadron which anchored off Staten Island July 30th, 1673. The fort at New York was in command of Captain John Manning, who treacherously surrendered without a show of resistance. The city was now again in possession of the Dutch, who placed Captain Anthony Clove in command. Preparations were at once made for a vigorous defense in case of an attempt by the English to recapture the city; but, by the provisions of the peace established February 9th, 1674, the province again reverted to the English. A new patent was granted to the Duke of York, confirming the first one, and he commissioned Major Edmund Andros as governor. His administration was, if possible, more unpopular than that of any of his predecessors. He disputed the rights of Philip Carteret, and had him arrested and brought to New York. For this act the authorities of New Jersey preferred charges against him, which

Island, Staten Island and parts of Westchester were united in a shrievalty called Yorkshire and the English system of sheriff's courts was introduced. The governor and council appointed each year a sheriff and three justices of the peace for each of the three districts or "ridings" into which the shrievalty was divided: these justices were to hold a court of sessions in each riding three times a year. The court of assize, (which was the supreme court of the province) was also a legislative body, as it was invested with "the supreme power of making, altering and abolishing any laws," except the custom laws. The delegates to this convention asked for the power to choose their local magistrates, which was denied, the governor exhibiting the instructions from the Duke of York, "wherein the choice of all of the officers of justice was solely to be made by the governor."

he was summoned to England to answer; taxes were levied by him without authority, and the protests of the people were treated with scorn; he attempted to force upon the colonists a law, enacted on his mere motion, establishing for three years the rate of customs. This inflamed the colonists to the point of resistance. On the expiration of the law in November, 1680, the merchants refused to pay any more duties and sued the collector of the port for detaining goods on which the duty had not been paid. The Duke of York, fearful that heavy expenses would be incurred against his private purse, sent out Colonel Thomas Dongan as governor, with power to convene a general assembly. This body met at Fort James October 17th, 1683. Its first act was entitled, "Charter of Liberties and Privileges granted by His Royal Highness to the Inhabitants of New York and its Dependencies." Its first sentence contained the phrase, "people met in general assembly," to which James objected; and this royal objection, with the character of the charter itself, places New York in advance of any other colony and indicates that it held the leadership in the struggle for equal rights and liberty. The charter of liberty that was framed vested the supreme legislative power in the governor and council and the people in general assembly; conferring the right of suffrage on the freeholders without restraint; providing that no freeman should suffer but by judgment of his peers, and that all trials should be by a jury of twelve men; the imposition of any tax without the consent of the assembly was prohibited; martial law was not to be in force, and neither soldiers nor seamen were to be quartered on the inhabitants against their will. The province was divided into counties and the representatives were apportioned according to the population.

CHAPTER II.

THE IROQUOIS.

Origin of the Name "Iroquois" — "The People of the Long House" — Peculiarities of the Iroquois League — The Clan System — Traditionary Foundation of the League — Personal Peculiarities of the Iroquois — Their Intellectual Qualities — Their Military Status — Civil and Social Policy — Chiefs and Sachems — Religious Beliefs and Ceremonies — Festivals and Dances — President Dwight's Opinion.

THE Europeans, whose settlements in the territory of the State of New York and at other points along the Atlantic coast have been traced in the foregoing chapter, found this territory in possession of the famous Iroquois, or Five Nations, of Indians. It should be noted that the name "Iroquois" was never applied by the Indians to themselves; it was first used by the French, is said to have been formed from two Indian words, and its meaning is shrouded in uncertainty. The Five Nations called themselves "Hedonosaunee," the literal meaning of which is "They form a cabin;" or, in the commonly accepted and more liberal translation, "The People of the Long House," which is, in a measure, descriptive of the remarkable confederacy that existed among the nations. This confederacy was not especially remarkable from the fact of its consisting of a union of five tribes of Indians; but it possessed a distinguishing and unique feature which characterized it as a different organization from all others of the world; this was the system of clans, or artificial families, which extended through all the different nations, or tribes, binding the ferocious warriors together as with a living chain and forming the keystone in the arch of their warlike greatness. These clans, or families, numbered eight and were named as follows: Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Deer, Snipe, Heron and Hawk. It is asserted by some writers that every clan extended through all the tribes, and by others that only the

Wolf, Bear and Turtle clans did so, the others being restricted to a lesser number of tribes. It is certain, however, that each tribe, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, contained a portion of the three clans last named and of some of the others. Each of these clans formed a large artificial family, modeled somewhat after the natural family. All the members of the clan, no matter how widely separated among the tribes, were considered as brothers and sisters to each other, and were prohibited from intermarriage with each other. All the clan being thus taught from earliest infancy that they belonged to the same family, it will be seen that a bond of the strongest character was created throughout the confederacy. The Oneida of the Wolf clan had no sooner appeared among the Cayugas than those of the same clan claimed him as their special guest, and admitted him to the most intimate confidence. The Senecas belonging to the Turtle clan might wander into the country of the Mohawks, at the farthest extremity of the "Long House,"¹ but there they had a claim upon their Brother Turtles which would under no circumstances be repudiated.

Thus this whole confederacy was linked together by the strongest of ties. If at any time there appeared a tendency to conflict between different tribes, it was in-

¹The term "Long House" applies to the Iroquois confederacy, extending as it did in a continuous organization from the eastern to the western portion of the State, through its richest and most fertile sections.

stantly checked by the thought that, if persisted in, the hand of a Heron or a Bear might be uplifted against his brother of the same clan; and so powerful was this sentiment, that for two hundred years or more, and until the power of the confederacy was broken by overwhelming outside forces, there was no serious dissension between the Five Nations.

Numerous attempts have been made to fix the date of the formation of the Iroquois confederacy; but they must all, necessarily, be liable to error. The Iroquois themselves ascribe its source to supernatural power. Schoolcraft inclines to the opinion that its origin is of comparatively recent date — early in the fifteenth century. Pyrlaus, a missionary among the Mohawks, places it as "one age, or the length of a man's life, before the white people came into the country;" while Clark, "from the permanency of their institutions, the peculiar structure of their government, the intricacy of their civil affairs, the stability of their religious beliefs and the uniformity of their pagan ceremonies, differing from other Indian nations in important particulars," thinks it must have had a longer duration.

The founding of the Iroquois League is ascribed by tradition to an Onondaga chieftain named "Tadodahoh;" but the tradition is of little historic value. Such a person may or may not have founded the confederacy; or he may have originated the clan system, which would seem much more likely to have been the work of a single mind than the league of the several tribes. But whatever its origin, its subsequent power and permanence are indisputable.

The Iroquois considered themselves superior to all other men; they were undoubtedly superior to most other nations and tribes of Indians. They labored diligently to impress the idea of their greatness upon all with whom they came in con-

tact, and taught the same idea to their children. Their cruelties, which have formed texts for so many writers, were practiced only against their enemies or prisoners of war; and in these cases it is an open question whether or not their barbarities have not been exceeded by Tories and others with whiter complexions than those of the Indians. If they tortured prisoners, they also gloried in possessing the fortitude to undergo the same inflictions with heroic composure. This was a part of their education and their system of war.¹

It has been often represented that the Indians were actuated chiefly by a spirit of revenge in the conduct of their wars. Doubtless this is true to a certain extent; but the retaliation, so called, of civilized nations partakes largely of this spirit. Their social habits, too, have been misunderstood and often misrepresented. Before their intercourse with Europeans, whose influence was not always of the most salutary character, they were hospitable to the last degree. If a stranger came among them, their first act was to make him welcome and offer him food. If several came, one of their best dwellings was made ready for their use, and if a visitor was a person of distinction, every inducement was offered to prolong his stay, and it was esteemed an honor for the young women to become the chosen partners of such; this was from no sordid or base motive. Such associations often became lasting and were of great political significance to the Five Nations.

The Iroquois were remarkable, also, in regard to their civil polity. Their ideas of liberty were of the most comprehensive

¹ "Our Indians have refused to die meanly, or with but little pain, when they thought that their country's honor would be at stake by it; but have given their bodies willingly to the most cruel torments of their enemies, to show, as they said, that the Five Nations consisted of men, whose courage and resolution could not be shaken." — COLDEN'S *History of the Five Nations*.

character; they allowed no superiority, the one over another, among themselves, and servitude of any kind was excluded from their territory. Their prisoners were never enslaved; it was their custom to naturalize them into the Five Nations, whenever possible.¹ On this head the following testimony was given by Mrs. Rebecca Gilbert who, with her family, was a prisoner among the Senecas for two years:—

“The Indians were remarkable on all occasions for their modesty, their chaste reserve, and their deference and respect for their female captives. Insomuch that no forwardness, no insult, no curiosity, or impropriety of conduct or expression, was ever manifested towards any of the female prisoners during the time of their captivity among them.”

That the intellectual qualities of the Iroquois were of a superior character is amply proven. Comparisons made have shown that the average size of their brain was within two inches of the Caucasian mean. There were at all times among them orators of remarkable ability, although most of their speeches that have been preserved were interpreted by illiterate persons, in which work much of their force and beauty have been lost.

As to the military status of the Iroquois there is much difference of opinion. Their bravery and relentlessness are indisputable. They were in a chronic state of warfare and were easily diverted from other pursuits when opportunity offered to punish their enemies and avenge their wrongs; and such was their prowess that all the surrounding nations were forced to submit to their conquest. Their discipline was such as best served their purpose in their peculiar mode of warfare. In the thick forests they were a terrible foe, while in an open country with a drilled and disciplined army before

them, they were easily conquered. Their true superiority has been characterized as a moral one. “They were in one of those transports of pride, self-confidence and rage for ascendancy, which, in a savage people, mark an era of conquest.”¹

Their warlike character is awarded the following high praise by De Witt Clinton:

“They reduced war to a science, and all their movements were directed by system and policy. They never attacked a hostile country until they had sent out spies to explore and designate its vulnerable points, and when they encamped they observed the greatest circumspection to guard against surprise. Whatever superiority of force they might have, they never neglected the use of stratagem, employing all the crafty wiles of the Carthaginians. To produce death by the most protracted suffering was sanctioned among them by general immemorial usages.”

The entire control of all civil matters among the Iroquois, which affected the common interest, was vested in a national council of sachems. While these deliberated in the council-house, the chiefs and old men, the warriors and often the women, held their respective councils apart, the results of which were then laid before the council of sachems where they were always given their proper deference and consideration. The concurrence of all the nations was necessary before any measure could be adopted, and in securing such unanimous concurrence the most persuasive and convincing eloquence was used. This was the school wherein were developed the gifted orators of the Five Nations.

There were fifty sachems in all, of whom the Mohawks had nine, the Oneidas nine, the Onondagas fourteen, the Cayugas ten and the Senecas eight; but the nations stood upon an equality in the councils.

¹ COLDEN.

¹ PARKMAN's *Jesuits*.

There was in each tribe the same number of war chiefs as sachems, and these had absolute authority in time of war. When a council assembled, each sachem had a war chief standing behind him to execute his orders; but in a war party the war chief commanded and the sachem took his place among the warriors. This was their system in brief. Some time after the arrival of the Europeans, the Iroquois seem to have acquired the practice of electing chiefs (not war chiefs) as counselors to the sachems, who in time became equals of the latter and were considered such by the whites in making treaties. The general councils were held at the central station—the village of the Onondagas—which tribe enjoyed a certain pre-eminence and always furnished a grand sachem; his authority, however, was more in name than in fact, as far as superiority over his brother sachems was concerned.

The right of heirship lay in the female line. A man's heirs were his brother (that is to say, his mother's son) and his sister's son; never his own son, nor his brother's son. Titles, so far as they were hereditary, followed the same line of descent. The child also followed the clan and tribe of the mother. The result of the application of this law to the Iroquois system of clans was, that if a particular sachemship or chieftancy was once established in a certain clan of a certain tribe, it was expected to remain there forever. If, for example, a sachemship belonging to the Wolf clan of the Seneca tribe became vacant, it could be filled only by one of the same clan and the same tribe. The heir of the deceased was, as a rule, chosen to the place; that is, one of his brothers, or one of his sister's sons, or even some more distant relative on the mother's side. This was not, however, a positive law, although its influence was so strong that infants were sometimes chosen for vacant offi-

ces, rather than depart from it. As to their government as a whole, there was very little of it deserving the name, and there was very little need of it. Their lands were all in common and there were no property interests to guard; there was little crime, as it is understood by civilized nations, to punish, while measures for the public good, outside of their wars, were unimportant.

The religious ideas and practices of the Indians corresponded with their mental and moral development and exhibited a greater fear of evil than reverence for good; hence their religious ceremonies were largely given up to the propitiation of evil spirits. The belief in immortality was almost universal. The Indian's god, called by the Iroquois "Hawenniio," was endowed with attributes akin to their own. The Iroquois had another god whose most prominent attribute was that of a god of war; they also had a third deity, whose place and character is obscure. Besides these they had numerous objects, animate and inanimate, which were credited with supernatural powers and supplicated. These the Iroquois called "Okies;" the Algonquins and other tribes, "Manitous."

Dancing and festivals were looked upon by the Iroquois not only as an amusement, but as a solemn duty. Besides the common dance, indulged in by men and women alike, there were the pipe-dance, the war-dance and others without particular names. The war-dance is characterized as one of the most thrilling rites ever practiced. The Iroquois had five stated annual festivals, the first of which was held in the spring at the close of the sugar-making season, and was a medium of thanks for the abundance of the sap. The second was held immediately after corn-planting, when thanks were rendered for a favorable seed-time. The third, known as the green-corn feast, was held when the corn had reached a stage of growth rendering it fit for eating, which valuable gift was

the object of especial thanks. The fourth was held after the close of the corn harvest, for which thanks were given. The fifth and more important of the festivals was held late in January or early in February, to celebrate the return of the hunters with their game. This was an occasion of great pomp and ceremony. It will be seen that these dances and festivals all partook to some extent of the character of religious ceremonies.

As an indication of the degree of civilization and intelligence attained by the Five Nations, we may refer to some of their villages which were destroyed by Sullivan's campaign, in 1779. The Cayugas and Senecas had many of these villages which were laid out with considerable regularity. They had framed houses, some of them well finished, having chimneys and were painted. Their cultivated fields were broad and productive and large fruit orchards were growing.

This brief account of the remarkable confederacy of Indians known as the Five Nations,¹ which was found in possession of the territory of the State of New York upon the advent of the Europeans, may be appropriately closed with the following quotation from the historical notes of President Dwight, of Yale College, who traveled through the country of the Iroquois and studied their peculiarities with great care:

"The Iroquois have certainly been a most extraordinary people. Had they en-

joyed the advantages possessed by the ancient Greeks and Romans, there is no reason to believe they would be at all inferior to those celebrated nations. Their minds seem to have been equal to any efforts within the reach of man. Their conquests, if we consider their numbers and their circumstances, were little inferior to those of Rome itself. In their harmony, the unity of their operations, the energy of their character, the vastness, vigor and success of their enterprises, and the strength and sublimity of their eloquence, they may be fairly compared with the Greeks. Both the Greeks and the Romans, before they began to rise into distinction, had already reached the state of society in which men are able to improve; the Iroquois had not. The Greeks and Romans had ample means for improvement; the Iroquois had none."

Such were the men composing the confederacy which, since the discovery of America by Europeans, exterminated the Erie nation of Indians, nearly extirpated the Andastes and the Chauanons; conquered the Hurons and their allies, the Ottawas; subdued the Illinois, the Miamis, the Algonquins, the Delawares, the Shawnees and several tribes of the Abenakis; exacted tribute from their conquered nations and became practically dictators of the continent, their sway extending over a territory estimated to be twelve hundred miles long by eight hundred broad, embracing a large part of New England and extending thence to the Mississippi river, and from Canada far to the southward.

¹Subsequent to 1712 the Iroquois were known as the Six Nations, through the incorporation with them of the Tuscaroras, who had been defeated by the settlers of North Carolina and came northward for protection.

CHAPTER III.

THE FRENCH, ENGLISH AND IROQUOIS.

The French and the Adirondacks in their First Encounter with the Iroquois — Effect of Fire-Arms — Champlain's Defeat by the Onondagas — The Iroquois and the Hurons — Conquests by the Five Nations — French and English Rivalry — Courcelles's Expedition — The Peace of Breda — French and Iroquois Again at War — De Nonville's Advent — His Vigorous Action — Attempts of the English to Share the Fur Trade — A Treacherous Deed — Early New York Government — New England Against the French — Failures — English Alliance with the Iroquois — Count De Frontenac's Efforts at Coercion — Civil Affairs — Treaty of Utrecht — The Six Nations — George Clinton Arrives.

WHEN Champlain ascended the St. Lawrence river and the French assumed military dominance in Canada, they found the Iroquois at war with the Adirondacks,¹ a tribe dwelling in the vicinity of Quebec. The French allied themselves with the Canadian and Western Indians and maintained friendly relations with them during their supremacy in Canada. They espoused the cause of the Adirondacks against the Iroquois, supplied them with the first fire-arms they had seen and enabled them to gain a victory over their fierce enemies, thus opening a series of barbarities which continued for more than a century and a half and from which European colonists suffered beyond description. This was the first meeting of the Iroquois with the whites, and could not have inspired the Indians with so much respect for them as for the strange and murderous weapons which would kill them at long range.

Emboldened by success, Champlain, with a few French and four hundred Huron allies, made another invasion upon the Iroquois in 1615; this invasion was directed against the Onondagas, the stronghold of the nations, and concluded with an attack upon a fort which is believed to have been located at or near the mouth of Chittenango creek, in Madison county. Champlain was forced to retire ingloriously from this invasion. These uncalled-for assaults upon the Iro-

quois provoked hostilities which ended only with the extirpation of French domination in North America.

The Iroquois now artfully sued for peace and the French fell into the trap, stipulating only that they be allowed to send missionaries among the Indians, hoping thus to win back their alliance. The Iroquois thereupon held the Jesuits as hostages, while they prepared for a deadly war upon the Adirondacks. A terrible battle followed within two leagues of Quebec, in which the Hurons suffered complete defeat. Many of them fled, but the Adirondacks remained and against them the Iroquois planned another invasion, having in the mean time obtained fire-arms of the Dutch traders. Accordingly in the winter of 1646 they sent word to the governor of Canada that they would pay him a friendly visit. They set out with a thousand warriors and reached the Adirondack village when the men were absent on their annual hunt. The women and children were captured and a party sent off in search of the warriors. They fell in with "Piskaret," a noted Adirondack chief, who was returning alone. Fearing his well known prowess, they approached in the attitude of friends. The chief was ignorant of the rupture of the peace which had been established with his own and other nations in the previous year, and was therefore unsuspecting of evil. They learned from him that the Adirondacks

¹ This was the Iroquois name for the Algonquins.

were divided in two parties and also of their whereabouts, after which one of the party killed him and they returned to their warriors with his head. The Iroquois then divided their own forces, fell upon and almost exterminated the Adirondacks. Thus a once powerful people, who were characterized by Colden as "the most warlike and polite" of all the Indian nations of North America were almost wiped from the face of the earth by an enemy they had despised.

While the Mohawks and others of the easternmost of the Five Nations were busy with the French and their allies, the Senecas carried on a similar warfare against the Hurons and other western nations. Next followed the defeat of the Erie nation in 1654, and then the beginning of the Iroquois war upon the Andastes, their last and most formidable enemy who occupied the country on and adjacent to the Susquehanna and undoubtedly roamed more than two centuries ago over the territory now embraced in Broome county. The Andastes were inferior in numbers to either the Hurons, Neutrals, or Eries, but they gave the Iroquois more trouble than all those united. A deadly enmity had long existed between the Andastes and the Mohawks, the latter seeming to have for a time borne the weight of the Andastes war, wherein they were so fiercely fought between the years 1650 and 1660, "that they were reduced from the height of audacious insolence to the depths of dejection."¹ But now, having disposed of their other enemies, the remaining four tribes of the Iroquois joined in the warfare against the Andastes. They fared scarcely better than the Mohawks. In the spring of 1662 eight hundred warriors invaded the Andastes country, where they hoped to strike a decisive blow; but the Andastes

had been wisely counseled by some of their neighboring Swedish colonists and had surrounded their town with a double palisade, flanked with two bastions on which were mounted several cannon. These ample preparations for their warm reception prevented the Iroquois from making the contemplated assault, and they therefore resorted to treachery. On the pretense of arranging terms of peace, twenty-five of their warriors gained entrance to the fortification; but the Andastes had suspected their design and took the whole party, placed them on a high scaffold and tortured them to death in sight of their friends, who then retreated discomfited. An incursion was then made by the Andastes into the country of the Senecas, and the war was continued with varying success until 1675, when the Andastes were finally overcome by the Senecas.

Meanwhile the French and English rivalry continued, the Iroquois remaining with few exceptions, the friends or allies of the latter; and while the Indians had been engaged in exterminating their kindred nations, they kept up a desultory warfare upon the French. To put an end to the incursions of the Iroquois, the French government finally determined upon vigorous action. In June, 1665, M. De Tracy was appointed viceroy of the French possessions in America and was sent over to Quebec with four regiments of infantry. March 22d, of the same year, Daniel De Runy, knight, Lord De Courcelles, was appointed governor of Canada and in September arrived with a regiment, several families and everything necessary for the establishment of a colony. In January, 1666, he started on a hazardous and fruitless expedition into the country of the Mohawks, making the journey on snow shoes. The enemy were absent from their village and were not encountered. This expedition, boot-

¹ PARKMAN.

less as it was, had the effect of impelling the Iroquois to sue for peace and a treaty was concluded at Quebec in May, which was ratified in July by the Mohawks and Oneidas.

Pending these negotiations the Mohawks had committed an outrage on a portion of the garrison of Fort St. Anne, in retaliation for which and to insure the success of the treaty, M. De Tracy marched in September, 1666, at the head of six hundred troops and seven hundred Indians, against the Mohawks. With their usual sagacity, not being able to successfully encounter so large a force, the Indians fled, leaving their villages to the torches of the French. This expedition had the desired effect, and in July, 1667, was concluded the peace of Breda, between Holland, England and France.

This peace was, however, of short duration, for in 1679 the French and Iroquois were again at war, and the Indians made matters so uncomfortable, not to say dangerous, in New France that the harvests could not be gathered, and many settlers determined to return to France; but on the 6th of April, 1672, Louis De Brande, Count De Frontenac, was appointed governor-general of Canada, and under his wise and efficient direction, confidence was restored and a treaty of peace was again ratified in 1673. In 1684 another rupture occurred between the French and Iroquois. The Senecas pillaged seven hundred canoes belonging to the Frenchmen and detained fourteen of their number as prisoners for nine days. M. De La Barre, who was then governor of New France, led an expedition against the Senecas to punish them for this outrage. Before reaching his destination, a rumor that the Indians were to be heavily reinforced by Governor Dongan, of New York, caused the French commander to reconsider his purpose, and the only result was "a treaty made in indecent

haste with the Onondagas, Oneidas and Cayugas." The failure of this expedition caused his supersedure, in the following year, by the Marquis De Nonville, who came over instructed to observe a strict neutrality.

De Nonville made a careful examination of the situation and arrived at the conclusion that the only avenue through which French success could be attained was one of successful battle; he informed his royal master to that effect, and was supplied with soldiers and the other means to carry on a campaign. In the summer of 1687 he invaded the country of the Senecas, who fled to the Cayugas at his approach, when he burned their villages and stores and took formal possession of the territory. While this incursion further incensed the Iroquois, it also alarmed them, and they applied to Governor Dongan for protection, which was readily promised, with counsel that they make no more peace with the French. But De Nonville called a meeting of the chiefs of the Five Nations at Montreal, to arrange terms of peace, and they decided to send representatives.

In this year (1687) the English colonists determined to avail themselves of the peace existing between the English and French and share in the rich fur trade. They induced the Iroquois to liberate some Wyandot and Huron prisoners to guide a party to Michilimackinac. This party was intercepted by the French and their goods distributed gratuitously among the Indians. The lake Indians, who had favored this project for the sake of obtaining the valuable goods, now became anxious to disabuse the French of the suspicion their action had aroused, and a Wyandot chief led a party of one hundred warriors against the Iroquois, at the same time knowing that peace negotiations were in progress between the French and the Iroquois. He captured the peace

embassy of the latter and by the basest treachery convinced them that the movement was instigated by De Nonville.

The Iroquois were enraged at the supposed perfidy of the French and refused to listen to a message sent by De Nonville, disclaiming any part in the treachery. On the 26th of July, 1688, twelve hundred Iroquois warriors stealthily landed at the upper end of the island of Montreal, burned houses, devastated plantations and massacred inhabitants, leaving that portion of the island a waste. In October following they visited the lower end of the island and scourged it in a similar manner, disheartening the French and their Indian allies and reducing the French colony to a pitiable condition.

Governor Dongan, having incurred the displeasure of the Duke of York, now James the II, through his opposition to the policy of sending Catholic priests into the Five Nations, was recalled, and Francis Nicholson, the deputy of Sir Edmund Andros, who had been commissioned governor of both New England and New York, assumed temporary charge of the government in August, 1688; but the revolution in England resulting in the accession of William and Mary, caused the authority of Nicholson, derived from the dethroned king, to be questioned, especially by the masses of the people. Nicholson therefore returned to England, and the government was vested in a committee of safety, who entrusted the authority to Jacob Leisler. A statement of what had been done was sent to the king and Leisler dispatched an armed force to Albany to secure recognition of his authority, which had been refused. A letter from the English ministry having arrived, addressed to Francis Nicholson, or, in his absence, to such person as might for the time being be in charge of the government, directing him to take chief com-

mand of the province, Leisler considered it as addressed to himself and acted accordingly, appointing a council of advisers.

The revolution in England which placed William and Mary upon the throne was followed (1689) by a war between England and France, the colonies being, of course, involved. Count Frontenac, whose previous management of the French colony had been wise and satisfactory, was again appointed governor, and arrived on the 2d of October, 1689. He began at once efforts to detach the Five Nations from the English interest and secure peace with them. Failing in this, and in the hope of terrifying them into neutrality and lessening the influence of the English, he fitted out three expeditions in that winter, one of which was directed against New York, one against Connecticut and the third against New England. This was a hazardous movement at that season of the year, but the desperate situation of the French colonists demanded heroic measures. The first named expedition sacked and burned the village of Schenectady on the night of February 9th, 1690, returning with thirty prisoners, fifty good horses and loaded with plunder. This disaster so disheartened the people of Albany that they were ready to submit to the authority of Leisler, and many began packing up their goods for removal to New York. A delegation of Mohawks now arrived at Albany to condole with the inhabitants on their losses, and on hearing of the intention to abandon their homes, reproached them and urged them to a courageous defense of the place—conduct that was in admirable contrast with the apathy of the English.

Count Frontenac now renewed his efforts to secure peace with the Iroquois, but his ambassadors sent for that purpose were forced to run the gauntlet and were then turned over as prisoners to the English.

The Iroquois still continued to harass the French, acting generally in small bodies and keeping the colonists in a constant state of alarm.

In March, 1691, Henry Sloughter arrived as governor of New York, having been commissioned by the king in 1689. He was heralded by Richard Ingoldesby, who, without proper authority, demanded the surrender of the fort at New York. This was refused by Leisler, who proposed to refer the matter to the new governor upon his arrival. Sloughter sent Ingoldesby with a verbal message demanding surrender, which was again refused, and Leisler asked for an interview with the governor. The next day, however, he complied, and was thereupon arrested by his enemies, tried for treason and sentenced to death. Sloughter, while in a state of intoxication, signed the death warrant, and before he regained his senses, Leisler was executed. The governor's reign was a short one, for he died from illness, caused by dissipation, on the 23d of July, 1691. The command then devolved upon Ingoldesby, who retained it until the arrival of Benjamin Fletcher, with a commission as governor, in August, 1692. He was a man of limited ability and violent temper; but he prudently took Major Peter Schuyler into his counsels and was guided by him in his management of Indian affairs. He ardently favored the Episcopal Church, as against the Dutch, and procured an act of the assembly with a strong bias in that direction. Under this act Trinity Church in New York was organized. In the following year (1693) William Bradford established his printing press in New York.

Meanwhile, in the summer of 1691, New York and New England concerted an attack upon the French by a combined land and naval force. The former was placed under command of Major Schuyler and was

directed against Montreal; the latter, under Sir William Phips, against Quebec. Both failed of their ultimate objects, although Schuyler inflicted heavy loss upon his enemy. The Iroquois continued their incursions, also, and were, perhaps, more dreaded by the French than the more pretentious efforts of the English. Count De Frontenac was greatly humiliated by his unavailing efforts to revenge the continued warfare of the Iroquois, and finally, in desperation, condemned two prisoners to be publicly burned alive. The sentence was executed upon one of the Indians, the other killing himself with a knife that was humanely thrown to him by "some charitable person."

June 6th, 1692, the Iroquois entered into a formal treaty of alliance and friendship with Governor Ingoldesby. The despondency of the French at having been compelled so long to act on the defensive finally prompted Frontenac to make a bold effort against the Indians. Accordingly, on the 15th of January, 1693, a force of about six hundred French and Indians marched against the Mohawks, and after a perilous and tedious journey, captured three of the Mohawks' castles. They returned with about three hundred prisoners, and though pursued by Major Schuyler with a force of Mohawks and militia and reduced to such extremity that they ate their shoes to keep from starving, they escaped with the loss of eighty men killed and thirty-three wounded. This expedition alarmed the English and dispirited the Iroquois, who learned that their enemies could successfully execute such raids as well as themselves.

The years 1693-94 were spent in efforts to negotiate a peace between the French and Iroquois. Colonel Fletcher consented that the Indians should make their peace to suit themselves, provided they remained faithful to the English; but the Indians

would accept of no terms that did not include their English allies. Count De Frontenac now determined to coerce them into submission and made arrangements to attack them with the entire force in Canada. In the summer of 1695 he sent a force to repair and garrison Fort Cadaraqui, between Lakes Erie and Cadaraqui, which then took his name. On the 4th of July, 1696, he gathered his forces and embarked from the southern end of the island of Montreal, equipped with cannon, mortars and all his effective armament, to strike a disastrous blow against the Onondagas. They became apprised of the movement, burned their castle and fled to the forests, leaving nothing but their corn for the formidable army to destroy. On the return the Onondagas dogged their way and cut off many canoes as they became detached from the main body. This expedition, while it was not seriously felt by the Iroquois, was a terrible drain upon the French, calling away their able men at a season when they were needed at home to cultivate the lands, and causing a famine which entailed great suffering, aggravated by the unceasing incursions of the Indians. Another expedition was made by a party of the French against the settlements in the vicinity of Albany, in the winter of 1696; but it proved more disastrous to them than to their enemies.

In the following year the war between France and England was terminated by the treaty of Ryswick; but the old rivalries in this country continued and were especially fostered by the work of Jesuit missionaries among the Indians, who labored in the interest of the French. Through their influence large numbers of the Iroquois were induced to locate in Canada. The English adopted strenuous measures to counteract this alienation, and repeated councils were held for that purpose. At one of these, held August 11th, 1700, the representatives of the

Five Nations promised that "they would discredit the idle tales of the French and continue firm to the crown of England." At a succeeding conference, held August 26th, 1700, the Earl of Belmont (who arrived as the successor of Governor Fletcher, in 1698, advised the Indians to seize all Jesuits and send them to Albany, promising to pay "one hundred pieces of eight for each Jesuit." To this proposal the Indians agreed. To give this peace permanency and prevent future alienation, the colonial assembly of New York, in 1700, passed a stringent law, imposing the penalty of hanging upon every Jesuit who voluntarily came into the province. At the same time the English labored constantly to keep bright their chain of friendship with the Iroquois.

Thus, at the opening of the eighteenth century, peace reigned in the new world. But, unfortunately, it was destined to be of short duration, for, with the accession of Queen Anne to the English throne, in 1702, what is known as Queen Anne's war was inaugurated and continued until the treaty of Utrecht, April 11th, 1713. New York suffered little, however, from this contest.

Governor Belmont died in 1701 and was succeeded in the government of the colony by Lord Cornbury, whose administration was distinguished chiefly for its intolerance and bigotry, displayed particularly in his extreme measures to establish the Church of England. He also plundered the public treasury and opposed every measure of the people for the security of their rights. He was succeeded in December, 1708, by Lord Lovelace, who died on the 5th of May following, leaving the government in the hands of Lieutenant-Governor Ingoldesby. Under his administration an expedition for the reduction of Canada was sent out under Colonel Nicholson. He sailed with his Indian forces, who had been induced to join him, from Boston in 1710, expecting to be joined

under the walls of Quebec by the colonial forces of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, with their Indian allies. Their plans were frustrated by disasters to the fleet, and the failure being largely attributed to Ingoldesby, he was removed April 10th, 1710, to be succeeded in June of the following year by Robert Hunter.

Not until after the treaty of Utrecht did the settlements in New York make very much progress, owing to the massacres which in King William's war were committed by the French and their Indian allies on the outskirts of settlements. At its conclusion, or soon after, settlements in the Mohawk country began. By the treaty referred to, the French engaged to not attack the Five Nations, who were acknowledged to be the subjects of Great Britain, and a free trade with both England and France was guaranteed to them.

Finding themselves with little occupation of a warlike nature on their hands, the Iroquois extended their conquests to the southward, defeating their old enemies, the Flatheads, living in Carolina. While upon this expedition arrangements were made for the adoption into their confederacy of the Tuscaroras, as the sixth nation, already alluded to. This tribe was located near Oneida lake.

Robert Hunter remained at the head of the government of New York until 1719 when, on account of his failing health, he returned to England. The government then devolved upon Peter Schuyler, the oldest member of the council, who successfully administered affairs until the arrival of William Burnet, September 17th, 1720. Under his direction a trading post was begun at Oswego in 1722, in order to engross the trade of the Six Nations. This movement was displeasing to the French, and in order to intercept the English trade, which was being extended up the lakes, they obtained the

consent of the Iroquois, through the influence of the Jesuits, to rebuild their fort and trading house at Niagara; they also determined to build a chain of forts on the Ohio river, in order to further confine the English trade. With some opposition the fort at Niagara was built. This invasion by the French was made a success, even though many of the Six Nations were opposed to it, through the disaffection of a party of merchants and others directly interested in the French trading policy. The assembly was also tainted with a spirit of opposition and refused renewals of supplies except for short periods. This body was dissolved in 1727, but its successor was scarcely less stubborn, and it was likewise dissolved, the governor being able merely to erect a small military defense for the post at Oswego; even this was done at his own expense.

On the accession of George II, Burnet was transferred to the government of Massachusetts and John Montgomery appointed his successor, entering on his duties April 15th, 1728. His administration was not signalized by any important event. Montgomery died July 1st, 1731, and was succeeded by Rip Van Dam, whose administration was rendered obnoxious by his permitting the erection of a fort at Crown Point by the French, without a show of opposition. The arrival of Colonel William Cosby, August 1st, 1732, finished this administration and began one made memorable by its arbitrary measures and general tumult. He began a contest to obtain by legal measures one-half of the salary which Van Dam had received while governor, in which, through his influence with the courts, he was successful. In various other ways, also, he made himself odious with the people. A few days previous to his death he convened his council at his bedside and suspended Van Dam, the senior member, upon whom the government should have devolved at his death. He died

March 10th, 1736. George Clarke, the next counselor in point of seniority, being declared president and assuming the authority of governor, contest arose between him and Van Dam, the latter being supported by the body of the people, which continued until October 30th, when Clarke received a commission as lieutenant-governor. He adopted measures of conciliation towards those in hostility to him and at the same time tried to retain the favor of the aristocratic party. He dissolved the assembly, which had existed many years, and a new one was elected,

which, much to his annoyance, proved to be in sympathy with the popular party. He succeeded in conciliating both parties, but partially and finally lost the confidence of both, so that his retirement to make room for Admiral George Clinton, September 23d, 1743, was regretted by few. Favorable accounts of Clinton's liberality and talent had preceded him and he was received with demonstrations of warm approval. The election of a new assembly was ordered, and the spirit of harmony prevailing was such that the governor concurred in all its measures.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM 1744 TO 1770.

The War of 1744 Between England and France — Operations Against Louisberg — Its Capitulation — Defense of the Colonies — Expedition Against Canada — A Brief Peace — Contention Between Governor and Assembly — Further Encroachments of the French — Convention of Colonial Delegates — A Treaty with the Six Nations — Expeditions of the English Against the French — Johnson's Success — The French Commander Mortally Wounded — Change of Governor — Declaration of War — A Vigorous Campaign Resolved Upon — Imbecility of Lord Loudon and General Abercrombie — Fall of Oswego — William Pitt's Administration — A Turn in the Tide — English Success — Surrender of Louisberg — Failure at Ticonderoga — Fort Dusquesne Taken — Another Vigorous Campaign — Fall of Fort Niagara, Ticonderoga and Crown Point — Quebec Surrendered to the English — General Amherst Takes Montreal — Boundary Disputes — Territorial Difficulties of the Indians — The "Property Line."

IN 1744 war was again declared between England and France, which did not cease until the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, April 30th, 1748, which virtually renewed the treaty of Utrecht. With the opening of the contest, measures were taken for the conquest of Canada. The colonies of New York and New England joined in an expedition, in connection with a fleet, for an attack on the French fort at Louisberg, on Cape Breton Island, which capitulated in June, 1745. Meantime the country to the northward of Albany was much molested by incursions from the Indians and French. The fort at Crown Point was garrisoned with a force large enough to enable it to send out detachments against the English,

and the village of Saratoga was burned and the inhabitants made prisoners or killed. Therefore, in 1746 determined measures were adopted for putting the colonies in a better state of defense. An expedition against Canada was resolved upon by the English home government and the colonists entered into the plans with zeal. New York raised sixteen hundred men for the force directed against Crown Point and Montreal; but England failed to render the promised assistance and the expedition proved unsuccessful. At this time the English colonies numbered over a million inhabitants, while the French had only about sixty thousand.

Peace followed, hostilities ceased and the

colonists enjoyed a short period of tranquillity. The harmony between the assembly and the governor, alluded to at the close of the preceding chapter, did not long continue. Disagreements occurred in 1745, frequent bickerings followed, and in 1748 Clinton sent a message to the assembly demanding an appropriation for the support of the government for five years. This the assembly refused, looking upon it as a direct attempt to render the crown independent of the people for a long period. After a few weeks of contention the governor prorogued the assembly and by a number of successive prorogations prevented it from sitting for nearly two years, and until the affairs of the colony were in an alarming condition for want of funds. The governor's persistent demands for funds were met by as persistent refusals until finally, embarrassed and opposed, he tendered his resignation after an administration of ten years, to be succeeded on the 10th of October, 1753, by Sir Danvers Osborne. The new governor immediately informed the assembly that his instructions were to maintain the royal prerogative and demand a permanent support of the government. To this the assembly absolutely refused to submit, which, with the death of his wife and the prospect before him of even more bitter opposition than had been given to his official predecessor, so depressed him as to affect his mind and he hung himself in his room. James De Lancey, by virtue of his commission as lieutenant-governor, assumed the reins of government, and by his shrewd statesmanship and wise conciliatory measures, convinced the crown that he was zealous in its interest, at the same time favoring the representatives in many measures advantageous to the colonies.

When the assembly met in the spring of 1754 Governor De Lancey called their attention to the encroachments of the French

and to a request by Virginia for aid. The colony voted a thousand pounds and to bear its share in erecting forts. The recent war, while without positive results to the contestants, was the turning point in the supremacy of the Iroquois, as well as in the ardor of their attachment to the English.¹ The Iroquois were not induced to enter the strife until 1746, when the French became the aggressors, and they were chagrined at its sudden termination, while their losses were unavenged. It opened the old question of Iroquois supremacy over the other nations in an aggravated form.

By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle the boundary between the French and English colonies was left about as indefinite as it was before, and the lands to which both claimed title were still in dispute. The French, according to their early policy, had established their trading posts, missionary stations and fortifications from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and were vigorously pursuing their design to further extend their territory. The completion of their fort on French creek provoked the resentment of Virginia, and a force was sent out by that colony under Major George Washington, with instructions "to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements." The success was only temporary, as Washington was soon compelled to capitulate within the feeble breastworks of Fort Necessity.

The French were, moreover, through victories in Western Pennsylvania, left in possession of all the region west of the Alleghanies. Their successes served to give them the Western Indians generally as allies, and caused the Iroquois, now about equally divided between Canada and New York, to falter in their fealty to the English crown. The necessity of prompt and concerted action was now apparent to the English, but

¹ RUTTENBER.

narrow section feelings often prevented harmony of action for general defense. Aware of the critical state of affairs, the English ministry advised a convention of delegates from all the colonies to secure the continued friendship and alliance of the Six Nations. A convention was therefore held (June, 1754), in which were delegates from New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The chiefs of the Six Nations were also present and a treaty with them was renewed, to their apparent satisfaction.

Although England and France were nominally at peace, the encroachments of the latter continued and the frontiers were constantly suffering from the incursions of hordes of hostile savages. To put an end to this state of affairs the Duke of Cumberland, early in the year 1755 (he being then captain-general of the armies of Great Britain), sent over General Edward Braddock with about two thousand men. The general met the colonial governors at Alexandria and four separate expeditions were there planned—the first to be directed against Nova Scotia; the second, under Braddock himself, for the recovery of the Ohio Valley; the third, against Fort Niagara; and the fourth, against Crown Point. The latter was intrusted to the command of Colonel Johnson, who was to have the militia of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and the warriors of the Six Nations; but a comparatively small number of the latter however, joined him.

The first expedition resulted in the complete reduction of Nova Scotia; the second and most important, under Braddock himself, and from which much had been expected, was disastrous in the extreme. That general knew nothing of Indian warfare, and what was worse, would not heed advice. As a consequence, his army was led into an ambushade, when within a few miles of

Fort Duquesne, and was only saved from total annihilation by the bravery of Washington, who assumed command upon the fall of Braddock early in the engagement.

The expedition against Niagara was also unsuccessful, owing largely to desertions from the force and detention for the completion of boats and succeeding heavy storms.

The expedition under Johnson resulted less disastrously. He commanded a force consisting of about 3,500 men. Most of these were sent forward, under General Lyman, of Connecticut, to the head of boat navigation on the Hudson, called the "Carrying Place," where a fortification was built and named Fort Edward. Here they were joined by Johnson in August. The main body then advanced to Lake George and began the establishment of the camp, thus delaying the attempt upon Crown Point. Meanwhile, Dieskau, the French commander, was approaching by way of Lake Champlain, with the well-laid plan of surprising Fort Edward, cutting off Johnson's retreat and capturing his entire army. Being misled by guides he found himself on the way directly to Johnson's camp. Learning this fact, Johnson sent out a force of a thousand troops and two hundred Indians, the latter under Sachem Hendrik, to intercept them. They fell into an ambushade, in which both the English colonel, Williams, and Hendrik were slain, and the force hurriedly retreated to camp. Here the pursuing Canadians and Indians saw that they must confront artillery, when they skulked in the woods, evading an assault, which was left to the regulars. This action gave the English opportunity to recover from their confusion and undoubtedly saved them from disastrous defeat. A severe struggle now ensued in which the French finally began to give way, seeing which the English left their works in pursuit and the enemy was routed. Dieskau was mortally wounded

and taken prisoner. Johnson was wounded early in the fight and the command was left to General Lyman. This officer urged a hot pursuit of the retreating force, to prevent their escape down Lake Champlain, and then an attack upon Ticonderoga and Crown Point. But this vigorous policy was, for some unexplained reason, opposed by Johnson, who spent the remainder of the autumn in the erection of Fort William Henry, which was garrisoned; the remainder of the force disbanded and Johnson returned to Albany for the winter.

Meanwhile, in September, 1755, Sir Charles Hardy arrived in New York as governor. He was entirely unacquainted with civil affairs; hence he surrendered the nominal management to De Lancey, and in 1757 resigned the governorship, to which De Lancey succeeded.

At a meeting of the provincial governors, held at Albany in December, 1755, the plan of the campaign for the following year which was there discussed comprised movements against Fort Niagara with six thousand men, Fort Duquesne with three thousand, Crown Point with ten thousand, while two thousand were to advance on the French settlements on the Chaudière, and thence to Quebec.

In March, 1756, De Levy, with three thousand French troops from Montreal, penetrated the forests as far as the Oneida portage, destroyed the fort at that point and returned to Canada with the garrison as prisoners. Yet, in spite of this and other hostilities, which had been carried on for two years, the English ministry continued its imbecile policy of idleness until the 17th of May, when a formal declaration of war was issued. Lord Loudon was appointed commander-in-chief and governor of Virginia, and General Abercrombie was appointed second in command; but their campaign, through uncalled for differ-

ences with the colonial officers and lack of vigorous prosecution, was one of general failure to the English cause. De Villiers had encamped with eight hundred Frenchmen at the mouth of Sandy creek, whence he could send out detachments to infest the water passes to the fort at Oswego and intercept supplies or reinforcements sent thither. Colonel Bradstreet, however, succeeded in provisioning the fort and gained a victory over a party of De Villier's men with whom he fell in ambush. Hearing of a large force on its way to attack the fort, he then hastened to Albany and informed Abercrombie of the fact. He would not move until Loudon arrived, which was not until near August. At that time, instead of considering the condition of Oswego, preparations were begun for attacking Crown Point and Ticonderoga. Marquis De Montcalm, the French successor of Dieskau, having, in the mean time, cut off communication with Albany and Oswego, attacked Fort Ontario on the 12th of August. The fire was returned until the ammunition was exhausted, when the garrison spiked the guns and retreated across the river to Fort Oswego. The French general made preparations for storming this fortification, when it was surrendered, giving to the enemy sixteen hundred men, one hundred cannon and all of the property and supplies of the two forts. The forts were destroyed, much to the satisfaction of the Six Nations, who subsequently sent a delegation to Canada to make peace with the French. French emissaries were sent out among the Indians and they were seduced from the English cause.

The fall of Oswego did not awaken the energies — whatever he had — of Loudon. He quartered his army on the colonists in New York against their protestations, and in June of the following year (1757) made an ineffectual attempt to capture Louisburg.

While he was thus trifling, the watchful Montcalm, with a large force of French and Indians, besieged Fort William Henry, then under command of Colonel Monroe; General Webb, the English commander in that quarter, was at Fort Edward with four thousand men. Fort William Henry, after a heroic defense and repeated, though vain, appeals to General Webb for reinforcements, was surrendered on the 9th day of August, which was the sixth day of the siege.

These repeated disasters and failures finally roused the English ministry and William Pitt, a very gifted man, was intrusted with the management of affairs. His accession gave an impetus to the national energies and the campaign of 1758 was made memorable for victory to the English and colonists. Three formidable expeditions were planned, against Louisburg, Ticonderoga and Duquesne, respectively. On the 26th of July Louisburg surrendered to a force of twelve thousand men under General Amherst and twenty ships of the line and fifteen frigates under command of Admiral Boscawen. General Abercrombie's force, destined for operations against Ticonderoga, consisted of nine thousand provincials and seven thousand regulars with ample artillery; but chiefly through his incompetency and neglect of the counsel of his officers, his attack on the fortifications, made before his artillery could come to his support, was repulsed with heavy losses, and the army was ordered on a retreat to the head of Lake George. Colonel Bradstreet, anxious to wipe out this disgrace, asked and obtained leave to lead an expedition against Fort Frontenac, which, with the entire Lake Ontario fleet, surrendered to him on the 26th of August.

The expedition against Fort Duquesne succeeded, through the energy and ability of Washington. The fort was burned and

deserted by the French and Washington took possession of the ruins on the 25th of August, changing its name to Pittsburg.

These successes were followed by active operations during 1759. Abercrombie was superseded in command of the expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point by General Amherst. General Wolfe was directed to ascend the St. Lawrence to Quebec, and General Prideaux was to capture Fort Niagara and proceed to Montreal. On the 7th of July Prideaux appeared before Fort Niagara, but was soon killed by the premature bursting of a shell. Johnson succeeded to the command and after a determined siege the fort surrendered on the 25th of July. Ticonderoga fell before General Amherst on the 22d and four days later Crown Point was abandoned by the French. Quebec, in all the glory of its great strength, fell before Wolfe, surrendering on the 18th of September, costing the lives of both the brave men, Wolfe and Montcalm. This succession of important victories was followed by the appearance before Montreal on the 6th of September, 1760, of General Amherst. Despairing of a successful defense of the place, Vaudreuil, the Canadian governor-general, capitulated on the 8th, virtually extinguishing French power in America. Canada, with all her dependencies, fell into the hands of the English, and hostilities between the two nations ceased. The treaty of Paris was concluded between England and France on the 10th of February, 1763.

Meanwhile, on the 30th of July, 1760, Governor De Lancy had suddenly died and Cadwallader Colden, being president of the council, took charge of the government; he received his commission as lieutenant-governor in August, 1761.

General Robert Monkton was appointed governor of New York and assumed his

duties as such in October, 1761. In 1763 the boundary line between New York and New Hampshire became the subject of much controversy. The tract of land in dispute was what is now comprised in the State of Vermont. The patent to the Duke of York in 1664 included all the land west of the Connecticut river to the Delaware bay. Controversies over boundaries had already arisen between New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, which had been adjusted by negotiation and compromise, the boundary line agreed upon extending north and south twenty miles east of the Hudson river. Regardless of justice, New Hampshire insisted on having the same western boundary. Against this claim New York entered vigorous protest; but, heedless of this, the governor of New Hampshire continued to issue grants until 1763, when one hundred and thirty-eight towns had been so granted. Alarmed at this encroachment, Governor Colden, in December, 1763, issued a proclamation claiming jurisdiction to the Connecticut river, under the patent to the Duke of York and commanded the sheriff of Albany county to return the names of all persons who, by virtue of the New Hampshire grants, had taken possession of lands west of the Connecticut river. This was followed by a counter proclamation from the governor of New Hampshire, declaring that the patent to the Duke of York was obsolete and insuring protection to his grantees. The question was decided by the Board of Trade in 1764, making the Connecticut river the boundary, upon which decision the government of New York declared the New Hampshire grants illegal, and insisted that the grantees should surrender or repurchase their lands. To this unjust demand the greater number refused to yield. Their lands were thereupon granted to others by New York, the new grantees bringing eject-

ment suits against the former holders and obtaining judgment in the Albany courts. All attempts, however, of the executive officers to enforce these judgments met with a spirited resistance and led to continual hostilities between the settlers and the New York government.

Following the cessation of hostilities in 1763 territorial disputes arose, also, between the various Indian tribes, to adjust which Colonel Johnson, in 1765, proposed the establishment of a line which should be recognized by the English and the Indians alike as a boundary. To this the Indians assented, but its establishment was delayed until the Indians, irritated by the increasing European immigration, became threatening. The Senecas, smarting under these aggressions and the humiliating treaty they had been forced to make, said by a large belt to the Lenapes and the Shawanoes, in 1763: "Brethren, these lands are yours as well as ours; God gave them to us to live upon, and before the white people shall have them for nothing, we will sprinkle the leaves with blood, or die every man in the attempt."

Finally, fearful of longer delay, a conference was called at Fort Stanwix, and the treaty by which the boundary line was established was concluded November 5th, 1768. This treaty was ratified by Sir William Johnson in July, 1770. The boundary line was long known as the "property line." The treaty recognized as Indian domain all the lands lying north and west of the Ohio and Alleghany rivers to Kittaning; thence in a direct line to the nearest fork of the west branch of the Susquehanna; thence following that stream through the Alleghanies, by the way of Burnett's hills and the eastern branch of the Susquehanna and the Delaware into New York, to a line parallel with the Nonaderha (Unadilla), and thence north to Wood creek, east of Oneida lake.

CHAPTER V.

FROM 1770 TO THE REVOLUTION.

Approaching Trouble — Dissatisfaction of the Colonists — Writs of Assistance — Appeals to Parliament — The Stamp Act — New York a Bitter Opponent of the Measure — Further Petitions to Parliament — The Stamped Paper Seized — Arrival of a New Governor — Repeal of the Act — Conflict Between the Citizens and the Soldiery — Further Objectionable Parliamentary Legislation — Duties on Tea, Glass, Lead, Paper, etc. — Retaliation Through the Non-importation Agreement — The "Liberty Pole" Troubles — Arrest of Soldiers — First Bloodshed in the Revolution — Lord Dunmore as Governor — Discrimination against the Colonists in the Importation of Tea — The Sons of Liberty Destroy the Cargoes — The New Hampshire Grants — Ethan Allen and his Proclamation — The Boston Port Bill — Congress Convened — Last Adjournment of the Assembly — Lexington — Excitement Throughout the Colonies — Opening of the Revolution.

WE are now approaching a momentous period in the history of New York and her sister colonies. The English parliament had already upon numerous occasions put in force measures for the government of the subjects of the crown on this side of the Atlantic, which were thoroughly distasteful to them and served to foster the growth of the germs of opposition already planted in their breasts. While the attachment of the colonists to the mother country was not yet to any appreciable degree weakened, yet parliament had abridged their liberties, injuriously affected manufactures and commerce through regulations of the Board of Trade, and in various ways encroached upon the rights of the people. And now, while they were heavily burdened with the expenses of the recent war, the battles of which were fought, not only to give the colonies peaceful homes, but also to greatly extend the territorial possessions of England, parliament began the consideration of measures for taxing the colonies to raise a revenue without their consent. The first of these objectionable and unjust measures was the issuing of writs of assistance; in other words, search warrants which would enable custom house officers to break into a man's house if he was suspected, even, of having contraband goods. This exercise of arbitrary power created intense indignation and

alarm and the colonists resolved upon resisting the measure. Meetings were held and remonstrances were sent to parliament, but without effect; they were ignored by that body. Thus started heavenward the little sprout that finally grew into the great tree of liberty.

In 1764 George Grenville, then at the head of the English ministry, submitted to the House of Commons a proposition for raising a revenue from the colonists by the sale of stamps; in other words, no legal or commercial document would, by the proposed act, be valid unless written or printed on stamped paper, upon which a price would be set and made collectable by agents of the government. At this proposition the people were thoroughly aroused. But in spite of this fact and the assurance that the obnoxious act would not go into effect until it had received consideration by all concerned, the act was passed. The inhabitants of New York were among the most bitter opposers of this injustice; they would not admit the right of parliament to tax them for the support of a government in the creation of which they had no hand and were not represented. An association calling itself the "Sons of Liberty" held meetings to discuss plans of resistance to the enforcement of the act, the text of which was printed on hand bills bearing the added inscription,

"the folly of England and ruin of America," and distributed about the streets. A convention of colonial delegates was held on the 7th of October, 1765, which adopted a declaration of rights, a petition to the king and a memorial to parliament, in which the principles which governed the colonies through the Revolution were clearly foreshadowed.

The stamp act was to take effect on the first day of November. As that day drew nigh flags were placed at half-mast, bells were tolled, and in the evening the Sons of Liberty appeared before the fort, where the stamped paper had been deposited, and demanded it. On being refused they paraded the streets with an effigy of Governor Colden drawn by them in his own carriage, afterward hanging the effigy and burning the vehicle. The following day the governor announced that he would not issue any of the obnoxious paper, but would leave that duty to his successor, Sir Henry Moore, who was then crossing the ocean. But the people would not be put off with this assurance, and the Sons of Liberty insisted that the paper should be delivered to them. Finally, the common council, alarmed at the fury of the populace, requested that the paper be deposited in the city hall, where they would guarantee its safety; this was done.

When the new governor arrived he was inclined to execute the stamp act, but by the unanimous advice of his council, and seeing the unmistakable state of public sentiment, he prudently reconsidered his purpose. The Sons of Liberty afterward seized ten boxes of the paper, upon its arrival in a vessel, and burned it. The stamp act was repealed on the 18th of March, 1766, but parliament promptly displayed its sentiment by the passage of a bill asserting its right to "tax the colonies in all cases whatsoever."

The repeal of the act, although saddled with the above distasteful bill, was hailed

with delight in New York and the people celebrated the event by the erection of a liberty pole inscribed to the King, Pitt and Liberty. But these sounds of rejoicing had hardly ceased before further dissensions arose, growing principally out of objections on the part of the people to furnish supplies for the soldiers, who, they claimed, were sent over to aid in abridging their liberties. The soldiers retaliated, cut down the liberty pole and committed other outrages. The assembly met in November, when the governor laid before it the instructions of the ministry that immediate supplies be furnished to the army. This was refused, upon which parliament declared the legislative powers of the assembly annulled and forbade the governor and council giving their assent to any act passed by that body until unqualified compliance with the demands of the government had been secured.

The troubles increased. In June, 1767, a bill was passed by parliament, imposing a duty on tea, glass, lead, paper and painters' colors, imported into the colonies. This was soon followed by another, reorganizing the colonial custom house system and establishing a board of revenue commissioners. These measures aroused bitter opposition on the part of the colonists, and the non-importation agreement which had led to the repeal of the stamp act was again entered into. In 1768 the assembly of Massachusetts addressed a circular to the other colonies, asking co-operation in opposition to the unjust acts of parliament. This so incensed the ministry that a letter was sent by the secretary of state to the several colonial governors, forbidding their correspondence with Massachusetts. This letter was in turn denounced and its terms refused, the assembly of New York asserting its right to correspond with any or all of the other legislatures. The assembly was then dissolved by the governor. The people sus-

tained their representatives, and when a new assembly was convened in April, 1769, it was found about identical in sentiment with its predecessor.

Sir Henry Moore died on the 11th of September, 1769, and the government again devolved upon Cadwallader Colden. The effect of the non-importation agreement was again so disastrous to the trade of London merchants that they joined their petitions to those of the colonists for the repeal of the custom house act, and a circular letter informed the people that at the next session of parliament the duty would be removed from all articles except tea. While this was a step towards conciliation, it did not satisfy the colonists; they were contending for a principle, more than for the actual loss to which they were subjected. Animosities also continued between the Sons of Liberty and the soldiers. Now that their supplies were granted, the latter no longer restrained their actions from motives of policy, and on the 13th of January renewed their attacks upon the liberty pole, which was looked upon as the standard of the "Sons." The latter hastily gathered for its defense, when the soldiers retired. Stung by the derision of the people at their failure, the soldiers repaired to a tavern which was a favorite resort of the Sons of Liberty, broke in the windows and destroyed the furniture. This was followed by their cutting down the flag pole on the evening of the 16th. On the following day several thousand citizens assembled at the scene of the outrage, passed resolutions denouncing the acts and recommending that whenever a soldier was found in the streets after roll call, he should be arrested as a common disturber of the peace. The next day placards were found posted, ridiculing the resolutions and daring the people to execute their threats. During that day the Sons of Liberty found several soldiers in the

act of putting up these placards, and arrested them. While conducting them to the mayor's office, the citizens were attacked and a spirited contest ensued, which was followed by others the next day, in which the soldiers were generally worsted. Several citizens were severely wounded, some of whom had not participated in the affair. Such was the almost trivial contest in which was shed the first blood for the cause of American independence. The battle of Lexington is generally denominated the first of the Revolution; but in reality the first struggle was in the streets of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1770, five years before Lexington. The Sons of Liberty erected another liberty pole, which stood until the occupation of the city by the British in 1776.

In October Lord Dunmore arrived in New York, as the successor of Colden. Meanwhile the duties had been removed from all articles except tea, and the non-importation agreement was restricted to that commodity; affairs went on more smoothly. In July, 1771, William Tryon was commissioned as governor, Lord Dunmore being transferred to Virginia.

The East India Company, having suffered much loss through the imposition of the American duty on tea, petitioned parliament, in 1773, to abolish the duty, offering to submit to the payment of double that duty as an exportation tariff. This the government refused to do, but instead agreed to favor the company by a special act, allowing them to ship their teas to the colonies free of export duty, thus, as the ministry supposed, outwitting the colonists. Ships were accordingly laden with tea and consignees appointed for its reception, in the expectation that it would find ready sale at the low prices which it was now possible for the company to make. But this reckoning was without foundation. The Sons of

Liberty assembled and resolved that the obnoxious article should not be landed in the province under any pretense. The tea commissioners, in view of the popular will, resigned. The expected vessel did not arrive until April, 1774. When it was off Sandy Hook, the pilot, acting under instructions from the vigilance committee, refused to bring the ship nearer to the city. In the mean time Captain Chambers, a professed patriot, brought his ship into the harbor. Upon threats to search his vessel, he acknowledged that he had tea on board which he had brought over as a private venture. His chests were brought on deck and given a salt water bath, after which the captain and also the commander of the other vessel, were sent on return voyages. In the mean time a cargo of tea had arrived at Boston harbor and the vessels were boarded by the brave sons of that city and the chests emptied into the sea.

The New Hampshire grants still continued a source of contention. The civil officers were opposed by force in their efforts to enforce the judgments of the courts, and the assembly of New York passed an act declaring further resistance to be felony. A proclamation was issued by Governor Tryon offering a reward for the arrest of Ethan Allen and other prominent offenders. This was followed by a burlesque proclamation from Allen and his friends, expressing their determination to resist, and offering a reward for the arrest of the governor of New York. In the spring of 1755 the settlers took possession of the court house in the disputed territory and prevented the New York officials from entering to hold courts. The officers thereupon collected a force, and being still refused entrance, fired into the building, killing one man and wounding others. Some of the officers were then arrested by the incensed inhabitants and lodged in jail, and matters appeared to be

approaching a crisis; but these and all similar affairs were soon lost to sight in the absorbing events of the oncoming Revolution.

The English ministry, enraged and humiliated at the action of the colonists in respect of the tea cargoes and their other measures of resistance, determined to subjugate the country. Among the steps taken for this purpose was the celebrated "Boston port bill," closing the harbor and destroying the trade of the city, in retaliation for their destruction of the tea. The people throughout the colonies were imbued with the most earnest sympathy with the Boston citizens, believing that similar ruinous measures might be in store for themselves. Public meetings were held for the consideration of the common grievances and among the measures for protection was urged the restoration of the non-importation agreement and the convening of a colonial congress. The congress met on the 5th of September, 1774, adopted a declaration of rights, setting forth wherein those rights had been violated; agreed upon a petition to the king and an appeal to the people of Great Britain and Canada; then adjourned to meet in May of the following year. The assembly of New York was the only one that did not sanction these congressional proceedings. It, however, addressed a remonstrance to parliament, which, like all others, was treated with disdain. The assembly adjourned on the 3d of April, 1775, and never met again. Its refusal to appoint delegates to the continental congress gave much dissatisfaction, and a provincial convention of county representatives was called by the people to perform that duty.

At midnight on the 18th of April, 1775, General Gage sent a detachment of British regulars from Boston to destroy the military stores collected by the Americans at Concord, New Hampshire. The expedition was

planned and conducted with great secrecy, but the troops were discovered and the people warned of their coming. On reaching Lexington they met the militia drawn up on the green. The latter, regardless of order to disperse, stood their ground and were fired upon by the regulars and several of their number killed. The British soldiers proceeded to Concord, but the stores had

been concealed. On the return march the regulars were sorely harassed by the militia who had hurriedly gathered from neighboring towns.

When intelligence of this momentous event reached New York, the excitement was intense, and it was, indeed, a signal for a rush to arms throughout the colonies. The Revolution was inaugurated.

CHAPTER VI.

NEW YORK DURING THE REVOLUTION.

The Revolutionary Struggle — Policy of the Indians — Their Alliance with Great Britain — Influence of the Johnsons — Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga and Crown Point — Washington Establishes His Headquarters in New York City — The Battle of Long Island — Evacuation of the City — General Gates at Ticonderoga — Engagement on Lake Champlain — Approval of the Declaration of Independence — The Constitutional Convention — The First Governor Under the New Constitution — The Campaign of 1777 — Burgoyne's Capture of Ticonderoga — St. Leger's Expedition — Battle of Bennington — Engagement at Wilber's Basin — Burgoyne's Apprehensions — A Fatal Delay — Hemmed in — Surrender of Burgoyne — Clinton's Hudson River Campaign — French Sympathy for America — She Acknowledges the Independence of the United States.

THE events of the great struggle for American Independence can be but briefly considered here. The Indians had adopted a well-understood policy of resistance to further encroachments upon their domain, and the Iroquois, who had hitherto preserved a uniform friendship towards the colonists, now, with the exception of the Oneidas, Tuscaroras and a few others, opposed them, and Sir William Johnson, before his death in 1774, had shown a rapidly growing disposition to favor his royal master, the king. At his death much of his influence over the Six Nations descended to his son, Sir John Johnson, and his nephew, Colonel Guy Johnson. The latter became his successor in the office of superintendent of Indian affairs.

While the patriots were flocking towards Boston a plan was matured in the Connecticut assembly to seize the cannon and

stores at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. A force of two hundred and seventy men was raised and placed under command of Colonel Ethan Allen, under whom and Benedict Arnold they marched to a point on Lake Champlain opposite Ticonderoga. There were but few boats and at dawn but eighty-three men and the officers had crossed. But fearful of delay, Allen marched at the head of his diminutive force directly to the sally-port, drove in the sentinel, aroused the garrison and took them prisoners. He then demanded and obtained a complete surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Two days afterward Crown Point was captured without resistance and Lake Champlain was in the hands of the patriots.

On the 10th of May, the day of the capture of Ticonderoga, the continental congress assembled, and its first work was



towards raising and equipping an army for the defense of the colonies. New York was ordered to raise three thousand men as her quota. On the 22d of May a provincial congress of New York convened and authorized the raising of troops and adopted other measures of defense.

On the 23d of August Captain Lamb removed the cannon from the battery in New York city to a place of safety, under the fire of the British man-of-war, *Asia*. Governor Tryon returned from England in June and exerted himself in promotion of the royal cause; but finding his labors both unsatisfactory and hazardous, he abandoned the city and sought refuge on a British sloop-of-war.

A force was ordered to Ticonderoga, and under General Schuyler the post was put in a better state of defense. In September Generals Schuyler and Montgomery appeared with their forces before St. Johns, which, after several unsuccessful assaults, was compelled to surrender on the 3d of November. The capture of Montreal soon followed, under the command of General Montgomery, and an assault was made before the end of the month on Quebec; but Montgomery was killed and the colonial forces were repulsed and soon afterward driven out of Canada.

Early in the year 1776 hostilities were transferred to New York. In March Washington, having compelled General Howe to evacuate Boston, and apprehensive that New York city would be the next point of attack, made immediate preparation for putting the city in an attitude of defense. On the 14th of April he established his headquarters in the city. Early in July General Howe and his brother, Admiral Howe, landed on Staten Island, with a force of British regulars and Hessian hirelings, numbering about thirty thousand men. The city was a stronghold of loyalty to the king.

The battle of Long Island was fought on the 27th of August, resulting in disaster to the Americans, and on the night of the 28th, Washington, with the remainder of his troops, silently crossed the East river to New York. Preparations were then made by the British to attack the city. Washington saw that with his undisciplined and disheartened army he could not successfully oppose the enemy, and he decided to evacuate the city, which was done on the 17th of September. Washington retreated up the east bank of the Hudson and the British entered the city, which they occupied until the close of the war. After intrenching at Harlem, White Plains and North Castle, from which points he was successively forced to retreat, Washington crossed the Hudson and marched southward through New Jersey, to the opposite side of the Delaware river, closely pursued by the enemy. On the night of the 25th of December he recrossed the Delaware, gained an important victory at Trenton, which was shortly followed by another at Princeton, and then went into winter quarters at Morristown.

In the mean time General Gates, who had been appointed to the command of the northern forces, apprehensive that General Carlton would follow up his success in Canada by an attempt to capture Crown Point and Ticonderoga, abandoned the former post and concentrated his forces at the latter. A small squadron was placed on Lake Champlain under command of Arnold early in August. Carlton had constructed a fleet at St. Johns, and on the 11th of October an engagement took place between them, finally resulting in the destruction of the American vessels. General Carlton took possession of Crown Point and threatened Ticonderoga, but this design was abandoned and he prudently withdrew to Canada.

The provincial congress, which had assembled at White Plains on the 9th of July and approved the declaration of independence, appointed a committee to draw up a constitution and report. The occupation of New York city and vicinity by the British served to disturb the labor of the convention, and finally, in February, they repaired to Kingston, where a constitution was prepared by John Jay and adopted on the 21st of April, 1777. George Clinton was elected governor under the new constitution and took the oath of office on the 31st of July following.

The most conspicuous feature of the British campaign of 1777 was their attempt to carry out the cherished design of separating the eastern from the southern colonies by gaining control of the Hudson river and Lake Champlain. This they hoped to accomplish by, first, the advance of an army from Canada, under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, who had superseded General Carlton. He was to force his way down the Hudson as far as Albany, while Sir Henry Clinton was to proceed up the river and join him, thus opening communication between New York and Canada. To distract the Americans and subdue the western borders, Colonel St. Leger was to ascend the St. Lawrence with a detachment of regulars, accompanied by Sir John Johnson with a regiment of loyalists and a large body of Indians. Reaching Oswego, the expedition was to penetrate the country to Fort Schuyler (the site of Utica) and after its capture sweep the Mohawk valley and join Burgoyne at Albany.

Burgoyne arrived in Canada early in March, but it was past the middle of June before his army was assembled at Cumberland Point on Lake Champlain. The main army of seven thousand men occupied the post at Crown Point on the 30th of June. General Burgoyne issued a terrifying proc-

lamation to the inhabitants of that region and prepared to invest Ticonderoga, then under command of General St. Clair. A battery was placed on the summit of Sugar-loaf hill, a lofty eminence on the south side of the outlet of Lake George, and completely commanding the works at both Ticonderoga and Fort Independence. A council of war was called by General St. Clair, which resolved upon the evacuation of Ticonderoga as the only means of saving the army. In crossing the floating bridge to Mount Independence the light from a burning building at Fort Independence discovered the movement to the British, who made immediate preparations for pursuit. The Americans made a disorderly retreat to Hubbardton. On the following morning a battle was fought, ending in the precipitate retreat of St. Clair. Colonel Long, who had been sent with a detachment of six hundred men in charge of the stores and disabled men on batteaux, reached Skenesborough (now Whitehall) in safety; but Burgoyne's fleet pursued them. Landing at Skenesborough Colonel Long's men burned a portion of the boats and escaped to Fort Anne. Two days after the battle at Hubbardton St. Clair retreated to Fort Edward.

Burgoyne remained three weeks at Skenesborough, when he marched to Fort Anne, and sent from there a detachment to capture a quantity of stores collected at Bennington. General Schuyler's force being insufficient to hold Fort Edward, he retreated down the valley of the Hudson. On their way toward Bennington the British force reached Cambridge on the 13th of August. In the mean time General Stark had repaired to Bennington and was increasing his force by the gathering of the militia. The heroic battle of Bennington followed on the 16th of August, resulting in overwhelming defeat to the enemy.

Down to this time the cause of Great Britain had flourished and it had appeared as if the brave colonists had undertaken a task beyond their powers. But with the victory at Bennington the tide turned. St. Leger's expedition invested Fort Schuyler (now Utica) and the movement of the Mohawk Valley militia for its relief was checked by the battle of Oriskany; but while the besiegers of the fort were engaged in the conflict, their camp was sacked by the garrison; and, learning that a large force was marching to the relief of the fort, St. Leger abandoned his undertaking and returned to Canada.

General Schuyler marched his army down the Hudson to Stillwater, and finally to the mouth of the Mohawk, keeping his headquarters at Stillwater, and putting forth constant efforts to increase his force in expectation of a conflict with Burgoyne. On the 19th of August, at the instigation of his enemies, he was unjustly superseded by General Gates. On the 8th of September the army was advanced to Bemis Heights, above Stillwater, which had been fortified under direction of Kosciuszko. The defeat of the British at Bennington, followed by St. Leger's disaster, had a depressing effect upon Burgoyne and his army; the Indians and Loyalists began to desert, while the Americans were proportionately encouraged. On the 18th of September Burgoyne's forces were encamped at Wilbur's Basin, two miles from the American position. A desperate engagement was fought on the following day, both sides claiming a victory, but the Americans held their position, which was all that they expected to do. Much of the credit of this battle was earned by Arnold's division, which excited the jealousy of General Gates, who did not mention Arnold in his report and afterward took from him the command of his division. No further fighting occurred for three weeks.

Burgoyne saw with anxiety that the American forces were now rapidly increasing, while his own were daily diminishing by desertions of Indians and Loyalists. His provisions were failing and the watchfulness of the Americans prevented supplies from reaching him, and deprived him of communication with Sir Henry Clinton, who might have rendered him assistance. He was finally compelled to put his troops on short allowance, and, hearing nothing from Clinton, who was to have made a diversion in his favor, he found himself reduced to the alternative of retreating or fighting. He had once boastfully announced that "Britons never retreat;" this boast he was in this instance forced to sustain, as there was more danger to his army in a retreat than an engagement. He resolved upon a reconnoissance in force, and, on the 7th of October, advanced with fifteen hundred men, accompanied by Generals Riedesel, Phillips and Fraser, toward the left wing of the American army. The movement was discovered by the Americans and they were repulsed and driven back to their lines. A general battle followed in which a glorious victory was won for the American cause, and before dawn the next morning Burgoyne abandoned his encampment, which was taken possession of by the Americans.

Burgoyne's retreat was a failure and ended in complete disaster. On the evening of the 9th he halted for the night at Fish Creek; the main body of his army passed over while he, with a brigade for guard, enjoyed himself in a house belonging to General Schuyler. This cost him his army. General Fellows, with a detachment, had occupied a position opposite Saratoga ford on the east side of the Hudson, previous to the action on the 7th. Another detachment of two thousand men was now sent to occupy the heights beyond Saratoga, to prevent the British general's retreat upon Fort

Edward, while still another was stationed at the ford above. Finding the ford across the Hudson strongly guarded by General Fellows, Burgoyne concluded to continue his retreat up the river to Fort Edward. In the afternoon of the 10th General Gates came up with the main body of the American army and occupied high ground on the south side of Fish creek, and opposite the enemy's encampment. Burgoyne was now completely environed. His provisions were nearly exhausted and it was hazardous to attempt to get water from the creek; while there was no place of safety for his sick and wounded from the cannon of the Americans. On the 12th he held a consultation with his generals and it was determined to retreat that night; but returning scouts brought in such discouraging news of the situation that the movement was postponed until morning. During the night the watchful Americans crossed the river on rafts and placed a battery on Burgoyne's left flank. His retreat was now hopeless. The next morning a general council was held, when it was determined to open negotiations with General Gates for an honorable surrender of Burgoyne's army. The negotiations were completed on the 16th. This surrender was of the utmost importance to the American cause; the news filled the patriots everywhere with joy, and appalled the Tories.

While Burgoyne's difficulties were gathering about him, he urged Sir Henry Clin-

ton to hasten his expedition up the Hudson river to join him, but Clinton was obliged to wait reinforcements, and it was the 4th of October before he was ready to move. His first object was the capture of forts Montgomery and Clinton in the Highlands; these were commanded by Governor Clinton and his brother James. After determined resistance the besieged garrison in part fought their way out, the governor making his escape, and likewise his brother, though wounded. Fort Constitution was abandoned on the approach of the British, which gave them the command of the river. Kingston was then burned; but learning of Burgoyne's disaster, the expedition returned to New York.

It was clear that France felt little sympathy for Great Britain in this struggle. By the war which ended in 1763 she had been forced to relinquish her extensive possessions in North America and she only awaited an opportunity to aid in precipitating a similar loss upon Great Britain. The commissioners from the revolting colonies to Versailles, if not openly countenanced in their measures, were by no means discouraged; and when the news of Burgoyne's defeat and capture reached France, she threw off all disguise, entered into a treaty with, and on the 6th of February, 1778, acknowledged the independence of the United States. This event further reassured the patriots and made them feel almost certain of ultimate success.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INDIANS DURING THE REVOLUTION.

Progress of the Revolution—Attitude of the Six Nations—Joseph Brant—Gathering of the Indians within the Limits of the Present Broome County—Visit of John Harper to the Indians—Movements of Brant and His Warriors—Anxiety of the Settlers—Interview Between Brant and General Herkimer—Brant Joins the Forces of Sir John Johnson—Brant in the Battle of Oriskany—Raising of the Siege of Fort Schuyler—Invasion of the Mohawk Valley by Indians—Destruction of Springfield—Battle of Wyoming—Plan for the Destruction of Cherry Valley—Brant and Butler—The Village Destroyed—Suffering of the Inhabitants—The Onondagas Punished—Further Hostilities by the Indians—A Battle on the Delaware—Cruelties of the Indians—Brant Justifies His Acts—Approaching Retribution.

WHILE these events which we have described were occurring in the northern and eastern portions of the State, other stirring scenes were being enacted on the New York frontier, which more nearly relate to the history of Broome county. It must be remembered that during the conflict for independence, the Indians of the Six Nations were importuned in various ways to act as allies to the forces of both combatants. On the 25th of May, 1776, the American Congress resolved "that it was highly expedient to engage the Indians in the service of the United colonies"; and they empowered the commander-in-chief to employ in Canada and elsewhere a number not exceeding two thousand, and offering certain rewards for the capture of British prisoners. To this policy General Schuyler was opposed. He did not believe that any considerable number of Indian warriors could be obtained and disliked the employment of such material. William L. Stone, in his *Life of Brant*, says: "In short, General Schuyler's opinion was correct from the beginning: that the colonies could expect no essential aid from the Indians; and whatever aid they might receive would be sure to cost more than it would come to. So the event proved. But although the British profited most by the employment of the Indians, they are not alone to blame for using them.

So far, certainly, as principle and intention are concerned, the Americans are equitably entitled to a due share of the censure."

We have already stated that a large portion of the Six Nations favored and fought for the British cause. At the beginning of the Revolution, Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) was a prominent Mohawk chieftain who was intimately associated with the Johnsons and warmly favored the royal cause. He received a tolerable English education under the patronage of Sir William Johnson, and was afterward sent to England, where he was feasted and toasted as his predecessors had been in that country, and returned in the winter of 1776. At this time great uneasiness was awakened on the frontier south of the Mohawk, by the reported gathering of the Indians at Oquaga¹ (now Windsor, Broome county). The fact that the Indians were increasing in number at that point having been ascertained, the provincial congress of New York sent Colonel John Harper, of Harpersfield, to learn their intentions. He arrived there, accompanied by a single white man and an Indian, on the 27th of February, 1777. He was well received by the Indians, who, instead of exhibiting indications of belligerence, expressed sor-

¹This name has been spelled in different ways, the more modern of which is here adopted; although Colonel Stone, in his *Life of Brant*, spells it "Oghkwaga," after having given considerable research to the subject.

row for the troubles of the country and expressed their intention to take no part in the struggle. Colonel Harper was satisfied of their sincerity, although after events proved the contrary. He supplied them with the means for a feast and gave them an ox, which was roasted for the occasion, leaving them on the most amicable terms.

In the course of the spring Brant left Canada and marched with a large force of warriors across the country and appeared with the Indians at Oquaga. Brant had not yet committed any act of hostility within the province of New York; but in June he ascended the Susquehanna from Oquaga to Unadilla, where he had an interview with Reverend Mr. Johnstone and the officers of the militia of the neighborhood; he was accompanied by seventy or eighty of his warriors. In this interview, which was ostensibly an appeal for supplies, Brant clearly indicated his purpose of fighting in the cause of Great Britain. He said the Mohawks were always warriors; that their agreement with the king was very strong, and they were not such villains as to break their covenant.¹

On the departure of Brant and his warriors they were supplied with food and were permitted to drive away many cattle and sheep. Such was the threatening attitude of the Indians here, that most of the settlers in the vicinity repaired to Cherry Valley, whence they had removed a few years before. The Indians continued to increase at Oquaga and the anxiety of the inhabitants caused General Herkimer to seek an interview with the chief. For this purpose Brant was invited through a messenger to meet him at Unadilla. General Herkimer took with him about three hundred of the local militia, while Brant appeared at the head of a large party of warriors. The interview was an imposing one. The hostile parties en-

camped within two miles of each other, and midway between them a shed was erected, capable of covering about two hundred people. The arms of both parties were left in the encampments. The interview resulted in nothing more than giving General Herkimer a clear and unmistakable understanding that Brant and the Mohawks were determined to act in concert with the British, and that nothing need be expected of them but war. The general, was, however, assured that for the present no hostilities would be committed by the Indians.

This was the last conference held with the hostile Mohawks. A few days later Brant withdrew his warriors from the Susquehanna and joined the forces of Sir John Johnson and Colonel John Butler, who were concentrating at Oswego. It was at about this time that the officers of the British Indian department summoned a general council of the Six Nations at Oswego, and it is supposed that Brant was present. Here, by the promise of reward and the giving of gaudy presents to the Indians, their continued alliance was secured to the crown and many who had been averse to entering the conflict, were won over to that cause. From that day, according to Colonel Stone, Thayendenagea was the acknowledged chief of the Six Nations, "and he soon became one of the master-spirits of the motley forces employed by Great Britain in her attempts to recover the Mohawk Valley and to annoy the other settlements of the frontier."¹

¹ "Whether in the conduct of a campaign or of a scouting party, in the pitched battle or the foray, this crafty and dauntless chieftain was sure to be one of the most efficient, as he was one of the bravest, of those who were engaged. Combining with the native hardihood and sagacity of his race the advantages of education and of civilized life—in acquiring which he had lost nothing of his activity or his power of endurance—he became the most formidable border foe with whom the provincials had to contend, and his name was a terror to the land. His movements were at once so secret and so rapid that he seemed to almost be clothed with the power of ubiquity." — *STONE'S Life of Brant.*

¹ *STONE'S Life of Brant.*

The bloody battle of Oriskany was mentioned in the preceding chapter, in connection with St. Leger's expedition. Colonel Gansevoort was in command of Fort Schuyler at the time of its siege, and General Herkimer immediately summoned his militia to march to the succor of the fort. He soon found himself at the head of nearly a thousand men. On the 5th of August this force had reached the neighborhood of Oriskany. By this time the siege of the fort was in progress, the 4th having been occupied in cannonading, while the Indians annoyed the men who were engaged in raising the parapets, firing upon them with rifles. The 5th was spent in much the same manner, with the addition of throwing a few shells into the barracks. In the evening the Indians, about a thousand in number, encircled the fort and made night hideous with their yelling.

The next day was fought the battle of Oriskany, which was precipitated against the counsels of General Herkimer, who, stung by taunts from some of his officers, gave the order to march. Having by ten o'clock gone rapidly forward two or three miles, the front and flank guards were suddenly shot down and the forest rang with the yells of a savage foe. St. Leger, it appeared, had heard of the advance of General Herkimer, and in order to prevent an attack in his intrenchments, had detached a portion of his force, and Brant, with a strong body of Indians, to intercept his approach. Brant, true to his nature, had selected a position admirably adapted to draw the Americans into ambuscade. Unconscious of the immediate presence of the enemy, General Herkimer, with almost his whole army, found himself encompassed at the first fire. The veteran general fell early in the action, with a ball through his leg; but he heroically directed the battle, having been placed in his saddle and leaned against

a tree. The fearful battle continued for more than an hour and the slaughter was fearful. Never was bravery in the face of death more signally displayed, and deeds of individual heroism were enacted that emblazon many historic pages. The terrible struggle ended in a victory for the Tryon county militia, though it was won at fearful cost. It was one of the most desperate battles of the war.

While this battle was in progress a sally was made from the fort, resulting in the seizure of the camp of Sir John Johnson, who, with his Tory allies, was put to flight, and the capture of a large quantity of spoils. After the battle Brant took occasion to chastise the Oneidas for their neutrality, by the destruction of their castles and crops and driving off their cattle.

The siege of Fort Schuyler was precipitated on the 22d, owing to a panic which was created by the appearance in camp of Hon Yost Schuyler, a nephew of General Schuyler, who came in haste to report that the Americans were coming in numbers like the forest leaves; that he himself had barely escaped with his life, in confirmation of which he exhibited several bullet holes through his garments. The Indians, who had lost heavily in the battle of Oriskany, fled in great haste to their boats on Oneida lake, killing on their way thither many of their Tory allies, and becoming in their terror, wrote St. Leger, "more formidable than the enemy they had to expect."

The expedition and tale of Hon Yost Schuyler was a skillfully devised scheme on the part of Arnold, who had sentenced him to death for border depredations. He was promised his liberty if he would go to the camp of St. Leger and give such an exaggerated account of the Americans and their plans as would result in raising the siege. As we have related, the scheme was eminently successful.

During the winter of 1777-78 preparations were made by the Indians and Tories, who had been dispersed at Fort Schuyler, to invade the Mohawk Valley. Brant, the chief who had distinguished himself in the planning of the ambushade at Oriskany, was foremost in these preparations. Sir John Johnson and Colonel John Butler were also active in enlisting Tories and advancing the interests of their royal master.

In March, 1778, an attempt was made by the American authorities to secure the neutrality of the Indians. To this end a council was called at Johnstown; but none of the Senecas, the most powerful of the Six Nations, and but few of the Mohawks attended. General Lafayette was present, and when his attention was called to the exposed condition of the frontier settlements he directed the building and strengthening of fortifications for their protection.

With the opening of the season Brant had returned to his old haunts at Oquaga and Unadilla. His first hostile act was the destruction of the little village of Springfield, at the head of Otsego Lake. On the 2d of July an engagement occurred on the upper branch of the Cobleskill between an Indian force of four hundred and about fifty-two Americans. The latter were overpowered, their dwellings burned and their cattle killed or driven away. On the 3d of July occurred the bloody massacre (or battle, if it is entitled to that distinction) of Wyoming, in which the Butlers were prominent participants. Brant was probably not present at this battle, and as it took place outside of this State, it need not receive further attention here. Similar hostilities continued through the summer by the marauding parties of Indians, but as winter approached, hostilities apparently ceased and Brant withdrew his forces toward Niagara. On his way westward he was met by Walter Butler, then a fugitive

from justice. He had been arrested as a spy and condemned to death, but had been reprieved and imprisoned at Albany, whence he escaped and joined his father, Colonel John Butler, at Niagara. He now obtained command of two hundred Tories for an incursion into the Mohawk valley, and meeting Brant, prevailed upon him to join the expedition for an attack upon Cherry Valley. Colonel Alden, who was in command of the fort at that place, received information of the intended attack, but treated it as a false alarm. On the morning of the 11th of November, the little village was attacked, the inhabitants indiscriminately slaughtered and their dwellings burned. Thirty-two inhabitants, mostly women and children, and sixteen soldiers of the garrison were brutally murdered. Colonel Alden, in attempting to escape, was tomahawked and scalped. About forty prisoners were taken and conducted down the valley for the night encampment, where they were huddled together, some of them with little clothing and all without shelter, with no resting-place but the cold ground. Next day, finding the women and children cumbersome, most of them were sent back to the ruins of the village. For this infamous piece of work Butler was mainly responsible.

With the destruction of Cherry Valley, hostilities ceased until spring; but Brant and his colleagues made preparations during the winter for a renewal of their incursions in the early part of the year. To check these intended raids, it was apparent that the infliction of some severe punishment was demanded. Accordingly, on the 18th of April, 1779, Colonel Van Schaick was sent out from Fort Schuyler with a force to make a descent upon the Onondagas. The Indians learned of the intended expedition, although it had been conducted with sup-

posed secrecy, and when the party had approached within a few miles of their village the Indians fled to the woods, leaving everything, even their arms, behind them. Their three villages were burned (about fifty houses), thirty-three Indians were taken prisoners and twelve killed. The expedition returned to Fort Schuyler on the 24th, having accomplished their work in six days and without the loss of a man.

Meanwhile Indian hostilities had been renewed along the frontier and the settlements were threatened with the fate of Cherry Valley. The Onondagas, exasperated at the destruction of their villages, made a descent upon the settlement at Cobleskill, and twenty of the militia were killed while defending it.

The settlement of Minisink, in Orange county, was unprotected at this time and Brant resolved to make a descent upon it, for the purpose of capturing both plunder and prisoners. During the night of the 19th of July, the Mohawk chief, at the head of sixty Indians and twenty-seven Tories, disguised as Indians, stole silently upon the little village, and before the inhabitants discovered their presence several houses were already in flames. Surprised thus in their sleep, all who could do so fled, leaving the place to the riot of the foe. Several persons were killed and others taken prisoners, ten houses and twelve barns were burned, with a small stockade and two mills. The farms were laid waste and the cattle driven off. Brant now lost no time in leading his party back to the main body

of his warriors, whom he had left at Grassy brook. They were pursued by a small force of militia, who assembled on the following day. On the morning of the 22d they reached the banks of the Delaware river, on the opposite bank of which they saw the entire body of Indians deliberately marching towards a ford over the Lackawaxen. Colonel Hathorn, of the militia, immediately resolved on an attempt to intercept the crossing, but, owing to the intervening woods and hills, the opposing bodies soon lost sight of each other. An adroit movement by Brant gave him the advantage, by threading a ravine over which Hathorn had passed. The Indians then threw themselves in rear of the militia, where they deliberately formed an ambuscade. Disappointed at not finding the Indians as he expected, the militia turned and were attacked in a quarter least expected. The battle that ensued was an obstinate one, and the cruelties practiced by the Indians were revolting. For these Brant has been bitterly censured; but he always insisted that he was unjustly blamed; that when he saw the near approach of the Americans he presented himself fairly to their view and demanded surrender, promising to treat them fairly as war prisoners, and assuring them that his force in ambush was sufficient to destroy them; that if they refused, and the battle began, he would not answer for the consequences. Most of the Goshen militiamen were killed. But for all the Indian depredations thus far committed a fearful retribution was near at hand.

CHAPTER VIII.

CLOSE OF INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Sullivan Campaign—Rendezvous of the Two Divisions—Action of the Neutral Indians and its Cause—Clinton's Operations on Otsego Lake—The Indians Appalled at His Fleet and the Unexpected Flood—A Detachment from Sullivan—Their Trials and Sufferings—Clinton's Progress Down the River—Skirmishes with the Indians within the Limits of Broome County—Cannon Balls Found Near Binghamton—Remains of an Indian Fortification—Junction of Clinton and Sullivan's Armies—The Battle of Newtown—Destruction of Indian Villages—Return of the Expedition—Indian Depredations in the Mohawk Valley—Capture of Colonel Harper and Companions—Their Escape from Death—Arnold's Treason and its Exposure—The Campaign of 1781—Revolt of the Militia—Brant and His Warriors Again in the Mohawk Valley—Colonel Willett's Example—The Last Incursion of the Indians—Surrender of Cornwallis—End of the War—Treaties of Peace—Destiny of the Six Nations.

AS early as the spring of 1778 the colonial government had contemplated an invasion of the country of the Iroquois, which it was intended should be so appalling in its consequences that the Indians would be rendered practically powerless, or at least so far intimidated as to deter them from further frontier hostilities. But the expedition was postponed until further delay seemed inexcusable, and the movement was made in the summer of 1779. General Sullivan was placed in chief command of the expedition. His army comprised three divisions; one from New Jersey, under command of General Maxwell; another from New England, under command of General Hand; and the third from New York, under General James Clinton. The New Jersey and New England divisions marched from Elizabeth, N. J., *via* Easton, thence to Wyoming and up the Susquehanna to Athens. These two divisions were under the command of General Sullivan and marched from Wyoming July 31st, 1779, moving up the east side of the river; they numbered thirty-five hundred men. One hundred and twenty boats and two thousand horses were employed in transporting baggage and stores.

General Clinton collected his forces at Canajoharie. Only a few of the neutral

Oneidas joined him, they having been deterred by a message written in the Iroquois language and sent them by General Haldimand, then governor-general of Canada. Two hundred and twenty batteaux, which had been constructed at Schenectady, were taken up the Mohawk to the place of rendezvous, and thence were transported by land to Otsego Lake, a distance of twenty miles. At the outlet of this lake Clinton awaited orders from General Sullivan. In the mean time he constructed a dam which raised the waters of the lake, hoping that by suddenly releasing the flood, his fleet would be more rapidly and safely carried down the stream. This plan was completely successful, not only facilitating the passage of the boats, but overflowing the river banks and destroying the cornfields of the Indians, who were greatly alarmed at the unusual freshet. His departure from the lake occurred on the 9th of August. "The whole expedition was calculated to impress them (the Indians) with terror, as it might have done a more enlightened and less superstitious people. The country was wild and totally uninhabited, except by scattered families of the Indians, and here and there by some few of the more adventurous white settlers, in the neighborhood of Unadilla. The sudden swelling of the river, therefore,

bearing upon its surge a flotilla of more than two hundred vessels, through a region of primitive forests, and upon a stream that had never before wafted upon its bosom any craft of greater burthen than a bark canoe, was a spectacle which might well appall the untutored inhabitants of the region thus invaded."¹

Reaching Oquaga, Clinton was there joined by a detachment of Colonel Pauling's levies from Warwarsing. Passing on down the Susquehanna, the division encamped on the site of the city of Binghamton, having destroyed the Indian settlement at Oquaga and probably others on the Chenango river, as vestiges of Indian occupation were found on the west side of this river about three miles above the village of Binghamton, by the first white settlers in the vicinity.

To return to the movements of General Sullivan, it should be stated that upon his arrival at Athens (or Tioga Point) he deemed it important to send a detachment to meet General Clinton, who had been delayed in cutting roads and overcoming other obstacles. He first sent a sergeant and eight men directly to the outlet of Otsego lake. Among them was one Job Stiles, who gave an account of their hardships to J. B. Wilkinson, author of the *Annals of Binghamton*, a number of years ago. The sergeant and his men followed up the Susquehanna to the mouth of the Chenango river, and then up that stream to the forks. They then took nearly an eastern course to the outlet. They were about two weeks performing the journey. Their provisions were spoiled by continued rains and they were forced to subsist on berries and roots, with such game as they could kill. One of their number was compelled to fall out near the forks, on account of sickness and exhaustion. The letters intrusted to them for

General Clinton, of which there were two, were rolled in silk handkerchiefs and carried, one by Stiles and the other by the sergeant, under their arm-pits. When the squad arrived at Clinton's camp they were nearly worn out with hunger and exposure.

These messengers not returning so soon as was expected by several days, General Sullivan sent a detachment of several hundred men to meet General Clinton. This detachment came up the river on the Owego side and met Clinton's division about half way between the sites of Union and Binghamton.¹

After the detachment formed a junction with Clinton's main body, they moved down the river, having one or two skirmishes with the Indians, who appeared here and there on the adjacent hills. Clinton's cannon were undoubtedly used in these skirmishes, perhaps as much to intimidate the Indians, as an expectation of doing any direct damage. This view (that cannon were used) is borne out by the fact that cannon balls were found by the white settlers on the south side of the river about a mile east of Hooper, near where the river road crosses the Erie railroad track. The cannon balls were found in a knoll close by the river side. Apparent marks of musket shots were also found by early settlers in the vicinity. A little farther down the river was also to be seen as late as 1840 (the date of the publication of Mr. Wilkinson's *Annals*) the remains of an Indian fort,

¹ John Rush, who was in this expedition, stated to Mr. Wilkinson, author of the *Annals*, that the detachment came as far as the site of Binghamton, and a portion of it still farther. Mr. Wilkinson attempts to reconcile this statement with the generally received narrative that the detachment met Clinton midway between the two villages, by presuming that a portion stopped at the latter named point, while the remainder came on. He says: "Mr. Rush remembered the point of the two rivers distinctly, and said there were several Indian wigwams upon it at the time, but no Indians to be seen; that there was corn growing upon the island just above the white bridge, which they destroyed."

¹STONE'S *Life of Brant*.

which, according to the tradition, was thrown up at the time of the expedition. Concerning another skirmish Mr. Wilkinson says: "A little east of Union, upon what is called Round hill, there was quite a skirmish. The Indians appear to have collected here to a considerable number with, probably, the design of giving battle, judging of the strength of their enemy from the comparatively small force they saw pass up the river. But on the return this comparatively small number was converted into a formidable army. They were, therefore, far from venturing an engagement, and at the discharge of the cannon they fled precipitately over the hill towards the river. One Indian, some say two, as it was perceived, in the general flight fell from a projecting rock or precipice and broke his neck. The division then proceeded down the river to Tioga Point without anything remarkable further occurring."

The entire command after the junction amounted to about five thousand men, and the march towards the head of Seneca lake was begun, the army proceeding up the east bank of the Chemung.

While preparations had been making for this expedition the Indians had not been idle, and before the first movement was made in the early summer Brant and Colonel John Butler, with a force of about eight hundred Indians and two hundred Tories, inspirited with their work at Wyoming and other places in the previous campaign, were in the field, well aware of the intended expedition, but probably in ignorance of its magnitude.

In the vicinity of Newtown (Elmira) the Indians were found concentrated under Brant, and a desperate battle was fought. As would be expected, the field of battle was wisely chosen by the Mohawk chief, and upon the result of this battle the Indians apparently had staked their all. It was to

determine whether the Iroquois territory should be further encroached upon and their villages laid waste, or whether the foe should be driven back or slaughtered. Hence they fought desperately. Driven from the heights they first occupied, the Indians made another stand one and a half miles farther up the river; but their choice of position could not offset the great disparity in numbers against which they so heroically contended. At the Narrows, ten or twelve miles above Elmira, they made a final and determined stand, fighting with the desperation born of despair; but they were forced to a precipitate retreat. The number of killed was very large and the rocks on the river bank were drenched with blood. The Indians threw their slain into the water and fled.

Sullivan returned to Newtown after the battle and then took up his course directly for the head of Seneca lake. But Brant, in spite of his terrible defeat, did not lose sight of his foe. He hovered upon the flanks of the army and harassed it by descents upon its advance guards and all detached parties; but he avoided the main body. A mile and a half north of the outlet of the lake Sullivan found the capital of the Senecas — Kanadesaga, — from which the Indians had all fled. The town was entirely destroyed and the fields, covered with growing crops, were desolated. Taking a westerly direction, the army now marched about fifteen miles to the outlet of Canandaigua lake, where another town of twenty houses was destroyed, with orchards and fruitful fields. Genesee Castle, the capital of the Onondagas, with its "one hundred and twenty-eight houses, mostly large and elegant," shared the fate of those already mentioned. According to Rittenber, "Forty Indian towns were burned; one hundred and sixty thousand bushels of corn in the fields and in granaries were destroyed; a vast num-

ber of the finest fruit trees were cut down; gardens covered with vegetables were desolated; the proud Indians, who had scarcely felt the touch of the colonists, except in kindness, were driven into the forests to starve and be hunted like wild beasts; their altars were overturned, their graves trampled upon by strangers, and their beautiful country laid waste."

The following winter was one of remarkable severity, and the homeless Indians, who had fled to Niagara, perished in large numbers for want of their accustomed food and insufficient protection from the weather. This expedition substantially destroyed the league which bound the Six Nations together. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras became still more completely separated from their brethren, while those tribes whose country had been laid waste were thrown still more into British subservience, thus weakening their intertribal relations.

The punishment inflicted by the Sullivan expedition was terrible and has been characterized as unjust. Upon this subject Rutenber says:—

"That the projectors of the expedition so regarded it [as just] is well known; that four of the tribes had broken their pledge of neutrality and carried forward their revenges and prejudices to the account of the innocent, is also known. That they were the victims of the wiles of designing men—had learned their lessons of hatred in the earlier controversies between the contending civilizations—was as strongly urged in their behalf then as it can be now. Had they been without warning, the destruction of their towns would have been without justification; but they had been both warned and entreated. In December, 1777, Congress had addressed to them an earnest and eloquent appeal to preserve their neutrality and refrain from further hostilities, to sit under the shade of their

own trees and by the side of their own streams and smoke their pipes in safety and content; but they would not listen, and grew bold in the supposed impossibility of being reached by the government. The visitation which they had provoked was a necessity."

Having successfully accomplished the objects of his expedition, Sullivan returned to Morristown, N. J., following substantially the same route taken on the outward march. Clinton's division left the main army and went into winter quarters at West Point. The entire losses in the remarkable expedition, both by the enemy and from sickness, was only forty men. The heroism, military skill and perseverance with which it was conducted, and its happy results to the frontier settlements, entitled its officers and men to the gratitude of the country. A vote of thanks was given to the participants in the expedition by Congress.

Crippled as they were, however, the Indians were not entirely incapacitated for predatory warfare. During the winter they partially reorganized and, under the leadership of Cornplanter, fell upon the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, burned their castle, church and village and drove them in upon the white settlement at Schenectady, where they remained until the close of the war, active in the interest of the colonists.

In May, 1780, Sir John Johnson stole through the woods from Crown Point to Johnson Hall, for the purpose of removing a quantity of treasure which he had buried on the occasion of his first flight to Canada, and to punish some of his old neighbors. He appeared at Johnstown on the night of the 21st and the next day swept the country between that point and the Mohawk. Several persons were murdered, others taken prisoners and buildings were burned. The property of the Tories was not injured.

In April of this year Brant set out with a band of Indians and Tories and destroyed the village of Harpersfield, in Delaware county. It was his design to attack the upper fort at Schoharie, but on the way they captured eleven prisoners, among whom was Colonel Alexander Harper. These prisoners were taken down the Susquehanna on the way to Niagara. "Emotions and apprehensions mantled the bosoms of these men as they passed the banks of the present Binghamton, such as have, more than probably, not been experienced by any in or so near our neighborhood since, if before, that day. They looked forward to a certain and torturing death, which they were daily told by the Tories they were soon to experience."¹

Several times on the way to Niagara Colonel Harper and his fellow prisoners were on the point of being put to death, while their sufferings for want of provisions were extreme. Every man in the party confidently expected to be put to torture on their arrival at Niagara, an impression that was constantly fostered by the Tories of the band. But their lives were spared, through the influence of Jane Moore, one of the Cherry Valley prisoners, a niece of Harper, who had married an officer of the Niagara garrison. Her husband, whose name was Powell, acting in concert with Brant, enticed the Indian warriors away from the fort for a frolic, and the prisoners were placed under protection of the garrison; but they were doomed to long captivity, being restored to their homes only after the peace of 1783.

Indian depredations in other portions of the State were continued through the season. On the 21st of August Canajoharie and the adjacent settlements of the valley were attacked by Brant, at the head of a large

body of Indians and Tories, and devastation followed in their path. The Dutch settlements along the base of the Catskill mountains, from Albany southward, were also sufferers during the period under consideration.

Further active operations in the war, during the open months of this year, were mainly confined to the Southern States, in which the British and their loyalist friends were at first generally victorious. But the great event of the summer, as far as the North was concerned, was the capture of the unfortunate Major Andre, bearing the evidences of his own and Benedict Arnold's base treachery to their country. The command of West Point had been assigned to Arnold, after repeated requests, on the 3d of August, and his plans were laid to turn the fortress over to the enemy upon the approach of their fleet. For this treason he was to receive ten thousand pounds and a commission as brigadier-general in the British army. Returning from an interview with Arnold, Andre was captured, with papers detailing the entire plans of the treason concealed in his stockings. On the same morning that Washington arrived at Arnold's headquarters from Hartford, Arnold received intelligence of Andre's capture, and, hastening to his barge, made his escape to the British vessel, *Vulture*. Andre was tried, condemned and executed as a spy.

The year 1781 opened more gloomy for the American arms than, perhaps, any other of the war. The army was constantly reduced almost to starvation, while the rigors of the winter found them with insufficient clothing. So disheartened had the troops become that almost with the beginning of the year a spirit of insubordination arose and open revolt followed. Thirteen hundred mutineers left the army at Morristown and marched to Princeton, where they re-

¹ *Annals of Binghamton.*

mained several days, refusing all proposals for their return; nor would they cross the Delaware into Pennsylvania, while Sir Henry Clinton made every effort to induce the malcontents to join the armies of the king. Their example was afterward followed by a portion of the New Jersey troops. When the news of the revolt reached Philadelphia, a committee, consisting of General Sullivan and two others, was appointed to meet the revolvers and attempt to bring them back. Although their demands were exorbitant, the committee was finally successful and the crisis was successfully passed.

Meantime, emboldened by their success in the previous year, the Indians hung about the settlements and fortifications, rendering it almost impossible to provision the garrisons. Indeed, ravaged as the Mohawk country had been, there was little left for the relief of soldiers, and orders for impressing provisions were freely issued, particularly against the disaffected inhabitants, whose numbers were constantly increasing. The Oneidas were gone from their former home, leaving the valley practically unprotected from the west, and the hostile Indians were not slow to take advantage of the situation. On the 15th of January the scouts of Brant appeared openly at German Flats and attacked some of the inhabitants, and during the months of February and March Brant himself hovered about the Mohawk with his warriors, ready to cut off every load of supplies destined for Forts Plain, Dayton and Schuyler. The spirits of the inhabitants had in a measure been crushed and the militia broken down during the repeated invasions of the preceding year, and the prospect was gloomy enough. But with the appointment of Colonel Marinus Willett, a man who was a tower of strength with the militia, to the command of all the militia levies and State troops that

might be raised for the protection of the frontier, the future somewhat brightened and the people were encouraged.

On the 30th of June the garrison at Fort Rensselaer discovered smoke rising in the direction of Currytown, near the estuary of the Schoharie-kill. Captain M'Kean was immediately ordered to that point with sixteen levies and instructed to gather as many more as possible on the way. He arrived at Currytown soon after it had been ravaged by the Indians, two or three hundred in number, commanded by a Tory named Doxstader. Colonel Willett pursued the enemy with his entire force, about one hundred and fifty men. The Indians were overtaken and put to flight, retreating on their old path down the Susquehanna. Nearly forty Indians were killed. Colonel Willett's loss was five killed and nine wounded and missing.¹

The effect of Colonel Willett's presence and example was very soon perceptible, and the inhabitants caught some of his own remarkable energy and dauntless spirit. Moreover, the summary chastisement upon Doxstader and his party had the effect of keeping the Indians partially quiet during the summer, especially in the lower sections.

¹There was one very painful circumstance attending this battle. In their excursions to Currytown the day before, Doxstader and his Indians had made nine prisoners, among whom were Jacob and Frederick Diefendorff, Jacob Myers and a son, a black boy and four others. The moment the battle commenced, the prisoners, who were bound to standing trees for security, were tomahawked and scalped by their captors, and left as dead. The bodies of these unfortunate men were buried by Colonel Willett's troops. Fortunately, however, the graves were superficial and the covering slight—a circumstance which enabled Jacob Diefendorff, who, though stunned and apparently dead, was yet alive, to disintomb himself. A detachment of militia, under Colonel Veeder, having repaired to the field of action after Willett had returned to Fort Rensselaer, discovered the supposed deceased on the outside of his own grave; and he has lived to furnish the author of the present work with an account of his own burial and resurrection?—STONE's *Life of Brant*.

But on the 24th of October Major Ross and Walter Butler, at the head of nearly a thousand men, British regulars, Tories and Indians, made a sudden descent into the Mohawk valley and began a work of plunder and devastation. They were met by Colonels Willett and Rowley near Johnstown and a battle ensued which lasted until dark, when the enemy fled. They were pursued and at Canada Creek were overtaken and another engagement took place, in which the infamous Butler was killed. Upon his fall the entire force precipitately fled in confusion. This was the last invasion of the Mohawk valley and substantially ended the incursions upon the border settlements of New York.

Meantime, the American commander-in-chief was meditating a blow which, if successful, might have a decisive bearing upon the struggle for independence. While the Marquis de Lafayette was engaging the attention of Cornwallis in Virginia, Washington was preparing for an assault upon the stronghold of the British in America — New York city. But obstacles arose which changed the plans of the campaign, and the combined French and American forces were directed towards Virginia. Before he was aware of serious danger Cornwallis was shut up in Yorktown, where he was forced to surrender his whole army on the 16th of October, 1781. This important victory closed the war, with the exception of some minor events upon the outposts.

Sir Guy Carlton was sent to assume command of the British forces, in place of Sir Henry Clinton, with instructions to open negotiations for peace. A provisional treaty was signed on the 30th of November, 1782, and a conclusive and definite treaty was signed at Paris September 3d, 1783. On the 25th of November of that year the troops took their final departure from the city of New York, and on the same day Washing-

ton triumphantly entered it with his army, amid the joyful acclamations of the people.

It need not be said that peace was never more welcome. The long and exhausting war, prosecuted under the most discouraging circumstances, had been a terrible ordeal for the patriots, whose trials and sufferings can be but imperfectly understood at the present day. Nothing but the most unfaltering faith in the justice of their cause and their ultimate triumph could have sustained them through the unequal struggle. When it was won, their rejoicing and congratulations were proportionately spontaneous and heartfelt.

Of the Iroquois Indians, few ever returned to their native lands; and in the treaty of peace no provision was made for them. With the memory of their cruel deeds on the borders, the New York legislature was inclined to forever expel them from her territory; but through the influence of Washington and Schuyler, a more humane course was pursued. Though they had forfeited all territorial rights, as allies of the British, their claims to consideration were generously recognized by both the Federal and the State governments. They were ungenerously left without promised aid by those whose allies they had been, to be provided for by the government against which they had taken the war path. The government appointed a commission, consisting of Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, to amicably adjust the rights and claims of the Indians, and at a council held at Fort Stanwix, in 1784, reservations were assigned to each of the Six Nations except the Mohawks. Special legislation had already been effected for the benefit of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras. A large portion of the descendants of the Six Nations, though but few in number, other than those just alluded to, are located at Forestville, Wisconsin.

CHAPTER IX.

THE INDIANS IN BROOME COUNTY.

The Era of Peace — Establishment of the Seat of the General Government in New York City — Adjustment of the New Hampshire Grant Troubles — Indian Troubles on the Western Frontier — Indian Occupation of the Territory of Broome County — The Lenapes — Boundaries of Indian Lands — Conquest of the Delawares by the Iroquois — Their Position Finally Regained — Evidences of Indian Occupation in the Town of Windsor — Characteristics of the Indians Found by the First Settlers in the County — A Cheap Land Lease — Castle Farm and its Inhabitants — Their Dress, Wigwams and Habits — “Squire Antonio” — Relations of the Early Settlers and the Indians — Rare Instances of Trouble between Them — Incidents — Mrs. Rose and Her Unwelcome Visitor — Mr. Bevier’s Encounter with an Intoxicated Indian — Strife Among the Whites to Obtain Possession of the Indians’ Lands — The Castle Farm Sold for a Gun — Abraham Antonio’s Revenge on the Purchaser — Anecdotes.

HAVING briefly traced the records of the State of New York down to the close of the Revolutionary War and the establishment of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, we may in the future pages of this work, confine ourselves more closely to the history of the territory now embraced in Broome county.

The State of New York, by a close vote, ratified the constitution of the United States which was reported by the convention held in May, 1787, and New York city was chosen for the seat of the national government. Washington was elected president.

Continued trouble was experienced over the New Hampshire grants until 1790, when the whole matter was amicably adjusted, New York receiving a stipulated sum for the extinction of her claims, and in 1791 the disputed territory was admitted into the Union as the State of Vermont.

The era of peace that settled over the country with the close of the Revolutionary War was scarcely disturbed in the southern portion of the State of New York, although in other parts of the State and country many difficulties arose relative to Indian affairs and the protection of frontier posts. These difficulties, however, were, at least as far as this State was concerned, substantially and amicably settled by the treaties concluded in January, 1789, be-

tween the Indians and General St. Clair. A bloody war was continued in the settlements of Kentucky and what now is the State of Ohio, chiefly by the Shawanese, Miamis and Wabash Indians, which was finally ended by vigorous offensive action on the part of the national government; but with the details of these events we need not burden the reader.

It is quite probable that the first white men to enter the present limits of Broome Co., other than possibly prisoners of the Indians, were those taking part in the Sullivan expedition of 1779, which we have already described. Previous to that time the valleys of the Susquehanna, the Chenango and the Tioughnioga were favorite hunting grounds of the Indians. The geographical position of the territory in question is such that we may safely presume that it was not considered as the exclusive domain of any particular tribe. The territory of the Lenapes, or Delawares, has been defined as extending from the Catskill mountains south to the Potomac, with its central council fire on the site of Philadelphia. Its northern limit has been roughly designated as “the heads of the great rivers Susquehanna and Delaware.” Here the domain of the Delawares bordered on that of the Mohawks. It has been asserted by one of authority that among the Lenapes there was not a man

"who did not know the bounds of his own land as accurately as though defined by a surveyor's chain." Whether or not this was true, no such definite knowledge has been obtained of tribal boundaries by white students of the subject. In L. H. Morgan's *League of the Iroquois* he expresses the opinion that a line passing about five miles east of Utica, north and south, would indicate the division between the Mohawks and the Oneidas; and the same line continued south through the western part of Delaware county, would separate the Delawares from the Oneidas and their wards, the Tuscaroras, who dwelt between the Susquehanna, Chenango and Unadilla rivers. The writer admits, however, that the Oneidas sold land on the Mohawk branch of the Delaware as far east as Delhi, Delaware county, and that the old settlement of Pakatakan, in Middletown, was said by an early pioneer to have been a Tuscarora village. Sir William Johnson reported in 1763 that there were one hundred and forty Tuscaroras inhabiting "one village six miles from the first Oneidas, and several others about the Susquehanna." In the same report he estimated the Delawares at six hundred, "in several villages on and about the Susquehanna, and thence to Lake Erie." That tribes of the Six Nations also roamed over this territory, especially the Onondagas, is scarcely to be questioned. These facts, with others already given relative to the Indians of the State, will suffice to give the reader something of an idea of who inhabited Broome county down to the close of the Revolution. Further evidences of Indian occupation in this county will be found in the subsequent town histories in this work.

The first white settlers on the Hudson and the Delaware found the Lenapes one of the strongest of the native powers, superior, it has been claimed, to the Iro-

quois themselves. The circumstances of their subjugation by the latter were thus figuratively summarized by one of their old men:—

"Clean across this extent of country [meaning from Albany to the Potomac] our grandfathers had a long house, with a door at each end, which doors were always open to all the nations united with them. To this house the nations from ever so far off used to resort, and smoke their pipes of peace with their grandfathers. The white people coming from over the great water unfortunately landed at each end of this long house of our grandfathers, and it was not long before they began to pull the same down at both ends. Our grandfathers still kept repairing the same, though obliged to make it from time to time shorter; until at length the white people, who had by this time grown very powerful, assisted the common enemy, the Maquas [Mohawks] in erecting a strong house on the ruins of our grandfathers'."

The Five Nations would not naturally remain long at peace with so formidable a rival dwelling near them. The thrifty Dutch traders on the Hudson did not hesitate to sell the Iroquois guns as well as rum, while the Delawares could get but a scanty supply of the deadly weapons from the Swedish settlers far down the river, their sale being prohibited in New York. The far-seeing Sir William Johnson, as early as 1764, anticipated the consequences of this indiscriminate circulation of guns among the Indians, and made the following suggestion to the Lords of Trade in England: "Rifled-barreled guns should certainly be prohibited. The Shawanese and Delawares, with many of their neighbors, are become very fond of them, and use them with such dexterity that they are capable of doing infinite damage."

Soon after the New York Dutchmen

abandoned the province to the English, the Delawares were conquered by their northern enemies. Their conquest was finally complete. The nation was not annihilated, as others had been, by the conquering Iroquois; but it was completely subjugated, made to pay tribute, and its men, once the very proudest of their race, were made to accept the name and office of women; as such they were held for nearly a hundred years. "We conquered you, we made women of you; you know you are women," exclaimed an Iroquois warrior three-quarters of a century after the event. But they lived to regain their lost position. They took part with the French against the English early in their struggle, and almost depopulated the borders in Ulster and Orange counties. In this course they were encouraged by the Senecas who, "taking the petticoat off from them" and giving them the hatchet for the pestle, or hominy-pounder, restored them to their ancient estate. During the Revolution the Lenapes east of the Alleghany mountains, with the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, sided with the colonists.

Of the Indians of Southeastern New York it has been recorded: "Domestic clans or families of the Minsis and Mahicans lingered around their ancient seats for some years after the close of the Revolution, but of them, one after another, it is written, 'They disappeared in a night.' In the language of Tamenund at the death of Uncas, 'The pale-faces are masters of the earth, and the time of the red man has not yet come again. My day has been too long. In the morning I saw the sons of Unami happy and strong; and yet, before the night has come, have I lived to see the last warrior of the wise race of the Mahicans.'"

The first settlers in Broome county, or, rather, within the present boundaries of the county, found ample evidences, not only of

then existing Indian occupancy, but of its possession far back in the past. "Old Oquago" (Windsor) had then been a station or dwelling-place, or both, for a period the beginning of which can never be known. Mr. Wilkinson characterizes it in his *Annals* as having been "a half-way resting-place for the Six Nations, as they passed south to Wyoming or its neighborhood; or for the tribes of the Wyoming Valley as they passed north." At the time of his publication (1840) the Indian path over the Oquago mountain was plainly visible. From the site of Binghamton the Indians seem to have habitually struck across to Oquago, instead of following the great bend of the river. Numerous relics and trinkets have been found in that vicinity, human bones have been unearthed, while apple trees which had attained great age and size in 1840, all attested to the antiquity of the Indian occupation of that region as a more or less permanent dwelling-place. Further reference to this locality will be found in the history of Windsor, in future pages.

The early settlers found a small community of Indians on the Chenango, just above the mouth of the Tioughnioga, where they had built their wigwams; but it is believed that they were merely a portion of the tribe or community that was scattered more or less through the two valleys, with their permanent home and headquarters at the "Castle Farm," which is hereafter described.

Although the town of Greene is in Chenango county, it adjoins Broome county, and the following description of a remarkable mound, discovered about two miles south of the village, is equally interesting to inhabitants of both counties. This mound was situated about thirty rods from the river bank, and before it was disturbed, arose six or seven feet above the surrounding level of the ground and was some forty

feet in diameter; it was nearly circular in form. A large pine stump formerly stood nearly in the center of the mound, the remains of a large tree said to have stood there upon the advent of the whites; it was, however, dead at that time. When it was cut down it showed one hundred and eighty concentric circles of yearly growth. This would have made the mound more than two hundred years old when the country in this section was settled by the whites.

This peculiar mound was examined in 1829, and in it were found great numbers of human bones. Lower down from the surface, bones that had evidently been burned were unearthed, suggesting the idea that the bodies had been destroyed by fire and the bones thus buried. The bones did not indicate that any order had been observed in their burial, and they were so far decayed as to crumble upon exposure to the air. It has been reasonably conjectured that the mound was a burial-place of a large number of bodies slain in battle, and thus hurriedly thrown together and covered. Two hundred arrow-heads were found in a pile in the mound; they were cut from yellow and black flint in the customary form. In another part of the mound about sixty heads were found similar in shape. Among other trinkets and tools were found a silver band, or ring, about two inches in diameter, thin and wide, with the remains of what appeared to be a reed-pipe beside it; a number of stone chisels of different shapes; and a large piece of mica cut in the shape of a heart, the edges much decayed and the laminæ separated. This mound was opened chiefly by Dr. Willard, of Greene, an antiquarian of some note.

Another mound, though not so large, was found in Wyoming, which was always supposed to have been the burial place of bodies of the Delawares who fell in the

"Grasshopper war." It was opened to a limited extent, and found to contain large quantities of human bones.

The Indians found in this vicinity by the first white settlers were peaceable and apparently well disposed towards the pioneers. Whether this was owing to any natural merit of their own, or to the comparatively recent punishment they had received at the hands of Sullivan and Clinton, is not for us to say; if there is a doubt on this point, let us give the Indians the benefit of it. When Captain Joseph Leonard settled on the Chenango, near the site of the county poor-house, in 1787, he took steps to acquire some land. He associated himself with Amos Draper, an Indian trader in the vicinity, from whom Leonard had first learned the attractions of the region, and they invited the Indians of the neighborhood to meet in council; they did so and the prudent settlers leased of them for ninety-nine years, a mile square of land, for which the two pioneers agreed to give a barrel of corn per year. This lease, however, was void through the provisions of an act of the Legislature, that "no lands should be leased or purchased of the Indians by private individuals." Leonard and Draper were unaware of this law. Colonel Rose and his brother came in 1787 from Connecticut on foot to Wattle's Ferry and then down the Susquehanna in a canoe. They reported often seeing parties of Indians on the shore, sitting by their fires, engaged in festivities or skirting the mountains in pursuit of deer; but the pioneers were not molested.

In the treaty made between the Indians and commissioners of a company, which will be further alluded to in a succeeding chapter, the Indians reserved to themselves the right of hunting upon the lands which they had bargained away for the term of seven years, and also reserved for themselves a half mile square of the tract. This reserva-

tion was situated near the mouth of Castle creek and went by the name of "Castle Farm." "Upon this reserve," says Mr. Wilkinson, "the Indians of the neighborhood who did not remove to New Stockbridge, or Oneida, resided. Their number on the farm is said to have been about twenty families. They by no means confined themselves to this little spot. They cultivated the ground of the farm more or less, but depended chiefly, in accordance with their long custom and native propensity, upon hunting and fishing. It is said there was one elderly person among them who had all their manners and followed their customs, but was evidently no Indian. He was of fair or light complexion, had blue eyes and was formed otherwise like a white man. The supposition with regard to him is, that he had been taken from his parents when a child and brought up by them."

Many similar instances have been recorded of white persons being found among tribes of Indians, whose identity was entirely lost, to themselves as well as others. To quote further from the *Annals* concerning these Indians, the writer says: "They kept up their peculiar mode of dress so long as they remained upon their farm; clothing themselves with their shirt and moccasins, their head bare, except sometimes ornamenting it with feathers, and wearing jewels of silver in their nose and ears. Their wigwams were built of logs locked together at the ends and sloping upon two sides from the ground to the peak, like the roof of a house. Another form of their wigwams was to erect four stakes or crotches, two longer and two shorter; upon these to lay two poles, one upon the longer and one upon the shorter crotches. Upon these poles they would lay sticks or smaller poles and then barks, with sufficient ingenuity to exclude the rain and weather. From the lower crotches to the ground they would tie barks

answering to our weather-boarding. They would close up the two ends in the same manner. Upon the front sides were suspended skins of deer sewed together, from the pole upon the high crotches to the ground, and which they could raise or fall at pleasure. Before this their fire was kindled and the curtain of skins raised by day-time and more or less lowered by night, as the weather might be. In some cases they would have their wigwams lined with deer skins. Seldom any floor but the ground. Their beds consisted of straw or skins thrown down. When they sat down it was always upon the ground. In eating they sat generally without any order, as they happened to be, upon the ground, each with his piece in his hand. Their adroitness at spearing fish was much admired by the white settlers; in which they displayed as much marksmanship as they did with the bow and arrow. They would throw the spear at the fish, seldom failing to transfix the object, though the distance to which the spear was thrown should be twenty or thirty feet, the fish moving rapidly at the same time, and the water running swift.

"Their chief was called 'Squire Antonio.'¹ This title was given him by the whites on account of his just decisions, his correct judgment and his sober habits. He was very much esteemed by the white people, as well as revered and loved by his own. He undoubtedly contributed very materially towards maintaining that peaceable and friendly, or at least orderly, conduct which the Indians have the good name of having observed towards the whites.² All

¹ This was the Onondaga chief, so well known by the early settlers of Binghamton as the father of Abraham Antonio, who was hung for murder when over eighty years of age. The latter is still remembered by some of the older citizens of Binghamton. He was intelligent, but spoke English indifferently. He spoke the Mohawk language fluently.

² "Antonio was by some believed to be of the Oneida tribe. The following circumstance, known to the writer

the old and early inhabitants who are still (1840) living, say they never had any serious difficulty with the Indians. They always made it a point to use them well; and the same conduct it seems was by them uniformly reciprocated. They mention a few exceptions, if exceptions they should be called, which occurred almost entirely from the effects of liquor. Their pacific deportment, however, besides the influence of their chief, owed its origin undoubtedly to the just and equitable manner in which the primitive settlers obtained their title from them, the fewness of their own number and especially to the comparatively late and effectual 'drubbing' they had received from General Sullivan and his army; for it seems to have been fresh in their memory. What part the Indians in this region had in opposing the march of that army into their country, we have no means of ascertaining to a certainty. The primitive inhabitants seem to have esteemed it prudent not to converse much, if any, with them on the subject. They, however, were undoubtedly engaged with their brethren in arms, according to indirect testimony."

The Indians were not only friendly in general ways with the early settlers, but actually sought their company whenever and wherever possible. They acknowledged the superiority of the whites, without apparent jealousy or envy. If they felt that they had grievances, they were encouraged to make them known, when they were, if possible, amicably adjusted. Most of them could speak English to some extent, and they mingled and talked with their white brethren freely, particularly

of this note, would dispel that belief. In 1812 a theft of some tobacco was traced to an Indian called Reuben; through the instrumentality of Antonio, who said, 'Reub. bad Indian; he Oneida.' 'Are you not of that tribe?' asked a bystander. 'No,' said Antonio; then straightening up and laying his hand on his breast, continued, 'me Onondaga, me Christian; me don't steal.' — WILKINSON'S *Annals of Binghamton*.

when inclement weather prevented their laboring or hunting. The children of the whites grew up as companions of the pap-pooes and joined them in their plays. These peaceful relations were seldom disturbed, a few instances only being related to Mr. Wilkinson by early settlers, which are worthy of preservation: —

One afternoon as Colonel William Rose, one of the first settlers, came in from his work, he found an Indian whom he well knew standing before his wife, who was combing her hair, which hung down over her eyes, preventing her from seeing her visitor. The Indian carried his knife in his hand and was pointing it at her breast. Colonel Rose spoke up to him angrily, demanding what he meant by such a proceeding. The Indian turned away with a laugh, and said he only wanted something to eat. Mr. Rose believed he told the truth and that the Indian only wanted to frighten his wife, so she would not refuse his demand.

Another incident occurred between the father of Abraham Bevier and an Indian. Mr. Bevier was returning home from the little village, having in his wagon a jug of whisky which he had purchased. On the way he overtook an Indian whom he had treated with a drink in the village and who knew of the jug of liquor being bought. The Indian hailed him as he was about to pass and demanded more whisky. Mr. Bevier thought he already had enough and accordingly whipped up his horses with the intention of escaping his importunities. But the Indian grasped one of the wagon wheels and in a fruitless attempt to stop it, was thrown to the ground and more or less hurt. Leaving the wagon, he took a circuit in the woods at the top of his speed, and when he had taken a sufficient compass to again come into the road ahead of the wagon, as he supposed, he appeared at the

roadside, knife in hand; but he had miscalculated his speed and reached the road a little behind the wagon, which Mr. Bevier drove as rapidly as he could. The enraged Indian brandished his knife and demonstrated what he would have done if he had caught the wagon. How much of this conduct may be credited to the whisky the Indian had drunk will not be difficult to determine by the charitably-minded.

William Rose, a son of Colonel Rose, told Mr. Wilkinson that when he was a small boy he, with two other boys, were at play by the river side, when they saw some Indians passing at a little distance. Supposing themselves not seen by the Indians, they began to halloo at them in an insulting way. The Indians immediately started for the boys and William ran, while the others remained hidden in the bushes. One of the Indians followed William, who ran towards his home a mile distant. The Indian gained on the boy and now and then was heard ejaculating from between his teeth, "barm-by me catch em yankee." When the boy, who had managed to keep out of the reach of his pursuer, reached his home, he fell almost lifeless inside the door. The Indian turned and went back. It is quite possible that he would have inflicted but a light punishment on the boy, if he had caught him; and, after all, these incidents are scarcely tragic in their character and exhibit no more of the savage than others that have been a thousand times enacted by so-called civilized white men.

The wonder is, not that there were occasional ebullitions of the inborn wild nature of these conquered red men, but that they were so few; for the course pursued by their conquerors was too often such as would necessarily stir them to revengeful anger. They had not only been overwhelmed and subjugated, but after peace was restored, there was almost a constant strife among

the whites (some of whom in the new settlements were invariably without scruple or sense of justice) to swindle the ignorant Indians out of their lands. An example of this unjustifiable business is furnished in the effort of a man named Patterson to obtain possession of the "Castle Farm." It is not known whether Patterson came to the settlement in his own interest, or that of equally unscrupulous employers, but in 1793 he made his appearance among the Indians at their castle, where he strove to ingratiate himself in their good graces, making himself very sociable with them. He brought with him a handsome silver-mounted rifle, which he knew would excite the cupidity of the Indians. Abraham Antonio, the son of the chief already alluded to, no sooner saw this elegant gun than he was possessed of an inordinate desire to secure it. He endeavored to buy it in an honorable way, making such offers as he felt able to. But Patterson, of course, put him off, saying he did not care to part with the gun, or setting such a price that he knew the Indian could not hope to pay it. After having sufficiently prepared his way, he told the young chief that he should have the rifle if he would engage to furnish the owner with a certain number of bear skins. With this proposal the Indian complied. A note was demanded by Patterson, signed by both the purchaser and his father, that the skins should be delivered within a specified time. Abraham hesitated about this part of the transaction, which was new to him, but he was reassured when told by his father that such proceedings were common among the whites. Patterson then pretended to write the note, which he read to the father and son, as though it called for the required number of bear skins in the specified time. The father and son then signed the document. Instead of the purported note, it was a deed giving to

Patterson the Castle Farm. This deed he carried away to Boston, where he boasted of his success. A man who could perpetrate such a piece of barefaced robbery might well boast of it afterwards.

When the Indians learned that they had signed away their lands through the lying artifice of Patterson, they swore vengeance upon him, and the time at last came when they were avenged. Previous to Wayne's expedition against the Indians of Ohio, in 1794, Abraham Antonio joined his brethren in arms in that State. While there, either by accident or through his unceasing efforts, he obtained intelligence of Patterson's whereabouts, sought him out and massacred him and his family. Such at least were the inferences in the neighborhood after Abraham's return. He certainly acknowledged that he found Patterson, and that was always considered equivalent to a confession that he killed him without hesitation.

In 1812 a number of Indians revisited Binghamton and counseled with John A. Collier relative to the possibility of getting the Castle Farm again into their possession. Mr. Collier learned that they could produce no adequate testimony to that end and consequently gave them no encouragement.

It used to be remarked, according to the *Annals*, that Colonel Rose said Abraham Antonio was the only Indian he was ever afraid of, giving the following anecdote as the reason he had to fear him: "After the village (probably the old village) began to be settled and afforded a market for such articles as they had to dispose of, the Indians often went down to trade, and received in return rifles (sometimes), hatchets, knives, blankets, trinkets, together with whisky, of which latter it is well known they were very fond. Upon a time when several of them had been to the village, the old chief Antonio himself, his son Abraham, and Seth, the interpreter, composing a part of the

company, they all stopped on their way back at Colonel Rose's. He set a long bench, which then served instead of chairs, before the fire for them. He observed, as they came in, that several of them were intoxicated, and Abraham, he soon discovered, more so than any of the rest. The old chief was sober and so was Seth. He observed, also, that Abraham was angry with his father and had been, it appeared, quarreling with him on the way; probably because the old chief had reproved him for being drunk, and for his impertinent conduct. All took their seats upon the long bench before the fire except Abraham, who kept walking the floor. Colonel Rose kept his eye upon him, for he did not know what his design might be; apprehensive, however, that he would attack his father, as some words in a menacing tone would now and then be uttered. Presently he saw him spring upon his father's back, as he sat immediately before the fire, and thrust him into it. But the Colonel was almost as quick, and drew him out. Abraham then ran and seized an ax that stood in the corner of the room; but the Colonel wrested this from him, exclaiming, 'We must tie him; get a rope, Seth.' The rope was procured and they succeeded in binding him. Colonel Rose then sat down beside him with his arm resting on him and in a friendly manner began to reason and expostulate with him upon his conduct and his desperate attempt to burn his father. Abraham soon began to cool down and to feel the force of these reproofs. He melted into tears and promised to behave himself with becoming propriety if they would untie him. He was set at liberty and kept his promise for that time. But Colonel Rose believed he had reason to think the young chief owed him a grudge for his interference and was afraid to meet him alone, especially after it was strongly suspected that Abra-

ham had murdered a white man in Lisle. It was also said that he murdered his own child, commanding his wife to throw it into the fire, merely because of its crying. Abraham Antonio was hung, when he was an old man, in Madison county, for the murder of a man in that vicinity. He appears to have been more cruel and revengeful than most of the Indians in that region, though his

father was one of the kindest and most pacific among them.

The Indians found in the territory of Broome county by the first settlers gradually disappeared, the Oneidas locating near Oneida and on the Grand river, Canada. The Tuscaroras were placed on the Tonawanda reservation in the western part of this State and on Grand river.

CHAPTER X.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

First Permanent Settlement—The Massachusetts Company—They are Granted the "Boston Ten Towns"—Conflict of the Tract with the Military Tract—The Company's Commissioners to Secure the Indian Title—Customary Methods of Dealing with the Indians—The Purchase Concluded—The Price Paid—Indian Custom of Clearing Land—Lack of Early Roads—The Route from New England to Broome County—Struggles and Hardships of Pioneers—Building Log Cabins—Their Meagre Furnishing—A House-Raising—Wild Animals—Going to Mill Under Difficulties—Erection of the First Mills—Freshets and Famine—Sufferings of the Settlers—Major Stow's Journey to Mill—A Feast of Thanksgiving—Pleasant Aspects of Pioneer Life—Early Productions of the County—Scarcity of Money—A Providential Source of Income—The Manufacture and Sale of "Black Salts"—Other Industries—Freighting on the Rivers—Manufacture and Consumption of Whiskey.

THE first permanent settlements in Broome county were made in the year 1785, in the towns of Vestal (then in the old town of Union), and in Colesville (then in the town of Windsor). These pioneers came from New England and were followed in the succeeding years by others from the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, being driven out of that beautiful region chiefly by troubles growing out of controversies over land titles. Captain Joseph Leonard was one of these, and came into the county in 1787, being the first permanent settler in the vicinity of the site of the city of Binghamton. Accessions were made with every passing year to the hardy band who came into the forests that covered the grand valleys of the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers, to hew out for themselves and their posterity homes around whose hearth-stones

might dwell the spirits of contentment and peace.¹

But during the first few years of pioneer emigration to the county events were occurring in Massachusetts which were destined to exert considerable influence upon early settlements in this region. A company of sixty persons in that State, having learned of the natural beauty of the locality from members of the Sullivan expedition, came or sent agents to explore it. The reports were so favorable that the company obtained a grant from the State for the tract known as the "Boston Ten Towns," heretofore alluded to, for which they paid the State £1,500. The southern bounds of this tract were to be the north line of the tract theretofore granted to Daniel Cox and

¹ Detailed accounts of the early settlements in the county will be found in the succeeding town histories.

Robert Lettice Hooper, from which it was to extend as far north as was necessary to include the requisite quantity of land — 230,400 acres. Upon making the survey it was found to overlap the military tract by 17,264 acres, which was allowed to the purchasers, and an equivalent was granted to the claimants in Junius, Seneca county.¹ The sale to this company by the State of Massachusetts was concluded under date of November 7th, 1787. In order to obtain the sale of this valuable tract from the Indians, the company appointed as "commissioners to treat with them, Elijah Brown, General Oringe Stoddard, General Moses Ashley, Captain Raymond and Colonel David Pixley." The original design of the men who first entered upon this enterprise was to form a company comprising but eleven persons; but after inspecting the lands and appointing a time and place for meeting the Indians in council, they returned home and increased the number of purchasers to sixty. The commissioners met the Indians in the first instance on the Chenango river on the east side, two or three miles above the present city of Binghamton; but the negotiations were not concluded at that time, and they adjourned to meet at the Forks of the Chenango. At this second meeting, it is said, there were present between three and four hundred Indians.

The customary methods of dealing with the Indians appear to have been adopted on this occasion by the prudent New Englanders; that is, they fed the Indians well and at the same time plied them liberally with rum; to the credit of the Red Men it is said that, while they would get drunk every night, they managed to keep tolerably sober during the business hours of the day. Of course the white men got the land; they seldom failed to do that in such cases; and

the price seems to have been ridiculously low, though the precise sum paid is not known. The payment was made one-half in money and the remainder in goods, consisting of rifles, hatchets, ammunition, blankets and woolen cloth. The last, it is said, the Indians complacently tore into strips for use as ornament. An estimate has been made of the entire cost of the tract to its sixty purchasers and found to amount to about one shilling per acre, each member of the company getting 3,840 acres. Sales of these lands to settlers were made at first at the uniform rate of twenty-five cents per acre; but it soon advanced to one dollar and upwards. The reservation of a tract one-half mile square by the Indians, which became known as the Castle Farm, has already been alluded to.

On the shores of the rivers and for some distance back the land was partially cleared, so far as the Indians were in the habit of clearing their lands, except in rare instances. The underbrush was well cut out, or killed by repeated burning, and grass grew in the openings among the large trees. This custom was followed by the Indians in many of their hunting grounds, to enable them to better see their game at a distance. One of the early settlers informed Mr. Wilkinson, as he states in his *Annals*, that he could see deer upon the mountains, back of his residence, a half mile away, so clear were the woods of underbrush.

At the early period under consideration no roads existed for the accommodation of the emigrant; they were compelled to follow the Indian trails as best they could. The New Englanders, coming from the east, found almost no roads at all after leaving the Hudson river. The route was by way of the Catskill; from there to Acra was thirteen miles. There Joseph Shaw and Captain Trowbridge lived. From Acra to the top of the Catskill mountains was ten miles,

¹ Balloting Book, pp. 20-23.

where the traveler found another white man; from thence to Windham (then known as Pataron) one or two families were living; thence to Schoharie Kill, about ten miles; two or three miles farther on lived two brothers; three miles farther and the dwelling of a Mr. More was reached. Between More's and Harpersfield, about twenty-five miles, five or six families had settled; from this place to Franklin, about thirty-five miles, the first settlers of Broome county were also the first to attempt a passage with wagons. Eight miles from Franklin was Ouleout, where a settlement had been made; thence to the mouth of the Unadilla, where a few families were settled; thence down to Oquago (Windsor) where were five or six families. Following down the Susquehanna the pioneer of 1786 found at the Great Bend two or three families. On the Chenango were two or three families; but beyond the Forks, either on the Chenango or the Tioughnioga, there were no white inhabitants. Such was the course followed by early settlers from the east; that it was a long, dreary journey will be readily conceived.

In opening early roads the Indian trails were followed, where practicable and advantageous, being cut out wide enough to admit the passage of a wagon. Roads of this character were opened at an early day to some distance on both sides of the Chenango, substantially as they now run; and also on the north side of the Susquehanna, both above and below the site of the early village. In the year 1788 a sleigh road was opened to the Unadilla, and others soon followed in other directions. Some of these are shown on the map of 1797, herein.¹

The pioneers of Broome county, in common with emigrants to most other portions of this State, found an almost unbroken wilderness wherein to set up their homes. The land was covered with a giant forest from which portions could be cleared on each farm and made tillable only by the hardest and most persistent labor and amid severe privation. In this struggle at least one generation was worn out, and just as they had surrounded themselves with comfortable homes and the lands which by their toil and hardihood had become fruitful, they received the last message that their work was done. Those were lives of self-denial and heroic industry and perseverance which can be but faintly appreciated at the present time.

From far away Connecticut or Massachusetts, or up from the Wyoming valley, tediously lumbering over wretched roads or no roads at all; through almost unending forests, over mountains, fording streams, struggling on day after day, the horses jaded, or the oxen poorly fed and weary, so came into Broome county many of the early settlers. Once upon the spot selected for their future homes, hard, earnest work began in the building of a log cabin. If the pioneer found a few neighbors within a circle of as many miles, he was aided, generously and willingly, in this work; if not, he must do the best he could with the aid of his brave-hearted wife, and his boy, if he had one. In such case the dwelling scarcely rose to the dignity of a house; it was more frequently a mere cabin. When the location had been fixed, the straight trees were

Greene. The growth of timber upon it indicated that it had (about 1792) been opened about fifteen years or more. It is not positively known by whom it was cut through, but De Witt Clinton and William L. Marcy, who were consulted in regard to it, expressed the belief that it was constructed by a detachment of Sullivan's army, under General James Clinton, and the former stated that it was paid for by the State."

¹In a history of Chenango county we find it stated that "when the first settlers located in the southern part of that county, they found a road extending from Bainbridge to the mouth of Page brook, some three miles below Chenango Forks, which is known as the Chenango road, and on which many of the pioneers located. It extended through Coventry and the southern part of

felled and cut into proper lengths, their ends notched and shaped, and the logs laid up for the walls. Rough poles were put up for rafters, on which were fastened strips of elm or other bark, forming a tolerably tight roof. If there was a door, it was made of "puncheons" (rough planks split from straight-grained logs and hewn into shape.) A doorway was cut in one side of the house, in which was hung either a blanket, or a rough door made of the split planks. Greased paper covered the one or two window openings, until glass was brought in from the settlements. Such were the first dwellings in Broome county; there was here and there one, built not long after the arrival of the first settlers, a little more pretentious in size and style, but a log house sixteen feet square, with a shingle roof, a board floor and a small window of glass, was a rarity, a decidedly stylish residence, and subjected its owner to the possibility of being considered an aristocrat.

Inside of these primitive houses the furniture was of a character to correspond with the other surroundings. A few early settlers were able to bring the actually necessary furniture with them, and nearly all brought a piece or two, as a reminder of their former more civilized homes; but in many dwellings the bedstead was made of poles driven into auger holes in the logs of the house (which formed two sides), a post being set up at one corner. Across this frame were laid other poles and on them the bed was made. In the absence of chairs a slab was split from a log, holes bored through it and legs driven in. Necessity was the mother of invention in those days, no less than at the present time, and the pioneer housewife's needs in the way of household furniture were generally supplied in some manner by the ingenuity and skill of her husband.

After a few years, when a dozen or more

settlers could be summoned within a circle of a few miles, the coming immigrant received a warm welcome. His arrival meant the clearing of another farm, another social neighbor nearer at hand, another strong and willing pair of hands for all good work and another friend in case of adversity. Then the building of a substantial log house became, instead of a tedious and toilsome job, a mere occasion of festivity interspersed with a little work. The summons went out for a house-raising on a specified day, and when a dozen or more willing men had congregated, every one of them unsurpassed in dexterity with the ax, down fell the tall, straight trees, the logs were cut and drawn together by the oxen; four of the most active and expert of the men, schooled by many a similar experience, were placed at the corners of the foundation to cut and shape the ends of the logs, and long before night the walls were raised to a height of six or eight feet, the rafters were put in place, and the dwelling was soon ready for its pioneer occupants. On these occasions the hard-working men were usually cheered in their labor by a passing whisky jug, for within a short time after the first settlements it was a cold day when a jug of whisky could not be found in almost any neighborhood. The finishing work was put on the house by the owner at his leisure; but there was no delay in beginning "to live" in those days; the house which was embodied in standing trees in the morning, sheltered the happy pioneer and his wife at the evening supper table on the same day.

In these rude dwellings, although "house-keeping" was begun under many adverse circumstances, who shall say that there were not as warm hearts, as true domestic devotion and sympathy and as pure contentment and peace as ever existed in the palaces of the world. Here the pioneer and his family began life with faith in their Crea-

tor and faith in themselves—a life that was to carry them from their present condition of trials and privations onward to the comforts of civilization.

His house once built, the early settler found ample work for his hands in felling the forest trees, in the “logging bees” by which fields were cleared in a day by the union of many hands, in planting a little corn or wheat, in sugar-making in the spring, in caring for his limited stock and in supplying his household with venison and other game from the forest.

The forests in the region of which this work treats abounded, not only with game that was a heaven-sent boon to early settlers, but with wild beasts which ravenously preyed upon the scanty flocks and sometimes imperiled the lives of the people. Long after they ceased to cause any apprehensions to the settlers themselves, these wild beasts, especially the wolves, were a constant source of annoyance, and every man’s hand was raised against them for their extermination. This work was encouraged by the offer of generous public bounties. Under these efforts, and the gradually increasing population, the forests were cleared of these foes to man and his civilizing work.

In the year 1790 the law fixed the bounty on wolves at twenty shillings; a wolf or panther under one year old, ten shillings. The person who killed it must take its head and skin to the supervisor or justice and make oath to the deed, when he would be given a certificate for his pay. As late as February, 1822, it was made lawful for the supervisors of counties to raise the bounty for wolf scalps to \$10, and to \$5 for whelps.

The deer in the forests supplied the inhabitants for many years with venison and to some extent with materials for clothing; for when the clothing in which emigrants came to their wilderness homes was worn

out, and before flax had been raised or they had money to send away for cloth, many of them fashioned garments from deer skin. These gradually gave way to the “homespun” cloth upon which the settlers depended for many years.

One of the most serious inconveniences with which the pioneers had to contend was the absence of mills for sawing lumber and grinding grain. While the early settlers of Broome county were more fortunate in this respect than those of many other localities, not on account of the proximity of mills, but of better facilities for reaching those already in existence, still a journey of a week or a fortnight to mill through a wilderness was not a light undertaking. These journeys were for many years the chief business which took them away from home. Settlements were made at Tioga Point about five years before the first immigrants came into Broome county, and that was the nearest point for some years where they could get milling done; the mills there were known as Shepherd’s mills, and located three miles from the Point, a distance of about forty miles from the site of Binghamton. The only other mills within reach were at Wattle’s Ferry, seventy miles up the Susquehanna. Both these mills were visited by the pioneers of this county, the jaunts occupying from a week to a fortnight, and the grain being transported in canoes on the river. But in those days much of the corn was pounded after the manner of the Indians, by means of a mortar made by hollowing out the top of a stump, and a heavy pestle attached to a spring pole over the mortar. Thus the corn was converted into samp. Wheat was sometimes boiled whole and eaten with milk or maple sugar.

Under these conditions of life, and with an enterprising and active band of settlers in the county, it will be inferred that the

building of mills would be almost the first undertaking on the part of whoever was able to accomplish the object. Such was the case, and a saw-mill was built as early as 1788, on Castle creek (town of Chenango) by Henry French. From this time onward there was a decided improvement in the character of the dwellings erected, especially as regards their roofs and floors, for which purpose boards were used by all who were able to pay for them and had the means of transportation.

In 1790 the first grist-mill in the county was built on Fitch's creek, in the present town of Kirkwood, and about four miles above the site of Binghamton. It stood on the farm recently owned by the heirs of Edward Y. Park.¹

The building of the first grist-mill was soon followed by the erection of others. Jabesh Winchop built one in Union in 1791; Captain Dean built a saw-mill in the present town of Sanford in 1791 and a grist-mill in the next year; Simon Rogers built a grist-mill in the present town of Barker about the year 1795, and Nathan Lane built one in Windsor in 1797.² Before the beginning of this century the settlers found themselves tolerably well supplied with milling facilities within their own county and at no very great distance from their several locations.

Settlement on the Susquehanna was somewhat retarded by a remarkable ice freshet which occurred in the winter of 1787-88, which destroyed a good deal of property at a time when it was most needed. Even more calamitous was the scarcity of food that followed in the year 1789. The famine was felt the most severely in the region between Elmira and Owego; but it extended down into Wyoming and, of

course, was felt to some extent in the territory of Broome county. Some of the settlers were without bread for a period of six weeks. As a substitute they in some instances dug and ate nutritious roots and cooked what were known as wild beans, which grew in considerable quantities. Another substitute for bread was made by putting rye into milk and then drying it until it was hard; it was then pounded into a sort of meal. This was a tedious process and was attended by considerable waste of grain. It is stated on the authority of Mr. Wilkinson, in his *Annals*, that instances were not infrequent of persons who, fortunate in owning feather beds, opened them, took out the feathers and sent them away in exchange for bread.

Another period of privation was ushered in by what is remembered as "the pumpkin freshet," which occurred in the month of August, 1794. The current of the river rose much above its usual height and came sweeping down the valley with resistless energy, bearing on its rapid tide the productions of nearly all the fields along its banks, among which were thousands of pumpkins. It was a severe loss to the settlers and caused much suffering. An incident of this period is thus related by Mr. Wilkinson: "During the scarcity Major Stow shouldered a bushel of wheat, in which the whole neighborhood had a share, and started for Wattles's Ferry to mill,¹ a distance of more than forty miles, carrying his grist the whole distance on foot. He got his wheat ground and returned in the same trudging manner. During his journey he purchased one quarter of a pound of tea — at that time a rare article with the settlers — to help out the repast which he anticipated at his return. Upon his arrival home the

¹ FRENCH'S *Gazetteer* says R. Winchell built a grist-mill in the town of Vestal in 1786.

² Further details of early mill building will be found in the histories of the different towns in later pages.

¹ It is difficult to reconcile this statement with the fact that a grist-mill was comparatively near at hand, built in 1790, as before stated. It is probable that Major Stow's journey was at an earlier date.

neighbors, who held an interest in the grist of wheat — and most probably others also — collected at the Major's house, to hold a sort of thanksgiving, which was to be celebrated by preparing and partaking of as sumptuous a feast as their stores would admit. Out of flour they made short-cake; but having no hog's lard they would have come short of this luxury, had not the Major bethought himself of some bear's grease which he had in the house, and which answered as a substitute. Their tea was quite a new article to them, for which they were not prepared. They had no tea-kettle, no tea-pot and no tea-cups. Instead of the first, a small kettle was furnished to boil the water in; they put the tea into the same to steep it; and, instead of cups and saucers, they used a wooden bowl, which they passed around from one to the other. Still they made a merry cheer of it; felt the glow of sociability, and told each his best anecdote. These early inhabitants, when they became old, would tell the story to their children and more recent inhabitants, with moistened eyes; but said it was then a heartfelt thanksgiving and a merry time."

One of the pleasantest features of pioneer life and one to which the writer may always turn with satisfaction, was the spirit of fraternity and sociability and mutual helpfulness which pervaded every locality. Most of the early settlers stood upon the same plane of life, held the same hopes and aspirations, born of poverty and nurtured in privation, which were common to all. Each felt an impulse, dictated by the humanity that was sure to develop amid such surroundings, to assist his neighbor whenever and wherever assistance was needed, realizing that he might any day become the grateful recipient of similar service. "That social ostracism engendered by *caste*, a relic alike of ignorance and barbarism, which it is the mission of the genius of American in-

stitutions to eradicate, and which inexorably separates the individual members of a community at the present day, was then unknown. They mingled freely with each other, and shared each other's joys and sorrows. In conversations with that venerable remnant of pioneer settlers, or rather the immediate descendants of the pioneers, we have been deeply impressed with the regretful earnestness with which they recur to those happy days of their pioneer toils, sympathies and joys."¹

But the privations and hardships of the pioneers of the county soon began to be mitigated by the advancing march of civilization, the introduction of public improvements, the influx of settlers, the opening of roads, the establishment of schools and churches and the increasing productiveness of the farms. Since the beginning of the century the beautiful valleys of the Susquehanna and Chenango have attracted a steady and healthy growth of an excellent class of citizens, who have transformed the pristine wilderness into one of the most productive and attractive regions in the State.

In the early days of the settlement of the county the productions of the soil were limited almost exclusively to the necessities of the inhabitants. If a surplus was raised there was little market for it, except at a great distance. Money was scarce, very scarce for a number of years after settlement began, and most exchanges were made by bartering one commodity for another. Almost every dwelling had its loom; boots and shoes were made largely by itinerant mechanics; while the actual food necessities were raised from the ground. Had it been otherwise in these respects, the scarcity of money would have been felt in a much greater degree than it was. One source of obtaining a little money and household necessities, which seemed almost a Godsend

¹ *History of Chenango County.*

to pioneers, was the manufacture of what were known as "black salts," and potash, both of them the product of lye leached from ashes, of which the people could easily provide large quantities. "All who could raise a kettle," wrote one who knew whereof he spoke, "entered upon the manufacture of the new article of commerce. It brought money into the country, enabled the settlers to pay taxes and buy the necessities of life, and promoted the clearing of land." For these products early merchants commonly paid one-half cash and the remainder in goods. As the land was heavily timbered and must of necessity be cleared for future tillage, it will be seen that the possibility of getting from the ashes of the fallen timber, in some cases almost enough to pay for the clearing, was considered as an almost direct providential aid.

With the building of numerous saw-mills at an early day, lumbering was carried on to a considerable extent while the forests remained. The product of this industry was generally rafted down the rivers, finding a market on the way down the Susquehanna in the older and larger settlements. Indeed this was the case for many years

with nearly all of the surplus productions of the county, and at seasons of each year, when the waters of the rivers were higher than common, fleets of rafts, flat boats and arks were numerous upon the swift tides and the scene was a picturesque and animated one.

These craft also came down the Tioughnioga in large numbers, bringing salt from Salina, plaster from Jamesville, lumber and other products of the farmers of Cortland and Onondaga counties, after they were settled, and all leaving their tithe in some form at the little hamlet of "Chenango Point."

Distilleries were numerous in the county in early years. Whisky was almost universally drunk and its production was a prominent industry. It was kept in almost every household, and no public occasion would have been considered properly managed without the omnipresent jug. At church raisings and similar semi-sacred events even, it was not looked upon as at all out of place, while laymen, churchmen and ministers alike drank the fiery beverage. Yet it is generally asserted that there was no more drunkenness then than at the present time.

CHAPTER XI.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Opening of Early Roads — Turnpike Companies — Their Character and Objects — The Unadilla Turnpike Company — Route of its Road — The Salina and Chenango Turnpike Company — Names of the Corporators — Other Turnpike Companies — Early Navigation of the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers — Legislation in Relation thereto — Incorporation of Navigation Companies — Canal Construction and its Results — Surveys for Projected Canals into and through Broome County — Description of the Chenango Canal — Beneficial Results to Broome County — The Canal Extended to Owego — The Rock-Bottom Dam — Railroad Competition with the Canal — Names of Collectors of Canal Tolls at Binghamton — Railroad Construction — Early Corporations — The New York and Erie Railroad — History of the Inception of the Great Undertaking — Delays and Discouragements — Vexed Questions as to the Route — Final Adjustment — Aid from the Legislature — Opening of the First Section — Dates of Opening of other Divisions of the Road — Benefits Derived — Extensions — The Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad — Details of its Construction — Its Failure and Sale — A New Company Formed — Benefits Derived — The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad — Its War with the Erie — Other Roads.

THE first work that could be classed under the head of internal improvements, to receive the attention of the inhabitants of a new country, is the laying out and opening of roads. The fact that the first settlers of this county found only Indian trails by which to pass from one point to another has already been alluded to; but such was not the case within a very short time after the settlement began. The trails were widened to permit the passage of wagons or sleds, and new roads were rapidly projected and opened. They were not for many years to be compared with what is now looked upon as only an ordinary highway, and a ride of a few miles over some of them would severely tax the endurance of a young belle or beau of the present day, provided they succeeded in staying in the wagon so long; but they were passable for the men who were not disposed to hesitate at minor obstacles, and gradually were cleared of obstinate stumps, rocks and other obstructions; bridges were built, hollows filled and knolls leveled, to become in the future the thoroughly good highways.

Many of the early roads, and those that were the first to be put into tolerable condition, were opened by turnpike companies

organized under State laws, and similar in character to the railroad corporations of later times. These companies issued stock, which was put on the market, and were empowered to establish toll gates at regular intervals on their turnpikes, at which specified rates of toll were charged. Much of the business of the early legislatures was connected with these companies and other legislation relating to roads.

As early as April, 1806, the same year in which the county was formed, the "Unadilla Turnpike Company" was incorporated. It was empowered to open and construct a turnpike road "from Cuyler's store, town of Otego, to the Chenango Point, at or near the house of Joshua Whitney." Twenty-five hundred shares of stock at \$25 a share were issued for this undertaking. The law recites that when four hundred shares of stock were sold, a meeting might be held for organization in Jericho. The road was to be constructed four rods wide, with toll gates located at every ten miles from Cuyler's store, and one at the bridge across the Unadilla river. This must have been not only one of the earliest and most important turnpikes in the county, but one conferring great benefits upon the settlers.

In April, 1807, the "Salina and Chenango

Turnpike Road Company" was incorporated, with Samuel Coe, Reuben Cross, Chauncey Hyde, Daniel Hudson, Elisha Alvord, Joseph Smith, Samuel Trowbridge, Levi Bowen and John Ballard as the incorporators. This road was projected from Salina, Onondaga county, through Onondaga Hollow, Tully, Homer, Virgil, Cincinnati and Lisle to Chenango Point. The rates of toll authorized on this turnpike were for a score of sheep or hogs, eight cents; a score of cattle, horses or mules twenty cents; horse and rider, four cents; led or driven horse, four cents; sulky, chair or chaise, one horse, twelve and one-half cents; cart, one horse, six cents; chariot, coach, coachee or phaeton, twenty cents; stage or other four-wheel carriage, drawn by two horses, mules or oxen, twelve and one-half cents, and three cents additional for each horse, mule or ox; cart, two horses, twelve and one-half cents; sleigh or sled, two horses, six cents. This was about the rate of tolls on all the turnpikes in those times and for years afterward.

In the same year (1807) the "Otsego and Broome Turnpike Road Company" was incorporated and authorized to construct a road "from the west bank of the Susquehanna, in Otsego county, near Brink's mills, by the most eligible route to where the Chenango turnpike crosses the east branch of the Chenango river; thence to intersect the Jericho and Bath turnpike on the east side of the west branch of the Chenango river."

At some time previous to the year 1811 the "Great Bend and Union Turnpike Road Company" was incorporated, but did not begin operations under their charter. In consequence, Joshua Whitney, Mason Whiting, Wm. Woodruff, Jacob M. Kinney and Daniel Leroy were, in the year mentioned, empowered to make a good and sufficient road to begin at the termination of the Cohecton and Great Bend road, and run

thence on the east or north side of the Susquehanna to the bridge across the Chenango, and thence to the bridge across the Chocanut creek, in the town of Union. Twelve hundred shares of stock were put in the market at \$20 each.

On the 15th of June, 1812, the "Chenango Turnpike Company" was incorporated and empowered to construct a road beginning "at the 28th mile-stone on the Pennsylvania line and running thence by the most direct and practicable route to the house of John G. Christopher, on the Susquehanna river opposite the village of Chenango Point. There were 280 shares of stock of \$25 each. Horace Williston, Tracy Robinson and Wm. Woodruff were made commissioners to receive subscriptions.

An act of the Legislature, passed March 31st, 1817, directed Mason Whiting, James Pumpelly and Joseph Waldo, 2d, as commissioners to lay out the following roads, four rods wide: "Beginning near Owego in Broome county, running northeast to the Jericho and Ithaca turnpike in Lisle. Another beginning at the west line of lot 28 in Brougham's Patent and running northwest to the same turnpike in Berkshire, by the most eligible route." In 1824 these roads were annexed to the highway districts through which they passed.

It was not uncommon in the first quarter of the century, to establish lotteries to aid in public works of different kinds. This was done in 1817 by the Legislature of New Jersey, for the purpose of building a road to cost \$20,000 from Milford to the forty-third mile-stone on the Pennsylvania and New York boundary. It appears that the inhabitants of some of the southern counties of New York looked upon this enterprise as likely to prove beneficial to them, and consequently petitioned the New York Legislature to make it lawful for citizens of this State to purchase tickets in the lottery.

On the 31st of March, 1821, Chester Patterson, Thomas Blakeslee and Ozias Marsh were authorized to lay out and improve the road from Windsor to Binghamton, through Cole's Settlement; from the house of Nathaniel Cole, Windsor, to the house of David Thomas; thence leaving the Cole Settlement road, three and a half miles from Cole's house, to the house of Daniel Sneden.

The "Broome and Tioga Turnpike Road Company" was incorporated in April, 1825, by Tracy Robinson, Otis Lincoln and John James Speed, jr. The road was to run from the Pennsylvania line at the termination of the Cohecton and Great Bend road by the best route to Binghamton; thence through Union to Owego Creek at or near Otis Lincoln's, in Newark; thence to intersect the Turnpike from Ithaca to Catskill.

The "Binghamton and Harpersville Turnpike Road Company" was incorporated in May, 1834. Joseph S. Bosworth, Wm. Chamberlin, Henry Squires, Nathaniel Cole and James Blakesley were made commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock. The road was to run from Binghamton to the house of Henry Squires, in Conklin; thence to Harpersville, in Colesville.

Few turnpike companies whose roads would affect Broome county were incorporated after the one last mentioned; but it will be seen that if all those enumerated constructed their proposed roads, in addition to the numerous highways opened in the mean time by the county authorities, the people were early given ample means of reaching distant points. In the mean time they were not unmindful of navigation on the rivers. As early as 1788 the erection of wiers and other obstructions in the Susquehanna was forbidden by law, and offenders were made to "forfeit five pounds for each offense." An act passed by the Legislature in April, 1813, made all of the Sus-

quehanna river included in the State a public highway; the same legislation was applied to the Tioughnioga, and to the Chenango from the mills of Daniel and Elisha Wheeler in Hamilton to its junction with the Tioughnioga. The same act allowed the building of certain dams—one by Elmore Russell, of Windsor,—but their height and character were established, so that they should not interfere with navigation.

In 1825 the "Delaware and Susquehanna Navigation Company" was incorporated. Its principal objects, as recited, were to improve navigation in the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers; as far as related to Broome county, to maintain good ascending and descending navigation in certain portions of the Delaware river and in the Susquehanna "from below Smithboro (or where it crosses the boundary line between Pennsylvania and New York) as far into Broome, Chenango or Otsego county as the managers may deem expedient." In this company were Chester Patterson and John A. Collier, of Broome county.

In April, 1855, was incorporated the "Binghamton, Owego and Pennsylvania Slack Water Navigation Company," by James S. Hawley, Edwin Eldridge, D. Relyea, Richard H. Olmsted, Wm. S. Pearsall, Stephen B. Leonard, George W. Hollenbeck, John Dubois, Thomas Pearsall, Harvey Coryell, Samuel Mills and Nathan Bristol. The capital of this large organization was \$100,000, and its objects to construct "necessary dams, locks, gates and other erections for the purpose of making and maintaining a slack water navigation from the south terminus of the Chenango canal to the Pennsylvania line, in Barton, Tioga county." The act of incorporation was amended in the following year, in relation to sluices, etc., and extending the rights of the company farther up the river, but "not above the north line of Broome county."

While all these efforts had their results, and while the rivers passing through this county served the interests of the inhabitants to their great benefit, the time came when canals and railroads were built and the glory of the rivers as commercial highways departed.

The completion and opening of the Erie canal, and the immense benefits thereby conferred upon the central and northern parts of the State, drew the attention of progressive minds to the subject in other parts of the country, and what may, perhaps, properly be termed a period of feverish canal excitement followed. These artificial waterways were projected through all portions of the State in surprising numbers, and through localities so palpably ineligible as to now cause a smile of derision. In the same year that witnessed the completion of the Erie canal (1825) the canal commissioners were ordered by the Legislature to survey, among many other routes, from Chenango Point up the Chenango river, through Norwich to the Erie canal; and from the Susquehanna up the valley of the Unadilla to the Erie; and from Cayuga Lake to the Susquehanna at or near Owego.

Legislation relative to the Chenango canal, which was the only one of the projected waterways to finally pass through Broome county, began in 1829, but the act fully authorizing its construction was not passed until February 23d, 1833. This act made Whitesboro, in Oneida county, the northern terminus of the canal, the route being located from that point on the Erie canal *via* Chenango river to Binghamton. An act amending this was passed March 24th, 1834, which changed the location of the northern terminus from Whitesboro to "the Erie canal at Huntington's Basin in the city of Utica," and provided for an adjustment with the contractors who

had already taken jobs on the northern section.

The work of construction was begun in 1834 and finished in the spring of 1837, at an expense of nearly two millions of dollars. The canal was ninety-five miles in length, forty-six feet wide and four and one-half feet deep. Its route was along the valley of the Chenango river on the eastern side, with the exception of eighteen or twenty miles on the northern section, which followed the valley of the Sauquoit creek. The number of locks on the canal was one hundred and five, constituting an elevation above the water at the mouth of the Chenango river of three hundred and five feet. This work was constructed by the State, under the State Engineer, William Jarvis. Judge Lynde, of Chenango county, presented the bill to the Senate and was its most effective advocate in that body. Like many bills, which prove in the end of great public utility, this one had a strenuously-contested course in its passage through both branches of the Legislature.

Isaac W. Crane had the general supervision, under Mr. Jarvis, of the southern section, from Binghamton to Chenango Forks. This was the last section finished, the dirt excavated from the canal in the city being used to fill up on Court street from Water street to the bridge.

The following extract from the *Broome County Republican*, of May 11th, 1837, will be deemed satisfactory evidence as to the date of arrival of the first boats at Binghamton:—

"A canal boat from Crooked Lake *via* Utica and the Chenango canal reached this village on Thursday last (May 6th), on which occasion there was *considerable rejoicing and some powder burnt.*"

Such is the laconic account of the opening of the canal and the jubilee held on the occasion. "*Considerable rejoicing and*

some powder burnt!" That tells the whole story and leaves the space in the paper for foreign news. Local matters did not occupy the attention of journalists then as they do now. The paper adds immediately after the item quoted above:

"The first boat cleared from this place was fitted up by Deacon Wattles (for nearly thirty years past a highly respected citizen of this town) for the removal of his family to the West. This boat came down the Chenango on Monday last (May 10th), entered the canal by the outlet lock and proceeded on her voyage."

This canal built up the interests of Binghamton rapidly and was of great benefit to other parts of the county. Before it had been opened three years, four million feet of lumber was shipped over it annually to different parts of the country from Binghamton alone. In 1840 this amount was shipped by the following named persons: Christopher Eldridge, Thomas G. Waterman, Colonel H. Lewis, John D. Smith, and Lewis Seymour.

Soon after the canal was opened the late Hon. Charles McKinney began a large forwarding business from Binghamton to different points, and in 1851 commenced his immense coal interest, shipping large quantities by the canal to Utica, and east and west on the Erie canal. If the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna railroad did consummate this great business towards the end of Mr. McKinney's career, it should not be forgotten that the Chenango canal made it what it was in the beginning, and aided its growth to maturity.

On the 15th of April, 1864, an act was passed for the extension of the Chenango canal from Binghamton to Owego, to connect at the latter point with the Susquehanna canal. The act appropriated \$550,000, and such other sums as should be necessary from time to time to complete the

work. In 1869, \$200,000 was appropriated; in 1870, \$200,000; in 1871, \$175,000; in 1872, \$120,000.

A part of this scheme of the extension of the canal was the raising of the rock-bottom dam, so as to convert the Susquehanna into a great feeder. This was done in the summer of 1871; Lawrence King, foreman. The dam is altogether about four hundred feet in length, with an average width at the bottom of thirty feet. It is built across the stream on a regular curve, the convex side breasting the current. This gives it additional strength. The height of the dam is over seven feet.

While this work was being prosecuted by the State, an act was passed on the 7th of April, 1869, authorizing the city of Binghamton to widen the bridge across the canal at Court street to the full width of the said street. While the State was carrying forward this work of extending the canal, the Utica and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company was pushing on its road to completion. This latter was finished and finally closed the canal in 1872.

An act authorizing the city of Binghamton to use a portion of the Chenango canal for a public street was passed May 20th, 1872. It authorized the city on and after September, 1872, to use that portion of the canal lying between the north end of Prospect avenue and the south side of Susquehanna street, and adapt it to the purposes of a public street. This act did not convey to the city with the right of way the lands, buildings, bridges, and iron and timber belonging to the State, used in the construction of the canal; but provided that these should be removed under the direction of the division engineer before September 1st, 1872. The city was required for the purposes of the act to construct a bulkhead near the north end of Prospect avenue, so as to turn the surplus waters of the canal

into the Chenango river by a sluiceway. This was done under the supervision of the canal commissioners. The business of the canal was finally brought to a close in 1875.

The following were the collectors of tolls upon this canal at Binghamton from 1837 to 1875 inclusive, with dates of their respective appointments: Erasmus D. Robinson, appointed February 22d, 1837; re-appointed March 13th, 1838; William Cook, March 14th, 1839; February 25th, 1840, and February 10th, 1841; Giles Orcutt, March 10th, 1842, and March 20th, 1843; Joseph Congdon, March 1st, 1844, and February 18th, 1845; William E. Abbott, February 13th, 1846, and April 19th, 1847; Henry W. Shipman, February 8th, 1848, February 9th, 1849, February 20th, 1850, and February 5th, 1851; J. H. Smith, February 5th, 1852, and February 19th, 1853; Hamden K. Pratt, January 20th, 1854, and February 21st, 1855; Patrick H. Drake, January 22d, 1856, and February 29th, 1857; Charles Davis, March 8th, 1858, and March 3d, 1859; Benjamin Devoe, March 8th, 1860, March 14th, 1861, February 5th, 1862, February 4th, 1863, January 27th, 1864, January 25th, 1865, January 23d, 1866, and February 6th, 1867; Ezra F. Davis, March 17th, 1868; E. H. Freeman, March 10th, 1869; Fred M. Abbott, March 25th, 1870; George L. Lawyer, January 27th, 1871; Elias Conklin, January 24th, 1872, January 21st, 1873; James O'Brien, January 29th, 1874, and February 4th, 1875.

Railroads. — Simultaneously with the excitement throughout the State over the construction of canals, agitation of the subject of railroad building began. In April, 1832, the "Utica and Susquehanna Railroad Company" was incorporated; its purpose being to "construct a double or single track railroad, or way, from some proper point in Utica, along the valley of the Sauquoit creek and the Unadilla and Susque-

hanna rivers, to intersect the line of the Erie railroad."

In the following year (1833) the "Binghamton and Susquehanna Railroad Company" was incorporated, under the names of Daniel S. Dickinson, Stephen Weed and Ammi Doubleday. The road was to run from Binghamton up the valley of the Susquehanna to the Pennsylvania line. The capital stock of the company was to be \$150,000.

The act of legislature incorporating the New York and Erie Company was passed by the Legislature, April 24th, 1832.¹ In the list of corporators we find the following names of persons in Binghamton and vicinity: Joshua Whitney, Christopher Eldridge, James McKinney, of Binghamton; James Pumpelly, Charles Pumpelly, John R. Drake, Jonathan Platt, Luther Gere, of Owego.

The road was at first estimated to cost six millions of dollars, but subsequently a plan was adopted which would insure greater durability and usefulness to the road, and which, with other contingencies, would raise the expense above nine millions; and accordingly the capital stock was put at ten millions of dollars, divided into shares of \$100 each.

This great enterprise was started at a

¹Considerable discussion arose in subsequent years as to who was rightly entitled to the credit of first advocating the construction of this railroad. This credit (although it was at first regarded as anything but a credit) is undoubtedly due to the late Nathaniel Bouton, of the town of Virgil, Cortland county. In the number of the *Cortland Observer* in which was announced the then recent death of De Witt Clinton (which event occurred on the 11th of February, 1828), Mr. Bouton published a plan and advocated the same, for a railroad through the southern tier of counties of this State. *FRENCH'S Gazetteer* of the State, a work of merit and reliability, says: "As early as 1828, in a series of articles in the *Cortland Observer*, Nathaniel Bouton, a farmer in this town (Virgil), thoroughly advocated the construction of a railroad through the southern tier of counties." These facts have been persistently denied in some quarters, but they are, nevertheless, undoubted facts.

time when the feasibility and even the general usefulness of such means of communication were held as questions; the science of civil engineering was comparatively in its infancy; corporations strong enough in men and means to accomplish so gigantic an undertaking were then almost unknown in this country; capital, proverbially chary of an enterprise involving any possible risk, was slow to invest in the work, and for several years this important improvement was allowed to languish. At length, in 1836, four years after the act of incorporation, the Legislature passed an act to loan the public credit to the improvement for three millions of dollars; but so hampered with conditions as to render the act impracticable, and all work was suspended during another four years, in which poor Erie was subjected to a full share of the distrust, opposition and contumely which usually fall to the lot of all great ameliorating enterprises, no less than to those which are hollow, pretentious and undeserving. Regarded at first as a rival of the Erie canal and of the Central railroad, proposing to lay a track directly across the water-courses and divides of a region thinly inhabited and which, as many believed, presented insuperable obstacles to engineering skill—a region which, needing development, contrasted unfavorably with parts of the State already reached by State enterprises—this splendid work was condemned by the Legislature and forced to rely upon private capital alone, and was then denounced for the failure of that reliance. The animus of much of this denunciation and opposition undoubtedly originated in political trickery and intrigue. But finally in 1840 the importance and necessity of the improvement had become so obvious to public apprehension, and were so persistently urged before the Legislature that the objectionable features of the act of 1836 were modified, and work

was again commenced and prosecuted with vigor.

In May, 1841, Eleazer Lord retired from the presidency of the company and was succeeded by James Bowen. In that year the first section of the road from Piermont to Goshen (forty-six miles) was opened for traffic, and the amount of business done upon this short distance exceeded the expectations of the most enthusiastic advocates. In 1845 surveys were begun for improvement of the line and for the settlement of the vexed question whether the road should pass through Sullivan county, or along the valley of the Delaware; a year and a half were consumed in these preliminary operations. The questions of route were at last adjusted; the line of the Delaware river was adopted; permission was obtained to run across a corner of Pennsylvania, on the payment of ten thousand dollars annually; the work of construction was actively resumed, and on the 3d of November, 1847, the road was extended from Middletown, fifty-three miles from New York, to Otisville, eight miles; on the 6th of January, 1848, from Otisville to Port Jervis, thirteen miles; on the 28th of December of the same year, from Port Jervis to Binghamton, one hundred and twenty-seven miles; on June 1st, 1849, from Binghamton to Owego, twenty-two miles; in October of the same year, from Owego to Elmira, thirty-six miles; on the 1st of January, 1850, from Elmira to Corning, thirty-seven miles; on the 3d of September of the same year, from Corning to Hornellsville, forty-one miles; and, on the 22d of April, 1857, to Dunkirk, four hundred and sixty-nine miles from Piermont.

The effect of the opening of this great thoroughfare upon property along its route may well be imagined. The larger and more ambitious places suffered more in proportion than the smaller ones, and were, in

the end, more greatly benefited. Upon the opening of the road real estate, and more or less other property, assumed an inflated and fictitious value, of which the natural result was a reaction that was productive of more harm than the impulse had been of good. False ideas and extravagant notions in regard to the value of land are among the first manifestations that a town has received an impulse from a great improvement. It was so in Binghamton, and in one instance at least worked great detriment to the village; for it is well known that under a more liberal and enlightened policy, Susquehanna, with its shops and skillful, intelligent workmen, might and ought to have become a part of Binghamton. "Erie," says a late writer, "has never forgiven this illiberal policy on the part of a few private holders of property, but has seemed to retain a chronic feeling of unpleasantness towards the whole town in consequence. Although there is no way station in the State from which it receives greater accessions of freight and passengers, its accommodations here have become a standing joke with the traveling public. One has only to say 'Binghamton depot,' to provoke an audible smile anywhere between New York and San Francisco."

In September, 1852, the New York and Erie Railroad Company purchased the Patterson and Ramapo railroad, which was immediately adapted to the broad gauge and connected with the Erie at Sufferns, affording a direct route to Jersey City and New York. From Corning a branch was extended through the valley of the Conhocton to Buffalo, making a continuous line from the latter city to New York, in competition with the New York Central.

The opening of the New York and Erie railway so greatly enlarged the commercial facilities of Binghamton, that the natural advantages of its situation began to be more

and more apparent. Projects for the building of other roads soon began to be entertained; that of the Syracuse and Binghamton road was revived; from the south soon came the Lackawanna railroad to furnish an outlet for the Wyoming valley and the rich coal fields of Northern Pennsylvania. Thus, with the opening of the Erie road, the construction of others along the valleys which radiate from the confluence of the Chenango and the Susquehanna rivers became only questions of time.

On the 6th of March, 1849, an act was passed for the incorporation of a company whose purpose it was to construct a road from Auburn to Binghamton by way of Cortland. This appears to have been almost exclusively an Auburn enterprise, if we may judge by the names of the corporators; the road was not built.

The Syracuse and Binghamton railroad was one of the first of those enterprises which the geographical situation of Binghamton determined; and being among the first, it was slower in beginning than such undertakings usually are. Perhaps the Chenango canal, which gave the village at its southern terminus, as well as the country along its entire route, a connection at Utica with the great central artery of commerce and travel through the State, for a time met the immediate demands of Binghamton; and it was not until the possibilities of this road in its relation to the coal fields lying south in Pennsylvania began to be understood, that a lively interest was developed with regard to it.

The earliest road chartered whose proposed line coincided to any extent with the Syracuse and Binghamton railroad, was the Salina and Port Watson railroad, which received its charter April 27th, 1829. This road was designed to run up the valley of the Tioughnioga to a place known as Port Watson, at the head of navigation and near

Cortland village, and which now has no existence as a village.

A charter for the Syracuse, Cortland and Binghamton Railroad was granted by the Legislature May 21st, 1836. The commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions and distribute the stock were: William Edgcomb, Augustus Donelly, Samuel G. Hathaway, Edward C. Reed, Roswell Randall, William Randall, Samuel S. Forman, Elam Lynds, Myron S. Mills, Henry F. King, Daniel S. Dickinson, Joseph S. Bosworth, Thomas G. Waterman. The three last named were among the most distinguished citizens of Binghamton and men of national as well as State repute.¹ The company was to forfeit its charter if it did not expend at least \$20,000 in building the road within two years, or have the road completed within four years. More than three times four years elapsed before anything practical was done. Early in 1852 a company was formed under a new charter; an act was passed March 27th, authorizing the president and trustees of the village of Binghamton to take stock in the road, and appointing Ammi Doubleday, Rodney A. Ford, Hazard Lewis, Daniel S. Dickinson and Samuel P. Hall commissioners under the name and style of "The Commissioners of the Railroad Fund of Binghamton," to have the entire control of the negotiation of the bonds of the corporation. These gentlemen entered at once upon their duties; the village voted the necessary bonds and the interests of the road now moved forward. In July, 1852, contracts were let and the work of grading began in September. The road is eighty miles in length and was two years in building, the most difficult and expensive parts of the work being near the two ends of the route. It was opened for traffic in the autumn of 1854. On the 18th of

October an excursion train of twenty-seven cars ran over the entire road from Syracuse to Binghamton, and returned, the cars being so loaded with enthusiastic passengers as to compel many to stand.

In the mean time the Delaware and Lackawanna road had perfected its connection with the Erie at Great Bend, and Syracuse as well as other towns along the line began more generally to enjoy the luxury of coal fires in ameliorating the rigors of our northern winters. The argument of cheap fuel had been freely used in the canvass for the road at preliminary meetings; but in fact was never realized to any extent, owing to the lack of competition in the coal trade.

The Syracuse and Binghamton road did not at first meet the anticipations of its projectors, and after a time was sold on its first mortgage bonds; a new company was then formed and the road passed under different management, which succeeded in gaining the ill will pretty generally of the inhabitants along the line, by an uncompromising repudiation of all obligations of the original company.

In 1868 the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company purchased the Syracuse and Binghamton road and laid a third rail upon the roadway of the Oswego and Syracuse road, for the purpose of running their broad gauge cars to the latter city; but owing to a controversy over crossing the tracks of the New York Central in Syracuse, their trains did not run to Oswego until 1869, when the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western had, by purchase, obtained possession of the Oswego road. A double track was laid, and it is now one of the best equipped and most successful branches in the State.

While the sale of the road in question under the mortgage was disastrous to the original stockholders, not one of whom realized anything directly from his investment,

¹ See sketches of these gentlemen in the judicial history of the county.

after the sale it is doubtless true that not one of them failed to see in the near future that his money had been wisely expended. Every acre of land and piece of property in that portion of the county tapped by the road was increased in value, while the benefits of the road to farmers, manufacturers and tradesmen cannot be overestimated.

In 1851-52 the project of a railroad from Albany to Binghamton began to be earnestly discussed. In January, 1853, a company was formed and preliminary surveys were immediately commenced. The distance between the two points is one hundred and forty miles, through a region rich in agricultural products, but presenting a surface to task engineering skill in determining the most practicable route. Work was begun in September, 1853, and was prosecuted during the following season. In the latter part of 1854, after a large outlay had been made, many stockholders became discouraged, and it was only through the persevering efforts of the president, J. H. Ramsey, esq., of Albany, and the board of directors that the project was not abandoned. The enterprise of these gentlemen, however, overcame the opposition, as also the financial difficulties of the situation, which were sufficiently depressing, and the work went slowly on, overcoming every difficulty and discouragement.

The road was opened to Schoharie in September, 1863; to Cobleskill in January, 1865; to Oneonta in September, 1865; to Unadilla in March, 1866; to Sidney in October, 1866; to Bainbridge in July, 1867.

The last forty miles of the road towards Binghamton were built through a region of hills and narrow valleys which involved a great amount of labor and expense. In the autumn of 1867 the road was opened to Nineveh, in Broome county, in the vicinity of which is a tunnel of two thousand two hundred feet through a hill of loose gravel

and rock—a work of great difficulty and danger. The road was finally opened to Binghamton in the month of January, 1869.

The road had been in operation but a few months when the famous episode of its history known as its conflict with the "Erie Ring" occurred. We copy the following account of this peculiar railroad war from the appendix to the *Annals of Binghamton*:—

"Coveting the possession of a thoroughfare that would give them absolute control of an enormous coal transportation, both for regions of supply and demand, the Erie Ring began hostilities by the perpetration of certain outrages under the form of law—an eminently characteristic device. First came a volley of injunctions restraining every officer of the assailed corporation from performing his duties and leaving the road to operate itself. Thus much by way of opening. The next step was to procure the appointment of *receivers*, and the now notorious Barnard was willing and available for the asking. Accordingly, late one evening at the Erie offices the signature of that enlightened magistrate was affixed to an order appointing James Fisk, jr., and another person, receivers of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. This was probably as irregular as any order ever signed by a judge. The consequences were momentous and significant—a disgrace to the judicial system of New York and an outrage upon civilization and all legal forms. There were scenes in courts of justice where judges pelted one another with injunctions and made a jest of their grave proceedings; scenes in the offices of corporations where scuffles took place between contending receivers, both officers of the same court, and that the Supreme Court of New York; scenes upon the railway where contending forces were marshaled under opposing sheriffs, armed with orders and injunctions

signed in blank and even sent by telegraph, for use at the place of conflict; and, finally, as if the State had not been sufficiently humiliated and disgraced, resort was had to acts of open war. Mobs of armed laborers and partisans of the two corporations began to take forcible possession of the railway in dispute. The judicial system of New York had sunk into helpless and contemptible collapse; there was no help for it; and the military were called out, as it proved, just in time.

"Many will recollect the feeling of indignation that pervaded this community when it was rumored that a train filled with employees from the shops at Susquehanna, and drawn by one of their heaviest engines, had gone up the road towards Albany with the intention of clearing and seizing the track by acts of guerilla war. Just beyond the tunnel this train was met by another from Albany similarly equipped. The engines were driven into collision and fighting immediately commenced.

"One cowardly miscreant fired a pistol several times into the Albany engine, but luckily without effect, and then fled—guilty nevertheless of intended and attempted murder. The Albany men were more numerous than their adversaries and drove them back towards the tunnel. Shouts, yells, pistol shots, shrieks and groans and curses of rage from eight or nine hundred men mingled in inextricable confusion, rent the air as if pandemonium had been let loose. As the Erie men retreated through the tunnel there was a lull in the fight and their engine backed away from the scene of the conflict. In a short time the Albany men attempted to follow up their partial victory. The Erie men rallied and fighting was vigorously renewed, while stones, clubs, brickbats and old junk generally, enjoyed a few minutes at premium. It was now past eight o'clock in the even-

ing and becoming difficult to distinguish between friend and foe, when suddenly the measured tap of approaching drums rose upon the air; the shindy ceased; neither party cared to sustain a bayonet charge and they took to their heels with a unanimity and celerity which could only have originated from a belief that the whole Forty-fourth regiment was behind them. The two companies bivouacked in the fields and prepared for a night attack, but were unmolested.

"The military now took possession of the road; the contending lawyers agreed to place it in the control of the governor of the State, and a military officer was detailed to operate the road in a time of profound peace, because business had been paralyzed and travel deranged 'by the riotous proceedings of the officers of the law, stimulated and directed by justices of the Supreme Court.' Thus ended the raid upon the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. Fortunately no lives were sacrificed, except that a few chickens experienced abbreviation of their existence at the hands of the military."

In a few months after these events the Albany and Susquehanna railroad passed into the possession of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The latter company constructed a branch road leading from the coal mines through the eastern part of Broome county, to form a junction with the Albany road, thereby diminishing the distance and the grade over which the coal had theretofore been drawn. This road enters the county at Nineveh, in the town of Colesville, passing through Colesville and Windsor into Pennsylvania.

The railroad from Utica through the Chenango valley was begun in 1867, and twelve miles was finished in that year. It was opened to the village of Sherburne in August, 1868, and to Norwich the follow-

ing year. This road enters Broome county in the southeast corner of the town of Barker, and its southern terminus is at Chenango Forks.

In the autumn of 1880 the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company began the extension of their road from Binghamton to Buffalo. The con-

tract for the entire line was let to Messrs. Smith & Ripley, of New York. The first passenger train ran over the road from Binghamton to Owego October 3d, 1882; to Bath about the first of September following; September 25th, to Mount Morris; and May 14th, 1883, trains ran over the entire route to Buffalo.

CHAPTER XII.

DIVISIONS AND TITLES.

Early Divisions of the State—Susquehanna Documents—Extinguishment of Indian Titles—Formation of the County—Land Patents—Massachusetts's Claims—The "Boston Ten Towns"—Towns and their Boundaries.

THE subject of the early titles and claims to the territory of which this work is descriptive is one of especial interest and value. The right of the crown of Great Britain to sovereignty over the territory of the Iroquois was set forth in a memorial prepared by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations in 1697. This memorial recites that the Five Nations had "by many acknowledgments, submissions, leagues and agreements, been united to or depended upon that colony [New York];" that they, "being the most warlike in that part of the world, held all their neighboring Indians in a manner of tributary subjection;" that in prospect of an invasion of their territory in 1684, by De la Barre, governor of Canada, Governor Dongan, of New York, warned that French official "that those Indians are the King of England's subjects, and also sent the then Duke of York's (to whom the province had been granted by the crown) arms to be set up in every one of the Indians' castles, as far as Oneygra [Niagara], which was accordingly done, and Mons. De la Barre retired."

In a report on the Province of New York, made in 1774, Governor Tryon said:—

"The boundaries of the Province of New York are derived from two sources—First, the grants from King Charles the Second to his brother James, Duke of York. . . . Secondly, from the submission and subjection of the Five Nations to the crown of England. . . . It is uncertain to this day to what extent the Five Nations carried their claim to the westward and northward, but there is no doubt that it went to the north beyond the 45th degree of latitude, and westward to Lake Huron, their beaver-hunting country being bounded to the west by that lake; which country the Five Nations, by treaty with the governor of this Province at Albany in 1701, surrendered to the crown, to be protected and defended for them."

This constituted the foundation of the English claim to sovereignty over the territory of the Iroquois. The Indians never recognized this claim in the broad sense above expressed, while the French always denied and scoffed at it, but the British gov-

ernment had the power to maintain it and, until the close of the Revolutionary War, continued to assert it.

The encroachments of the whites upon the territory of the Iroquois gave the latter great uneasiness, although Great Britain claimed sovereignty over the domain. To allay the anxious feelings of the Indians, a numerous council was held at Fort Stanwix (Rome) in 1768, to establish a line beyond which white settlement should not extend. This line in the State of New York, as expressed in the deed, came from the southwestward "to the east branch of Susquehanna and across the same, and up the east side of that river to Oswego (Oswego); from thence east to Delaware river, and up that river to opposite where Tinaderha (Unadilla) falls into Susquehanna; thence to Tinaderha, and up the west side of the west branch to the head thereof; and thence by a direct line to Canada creek where it empties into the Wood creek, at the west of the carrying place beyond Fort Stanwix." In short, this line ran along the eastern border of the present Broome and Chenango counties, and thence northwestward to a point seven miles west of Rome. This is the "property line," which is so often quoted in early real estate transactions. By the Indian deed already quoted the territory "extending eastward from every part of said line as far as the lands formerly purchased, so as to comprehend the whole of the lands between the said line and the purchased lands or settlements," was conveyed to King George III and his successors.

Until after the close of the Revolutionary War the territory embraced in the present Broome county was, therefore, included within the vast indefinite Indian domain lying to the west of this "line of property." By a treaty held at Fort Stanwix, October 22d, 1784, the Iroquois ceded to the Federal government a large portion of the lands

west of the property line. Claims to right of soil of a large portion of Western New York, under colonial patents, were set up by Massachusetts and confirmed by a commission appointed by the two governments, which met at Hartford, Conn., December 16th, 1786. This commission, while it reserved to New York the right of sovereignty, conceded to Massachusetts the right to pre-empt the soil from the native Indians, of all that tract lying west of a line known as the pre-emption line, which extended north from the eighty-second mile-stone from the Delaware river at the north-eastern corner of Pennsylvania, through Geneva and Sodus Bay, on the meridian of Washington (except a tract a mile wide along Niagara river) and an additional tract to the eastward known as the "Boston Ten Towns,"¹ lying in the counties of Broome, Tioga and Cortland. Several reservations were excepted by certain treaties made with the Indians. On the 28th of June, 1785, Governor George Clinton, in behalf of the State, negotiated a treaty with the Oneidas and Tuscaroras at Fort Herkimer, by which the latter, in consideration of the receipt of eleven thousand five hundred dollars in goods and money, ceded the territory bounded as follows:—

"Beginning at the mouth of the Unadilla or Tinaderha river, where the same empties into the Susquehanna; thence up the said Unadilla or Tinaderha river ten miles, meas-

¹ That portion of Broome county embraced in the Boston Ten Towns is shown by a line upon the map herewith. The title of this tract, which comprised 230,400 acres, was vested in the State of Massachusetts in 1786, and in the following year it was sold to a company of sixty persons, mostly residents of that State. This syndicate became known as the "Boston Company," or "The Massachusetts Company." A large portion of these purchasers, or those who soon bought lands from them, immediately took possession of the region; and thus it was that the territory was occupied by a New England population while the fertile regions of Western New York were yet an unbroken wilderness, and very soon after the first settlers came into the limits of the county from the Wyoming Valley.

ured on a straight line; thence due west to the Chenango river; thence southerly down the Chenango river to where it empties into the Susquehanna river, and to the line commonly called the 'line of property,' established at a treaty held at Fort Stanwix in the year 1768; thence along the said line to the place of beginning."

Reference to the map will indicate that this treaty embraced a portion of the present county of Broome. By a second treaty, concluded on the 22d of September, 1788, at Fort Schuyler, Governor Clinton secured a cession of all the lands in the State owned by the different Indian tribes (embracing all the Indian titles yet remaining in Broome county) except the certain reservations designated for their future occupation.¹

¹A hundred years before these treaties were made the natural beauty and prospective value of the Susquehanna valley had attracted the cupidity of the Dutch settlers on the Hudson river, as well as that of William Penn and others. Penn made continued efforts to purchase this region, which the Indians were ready enough to dispose of, but which the Dutch authorities at Albany much preferred to control, as far as possible. In a letter from the magistrates of Albany to Governor Dongan, written in the latter part of 1683, they said: "We are credibly informed of their (the Indians') willingness to dispose of ye Susquehanna river, being verry glad to hear off Christians intending to come and Live there, it being much nearer them then this Place and much easier to get thither with bever. The River being navigable w't Canoes till hard by there Castles, soe yt if 'Vm. Penn buys said River, it will tend to ye utter Ruine off ye Bev'r Trade. . . . Wee presume that there hath not anything Ever been mooved or agitated from ye first settleing of these Parts, more Prejudiciall to his Royal highnesse Intrest, and ye Inhabitants of this his govern't then this businesse of ye Susquehanna River. The French its true have endeavoured to take away our trade, by Peace mealls but this will cutt it all off at once." A conveyance of the "Susquehanna River" to the Dutch magistrates, in favor of Governor-General Corlaer, was made by the Indians on the 26th of September, 1683, for which the magistrates gave "a half piece of Duffels, Two Blankets, Two guns, Three kettles, Four Coats, Fifty lbs. of Lead and Five and twenty lbs. of powder." Considerable further negotiation ensued relative to the Susquehanna, chiefly between Penn and the Dutch authorities, details of which the reader will find in *Papers Relating to the Susquehanna River*, Vol. I, *Doc. Hist. New York*.

Some of the Indians treating with Governor Clinton had the discernment to foresee what must be the inevitable result of these large cessions of their domain. An Oneida sachem, anticipating the destiny of his race, gave a happy illustration of this when the cession of 1788 was concluded. He seated himself on a log beside Governor Clinton, who, with proper courtesy, moved along to make room. The sachem immediately moved close to him, whereupon the governor again moved, only to be closely followed by the Indian. These movements were several times repeated until Governor Clinton was crowded off the log. Demanding the meaning of such conduct, the sachem significantly replied: "Just so white man crowd poor Indian; keep crowding, keep crowding; by and by crowd him clear off; where poor Indian then?"

What may be considered the genealogy of Broome county is traced as follows. On the 1st of November, 1683, the Province of New York was divided into twelve counties, which were named from the titles of the royal family. Albany county was one of these, and from it Tryon county was formed March 12th, 1772; its name was changed to Montgomery on the 3d of April, 1784. This great county comprised all of the territory lying in the State west of a north and south line extending from St. Regis to the west bounds of the township of Schenectady; thence running irregularly southwest to the head of the Mohawk branch of the Delaware river and along the same to the southeast corner of the present county of Broome; thence in a north-westerly direction to Fort Bull, on Wood creek, near the present village of Rome. All the territory west of this last mentioned line was then considered as Indian domain.

On the 16th of February, 1791, all the territory now embraced in the counties of

Broome, Chemung and Tioga¹ was set off from Montgomery; and Elmira (otherwise Cortland), and Binghamton (otherwise Chenango Point), were constituted each half counties. The new county was called Tioga. The first judges of this county were Joshua S. Sereau and Jonathan Fitch. Morgan Lewis, afterward governor of New York, organized and conducted the first court under the county's authority and jurisdiction.

On the 28th of March, 1806, Broome county was formed from Tioga and named in honor of John Broome, then lieutenant-governor of the State and residing in New York city. For this compliment he presented the county with a handsomely executed seal, designed by himself and emblematical of the name. The county embraces that part of the State of New York bounded as follows: on the north by Cortland and Chenango counties; on the east by Delaware county; on the south by Pennsylvania line and on the west by Cayuga county.²

This name is written in Morgan's *League of the Iroquois* in the Oneida dialect, "Te-ah-o-ge;" in the Mohawk, "Te-yo-ge-ga;" in the Cayuga, "Da-a-o-ga;" in the Seneca, "Da-ya-o-geh," meaning "at the point." In the text of that work it is written, "Ta-ya-a," the first "a" having the broad sound, as in "Ta-ya-a." Upon Guy Johnson's map of 1771 it is written, "Da-a-o-ga." The eloquent Red Jacket pronounced it "Ta-hi-ho-gah," discarding the suffix "Point," which has been universally added when applied to the locality called Athens, saying that the Indian word carried no meaning — "the point of land at the confluence of two streams," or, "the meeting of the waters."

Mr. Wilkinson in his *Annals* gives more explicit particulars of the county as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner it is bounded by the Delaware river in its greatest western extremity and curve, for six or eight miles; then by a line running due north ten or twelve miles; then by a line running due west about the same distance, separating it from Chenango county; then due west five miles; then due west ten or twelve miles to the Chenango river; then northward, beyond, westward, the Chenango river; then northward fourteen or fifteen miles; then due west again to the western boundary; then by an irregular line running nearly south to the Pennsylvania line or southern boundary, a distance of twenty-eight or thirty miles, separating it from Tioga county; then east along the Pennsylvania line to the southeast extremity, a distance of thirty-six miles."

Cockburn's Gore is a strip of land west of the property line run by Simon Metcalf in 1769 from the southwest corner of Evans's Patent (Delaware county) to Wallace's Patent near the mouth of the Unadilla river. In 1791 a law was passed, on application of the heirs and devisees of General Bradstreet, authorizing a survey of this gore under the claim that it should be added to and included in the Evans Patent. In 1792 the westerly line was run by Will Cockburn and John Cox, with a point at the south end and some sixty-five or seventy chains across at the northern end. Mr. Cockburn had purchased all the rights of the heirs, devisees and assignees, except that of Martha Bradstreet. The gore was divided into five lots, numbered 67, 68, 69, 70 and 71, and number 67 in Tompkins, Delaware county, as claimed set off to Martha. It is now claimed that this gore is in Broome county instead of Delaware, and that the grant made in 1792 or 1793 by the State is void, the lands in Tioga county (now Broome) having been granted to the Metcalf line, and Tioga, from which Broome was taken in 1806, being bounded on the east by the property line. There was no other line run at the time, or in existence, and many law suits arose between the heirs of Martha Bradstreet and occupants of the Evans Patent and Cockburn's Gore.

The act of the Legislature under which the county was formed provided that "all that part of the county of Tioga comprised in the towns of Tioga, Union, Lisle and Chenango, shall be known and called by the name of Broome." The Court of Common Pleas was established for the new county and the Court of General Sessions of the Peace. The first term was ordered to "begin on the second Tuesday of May, 1806, and may continue to be held to the Saturday following, inclusive;" the second term to begin on the second Tuesday of

October and continue until the following Saturday; and the third term to begin on the second Tuesday of February, and continue until the following Saturday, inclusive." These courts were ordered held "at the court-house now erected in the town of Chenango." Prisoners were ordered confined in the gaol at Newtown, Tioga county. The justices of the Supreme Court were empowered to hold a Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer in said county once in each year after January 1st, 1807.

The county was made a part of the Western District of the State, and also a part of the district composed of Onondaga, Cayuga, Tioga, Steuben and Ontario counties, "as respects all proceedings under the act entitled 'an act relative to district attorneys.'"

In an act passed April 7th, 1806, it was ordered that the clerk of Broome county shall "keep his office in the village of Chenango Point, any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

We have already alluded to the sale of lands by the Indians to the State.

The popular belief has been, and may still be, that the Indians were cheated out of their lands, and even to this day, some of the chiefs of the tribe are attempting to institute proceedings for their recovery. The price paid seems exceedingly small, but the lands in their natural state were absolutely valueless. Nothing but the hand of man, guided by human intelligence, has produced the wealth of the world, and only the advance of civilization has rendered this land valuable for the support of the inhabitants.

Before the Indian title was extinct, even before the War of the Revolution, the colonial government sold some of the land on the Susquehanna river and probably some in this county, but most of the patents have been issued since that date.

Bingham's Patent, the largest in the county, was granted to Robert L. Hooper,

James Wilson and William Bingham, June 27th, 1786. It contained 30,620 acres and was described as "commencing at the north-east corner of 29,812 acres granted to Daniel Coxe and others," and then running east, etc., giving the boundaries and closing up in the usual form, "with the usual allowance of five per cent. for roads." It lies on both sides of the Susquehanna river, and includes most of the interval and but little of the hillsides.

Hooper's Patent was granted to the same parties on the same day, and contains 2,000 acres with the usual allowance of five per cent. In this instance the five per cent. shows in the measurement, 200 chains by 100 chains makes the patent contain 2,100 acres. This patent lies on both sides of the Susquehanna river, and next to the Pennsylvania line where the river leaves the State.

In the division of these lands among the proprietors the extreme west portion was drawn by James Wilson and the last patent by Robert L. Hooper. Hooper probably had an interest in the west portion with Wilson for some time. These patents are recorded in the Secretary of State's office, in *Book of Patents*, XVIII, page 17, etc.

Bingham's Patent lies in the present towns of Union, Vestal, Binghamton, Conklin and Kirkwood. Hooper's Patent lies in the town of Windsor.

Thomas's Patent, which lies next south of Bingham's up the river, was probably granted before the Revolution, and to some person of another name, who conveyed it to Thomas, as the writer has been unable to trace it to that name. Wilkinson says that it included "the Bend which is in Pennsylvania, and about six miles in this State," on both sides of the Susquehanna river, two miles in width, and lies in the town of Conklin and Kirkwood. It must have contained some 8,000 acres.

Garnsey's Patent of 1,000 acres lying next north of Hooper's 2,000 acre patent, now in the town of Windsor, we can get no trace of its date, and it was probably patented before the Revolution, as well as some half dozen others, Edgar's, Banyar's, Hornby's, Hotchkiss's, Cooper's and Nichol's.

Of the smaller patents we have obtained the following:—

William Allison was granted a patent for 3,400 acres on the 18th of April, 1789, and known as Allison's Classright. It lies on both sides of the Susquehanna river, next north of Garnsey's, in the town of Windsor. *Patents*, Vol. XXI, page 192.

John Garnsey was granted a patent for lot No 5 in the township of Randolph, containing 640 acres, April 16th, 1789. Vol. XXI, page 193.

Thomas Thomas was granted a patent for lots 8, 10 and 14 in the township of Randolph, containing 640 acres each, October 31st, 1788. Vol. XX, pages 350 and 351.

Ezra L'Hommedieu was granted a patent for lots 2, 4 and 11 in the township of Randolph, containing 640 acres each, on the 13th of April, 1787. Vol. XX, pages 11, 12, 13.

John Watts was granted a patent of 1,700 acres in Randolph, between lot 27 and the Pennsylvania line, February 29th, 1800. It lies in the present town of Sanford. Vol. XXIV, page 258, etc.

John Carpenter was granted patents for seven parcels of land in various parts of the county on the 21st of December, 1796, containing 4,960 acres.

A patent was granted to William Moore, John Springsteen, Jacob Springsteen, Josiah Stow, David Stow, David Hotchkiss and Josiah Beebee, for a tract of land partly in the township of Warren and partly in the township of Chenengo on both sides of the Susquehanna river, containing 1,235 acres, on the 6th of December, 1798. This is

known as Moore's Patent, and lies in the present town of Windsor. Vol. XXIII, page 353.

After these patents lying along the rivers were granted, the State authorities caused the remaining lands to be laid out into townships, and as this word, "township" has caused a great deal of misconception, and has often been used erroneously, we give a definition that cannot be mistaken:—

A township in the State of New York means a certain tract or territory with well known, fixed and definite bounds, that cannot be changed. It is surveyed, mapped, named, and numbered by the Surveyor-general, and sometimes sub-divided. This is all done to facilitate the conveyance of lands with exactness. Townships are of different dimensions, usually six or ten miles square, or that equivalent.

A town is a portion of a county, set apart for municipal purposes, and the boundaries can be changed at the pleasure of the Legislature, or lately by a board of supervisors. A township may contain two or more towns, and a town may contain a half dozen townships, or a town can be formed of the parts of several townships. Instances of such conditions are to be found all over the State. The township of Camillus, in Onondaga county, is divided into three towns, Elbridge, Van Buren and Camillus. The town of Hopkinton in St. Lawrence county embraces eight of the townships of the Macomb's Purchase, and the town of Otisco, in Onondaga county, is formed of parts of the townships of Marcellus, Pompey and Tully.

Probably in the year 1786 (as the map was filed January 3d, 1787), the Surveyor-general caused this part of the country to be surveyed into eight townships, named and numbered as follows: No. 1 Warren; No. 2 Clinton; No. 3 Greene; No. 4 Fayette; No. 5 Chenengo; No. 6 Hambden; No. 7 Sidney; No. 8 Randolph.

These townships were bounded north by the Chenango Triangle Tract, and the Chenango Twenty Townships; east by the Line of Property; south by the Pennsylvania Line, and west by Coxe's Manor, Bingham's Patent and the Massachusetts Ten Towns.

The Chenango Triangle Tract was bounded north by the Military Tract, the "Gore" and the Chenango Twenty Townships; southeast by the Chenango river and southwest by the Tioughnioga river. This tract was divided into four townships, One, Two and Three, lying across the north portion, and No. 4 the remainder. Nos. 1, part of 2 and 4, lie in this county, in the towns of Triangle and Barker.

The Massachusetts Ten Towns, Boston Ten Towns, or the Boston Purchase, as the tract is or has been variously called, lies partly in this county. It is a tract about forty-five miles long, lying between the Tioughnioga and Chenango rivers on the east, and the Owego river on the west. The south bounds were to have been Coxe's Manor and Bingham's Patent, and the north bounds the Military Tract. This territory was never surveyed into townships, but into lots of small size, suitable for farms.

At the Hartford Convention, held December 16th, 1786, the State of New York conveyed to the State of Massachusetts this tract, which was to contain 234,400 acres. It was not surveyed until after 1791, and why it was not bounded on the south by the lands as proposed is not known; and when it was finally surveyed it was found to overlap the Military Tract about two miles, and nearly across it, covering 17,264 acres. On the 7th of November, 1787, the State of Massachusetts sold the entire tract to sixty persons for one thousand five hundred pounds.

This fact alone is sufficient proof that neither this State nor Massachusetts made large sums by speculation in lands. The

soldiers who were thus cut off in their title to the lots that they had drawn for their services in the war were compensated by lands in the township of Junius, now Seneca county.

The present towns of Lisle, Nanticoke, Barker, Maine and Chenango lie wholly or partly in this tract.

That part of the county that lies between the Boston Ten Towns and the north line of Bingham's Patent, and that ought to have been included in those towns, was surveyed into two townships by a Mr. Sabins, the maps plotted by Oliver Partridge, and filed in the office of Secretary of State by Samuel Brown, esq., January 23d, 1789. The survey was made in September, 1787. The east township was No 1, *alias* Chenango, and the west township was No. 2, *alias* Nanticoke. Nanticoke contained 23,784 acres and Chenango probably about the same, but to whom they were patented the writer has been unable to ascertain. Maine, Chenango, Union and Binghamton are partly on these townships. The difficulty of having two townships in one county with names so similar as Chenango and Chenango, can only be conjectured. It must be a great source of annoyance to any person searching for titles to the lands.

The Chenango Triangle Tract was patented to Melancton Smith and Marinus Willett. These parties sold to Colonel William S. Smith, in 1791, for three shillings and three pence per acre. From this gentleman the present owners obtained their titles.

The first tract in Warren was patented to Robert Harpur on the 29th of August, 1786. It contained 15,360 acres. It lies in the town of Colesville. Vol. XIX, page 60.

The second tract in Warren was patented to Walter Livingston, April 27th, 1787. It contained 15,360 acres. It lies in the town of Sanford. Vol. XX, page 17.

The third tract in Warren was patented to George Fisher and Isaac Norton, January 4th, 1787, containing 15,360 acres. It lies in the town of Sanford. Vol. XIX, page 120.

The fourth tract in Warren was patented to James Clinton and Isaac Melcher, February 16th, 1787, containing 14,080 acres. It lies in the town of Windsor. Vol. XIX, page 147.

The first tract in Greene was patented to John Jay and John Rutherford, February 6th, 1787, containing 16,000 acres. It lies in the town of Fenton. Vol. XIX, page 135.

The fourth tract in Greene was patented to Melancton Smith, September 12th, 1786, containing 16,000 acres. It lies in the town of Colesville. Vol. XIX, page 77.

The first tract in Chenango was patented to James Clinton and Isaac Melcher, March 19th, 1787, containing 10,030 acres. It lies partly in Fenton and partly in Kirkwood. Vol. XIX, page 203.

The second tract in Chenango was patented to Robert Morris, December 13th, 1787, containing 14,720 acres. It lies partly in Fenton and partly in Colesville. Vol. XXI, page 59.

The third tract in Chenango was patented to Abijah Hammond, April 27th, 1787, containing 14,720 acres. It lies in the town of Colesville. Vol. XX, page 19.

The fourth tract in Chenango was patented to William Floyd, April 13th, 1787, containing 10,240 acres. It lies in Kirkwood and Windsor. Vol. XX, page 6.

The fourth tract in Hamden was patented to Robert Morris, December 13th, 1787, containing 6,300 acres. This is the extreme southwest corner of Vestal. Vol. XX, page 61.

The first tract in Sidney was patented to Nicoll Floyd, April 11th, 1787, containing 11,090 acres. Now lies in Vestal. Vol. XIX, page 213.

The second tract in Sidney was patented to Abijah Hammond, April 27th, 1787, containing 10,880 acres. It lies in Vestal. Vol. XIX, page 214.

The third tract in Sidney was patented to Robert Morris, December 13th, 1787, containing 10,880 acres. It lies in the extreme south end of Binghamton. Vol. XX, page 60.

The fourth tract in Sidney was patented to Nicoll Floyd, April 11th, 1787, containing 10,196 acres. It lies in the town of Conklin. Vol. XIX, page 214.

The first tract in Randolph was patented to Henry Nichols, January 23d, 1813, containing 2,157 acres, and also a tract of 1,945 acres lying north of the first. Both lie in Windsor. Vol. XXV, page 394, etc.

The second and third tracts in Randolph the writer was not fortunate enough to find a trace of the first patents. They both are in Windsor. A note on the map of the township of Randolph says: "To be sold in single lots." William Edgar Junior's, tract, east of John Watts's 1,700 acre tract, contained 1,210 acres, according to the same map. It lies in Sanford.

The names of some of these patents have become changed with the change of proprietors. The names of Lawrence, Watts and L'Hommedieu are placed on lands that they could not have had patents for, but must have obtained them by deed. The present owners of the soil in Broome county must obtain title through the gentlemen we have named. Although the list we have given of patents is not perfect, we feel confident that it will be useful, and help some person to make it complete.

To arrange these large and small tracts on one sheet of paper—to construct a map of the county of Broome, is one of the tasks that calls in play all the skill, knowledge, and tact of the most expert draftsman. Probably all of the maps that have been

projected of this or any county on the Pennsylvania line have had that line for a *base* line, and usually it has been plotted as a straight line, instead of an arc of a great circle; and lately it has been found very crooked, and rarely on the true meridian.

These inaccuracies alone are enough to distract all lines departing from it, or pretending to be parallel to it. A second source of trouble is the variation of the magnetic needle from year to year, and the occasional variations from local attractions. In the early surveys this could not be avoided, for it would have been too costly to have employed a transit, even if it could have been obtained. Some of the tracts were surveyed at the expense of the purchaser, who was anxious not to make any unnecessary expense, and at the same time get more land than he paid for. Some of the surveyors made a little calculation for the variation of the needle and others utterly ignored it. Some of them began their lines in the center of the rivers, others on the bank, often of the same stream, and the width of the stream rarely taken into account.

Several of the patents were to be of a certain width on both sides of the stream, but the lines of the surveyor rarely coincides with the course of the stream. But the greatest cause for discrepancies lies in the fashion of those days, of allowing "five per cent." for roads. The surveyor's returns to the Surveyor-general almost invariably gives the exact measurement required for the stipulated quantity of land; and then adds the usual phrase. It is very rare that it can be ascertained where the "five per cent." lies, and the instance before given is the only one that the writer was ever sure of. This *surplus* has always vexed local surveyors all over the State. They rarely find an old line that agrees in its measurement with one made to-day; and

nothing but a completion of the State trigonometrical survey will bring order out of this chaos. Lines of long standing cannot be changed so as to agree with the written record, but it will be a great advantage to know the exact length of a line, instead of the reputed one.

The recent re-survey of the Pennsylvania line has not only revealed its crookedness, but great inaccuracies in its measurements. The monuments set for mile-stones have been found to vary as many as 1,850 feet, and never an exact mile, the greatest distance between two mile-stones being 6,069, and the least 5,219. The first twenty-one miles measures twenty-one miles 1,848.85 feet. This line was supposed to have been run with great accuracy, with the best instruments that the country afforded, and the most scientific men were employed. If with the most perfect instruments, and the most competent men, such poor results were obtained, we ought to be thankful that the "common herd" of surveyors did anything that could be followed at all, when we take into consideration the wildernesses they had to penetrate, and the hills they had to climb.

In attempting to trace the titles to lands in this county, and those to the east of it, a difficulty is encountered that is unknown in those counties lying west of it. The patents as granted were recorded in the office of Secretary of State, but deeds that passed from the patentees were recorded where it happened. They may have been recorded in New York, or any of the eastern counties, as no law required that they should be recorded in any specified place, for many years. Many of the deeds of lands in this county are probably in the clerk's office in Albany county, as it was a part of that county for some time, and then Tryon county, next Montgomery, then Herkimer, then Tioga, and last Broome. Persons in

search of a perfect title may solve their knotty problem by visiting those counties and examining the records carefully. There are about forty volumes of just such deeds on record in the office of Secretary of State.

Another source of annoyance is the imperfection of the indexes, which rarely refer to anything but the names of the individuals concerned in the transaction. Where abstracts have been made they almost invariably refer to the county, which has continually changed its name, instead of the *township* or *tract*, which never changes; and as every correctly written deed, whether ancient or modern, always mentions the township or tract, all deeds should be so indexed. Had it always been done in this manner, there would be no trouble in tracing the title to any land in the State.

LIST OF TOWNS AND SUBSEQUENT CHANGES IN THEIR BOUNDARIES.

Broome county embraced at its organization three towns — Chenango, Lisle and Union.

Chenango. — Formed February 16th, 1791, as a part of Tioga county, which was set off from Montgomery county on that date. The original town embraced the present towns of Chenango, Windsor, Colesville, Sanford, Conklin, Port Crane (Fenton), Binghamton; a part of Union was annexed February 26th, 1808, and a part of Maine November 27th, 1856.

Union — Formed February 16th, 1791, as part of Tioga county. It then embraced the present towns of Union, Lisle, Triangle, Nanticoke, Barker, Vestal and Maine in Broome county; and a part of Norwich and Oxford which were taken off in 1793; a part of Greene, taken off in 1798; and the town of Tioga, Tioga county, taken off in 1800. A small part of the town of Chenango was taken off after Broome county was formed, in 1808, and a part of Berk-

shire, Tioga county, embracing lots 149, 150, 151, 152, 169, 170, 171, 172, 189, 190, 191, 192, 209, 210, 211, 212, in the grand division of the Boston Purchase, was annexed April 11th, 1827.

Lisle — Formed from Union April 7th, 1801. It embraced the present towns of Lisle, Triangle, Nanticoke and Barker, with a part of Union above described, taken off in 1827.

The following towns have been formed from the three original towns since the organization of the county:—

Windsor — Formed from Chenango March 27th, 1807, embracing the present towns of Windsor, Colesville, Sanford and lots 3, 5, 7, and the west half of 2, 4, 6, 8, in the southeast corner of Conklin. These were annexed to Conklin in 1831 (see Conklin).

Colesville — Formed from Windsor April 2d, 1821, with its present boundaries, embracing "all that part of Windsor west of the town of Sanford and north of a line beginning at the southeast corner of Robert Harper's patent; thence westwardly on the south line of said patent to the Susquehanna river; thence down and across the river on the patent line until it strikes the river opposite James Stringham's; thence down the center of the river until opposite the north line of John Doolittle's land in Hammond's Patent; thence west as the line runs between the 4th and 5th tiers of lots to John Watts's Patent; thence north forty chains to the north line of the 2d tier of lots in said patent; thence west on said line of lots to the east line of the town of Chenango." The first town meeting was ordered held at the house of Nathaniel Cole, jr.

Sanford — Formed from Windsor April 2d, 1823, embracing all that part lying east of a line beginning on the south line of Bainbridge at the northeast corner of Robert Harper's Patent; thence south on the

east line of said patent to the southeast corner; thence west on the south line thereof one mile; thence south parallel with the line of the patent to the Pennsylvania line. The first town meeting was ordered held at the house of William McClure. The boundaries have not been changed.

Vestal—Formed from Union January 22d, 1823, embracing that part lying south of the Susquehanna river, with all islands belonging to the people on the south side. The first town meeting was ordered held at the house of Jacob Rounds. The boundaries have not been changed.

Conklin—Formed from Chenango March 29th, 1824, April 18th, 1831, lots 3, 5, 7, and the west half of 2, 4, 6, and 8, in the southwest corner of Windsor were annexed to Conklin. In 1851 a small part of Windsor was annexed to Conklin.

Barker—Formed from Lisle April 18th, 1831, April 28th, 1840, that part of Greene, Chenango county, lying south of a line beginning at a point on the Chenango river in range with the south line of John Willard's land; thence westerly along said line, or in the same direction, to the north and south line between the counties of Chenango and Broome, was annexed to Barker.

The boundaries have not been changed. The first town meeting was ordered held at the house of David Brown.

Triangle—Formed from Lisle April 18th, 1821, with its present boundaries. The first town meeting was ordered held at the house of Geo. Wheeler.

Nanticoke—Formed from Lisle April 18th, 1831, with its present boundaries. The first town meeting was ordered held at the house of Philip Councilman.

Maine—Formed from Union March 27th, 1848, embracing all that part lying north of the south line of the following lots in the town of Nanticoke: Nos. 151, 150, 177, 98, 13, 25, 69, 70 and 71; also all lying north of the south lines of lots 135, 134, 133, 132, 131, 130 and 129, in the town of Chenango. The first town meeting was ordered held at the school-house in Maine village on the last Friday of April, 1848. A small part of the town of Chenango was annexed in 1856.

Port Crane—(Now Fenton) Formed from Chenango December 3d, 1855, with present-boundaries.

Binghamton—Formed from Chenango December 3d, 1855, with present boundaries.

CHAPTER XIII.

NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Topography of the County—The Different Ridges—Valleys—Rivers and Streams—Geology of the County—Different Groups of Rocks—Primitive Rocks—Relation of Geology to Agriculture—Soils of the County—Paleontology.

HILLS.—The predominant characteristic of the topography of Broome county is high and handsomely rounded hills, with broad and beautiful valleys winding between them. The three great ridges that enter the county from the south are the outlying flanks of the great Appalachian chain, whose culmination is in the Catskill mountains. These detached masses are sometimes considered the southern termination of that great range that almost completely crosses the State, whose highest summits are in Essex county, and known as the Adirondack mountains. But these ridges are in no sense mountains when compared with their brothers on the banks of the Hudson, and sink into insignificance when compared with those giants of the North.

The first great ridge in the west part of the county is from 400 to 600 feet above the Susquehanna river at Binghamton, with its continuity sadly broken by the deep and narrow ravines made by the smaller streams. The first rise from the river is rather abrupt, but after a mile or two of pretty sharp climbing, the general surface is a handsome and rolling upland, very inviting to the shepherd and dairyman and not at all repulsive to the raiser of grain. The highest point that is known on this ridge is in the town of Maine, on the farm of Sylvanus Perry, lot No. 87 of the grand division of the Boston Purchase. This point, as ascertained by the director of the New York State Survey, is, by a preliminary observation, 1,665 feet above mean tide, in latitude

$42^{\circ} 13' 14''$ and longitude $75^{\circ} 58' 45''$. The number of the station 398.

This point is judged to be at least 600 feet above the Chenango river in the nearest direction. This ridge is completely severed by the Susquehanna river in its westerly course, where it crosses it at nearly right angles, and that portion of it south of the river occupies all the territory included in the grand sweep of the stream. The swells of the hills seem higher, perhaps because they are somewhat abrupt, but the lands are cultivated to the summits, and no large tracts of timber now exist whose monstrous growth proved the natural fertility of the soil.

This ridge is bounded on the east by the valley of the Susquehanna, where it flows a little west of north, and the valley of the Chenango and Tioughnioga, which seems a continuation of it. On the west it extends into Tioga county.

The second ridge lies between the valley last described and the valley of the Susquehanna, where the stream flows in a general southerly course, and occupies all the great bend of that river. This ridge is not near as high in its northern portion as the corresponding one on the west, but to the south it grows continually higher until it sometimes rises into quite little peaks. The culminating point and probably the highest point in the county is on the farm of Levi Keyes, on lot No. 6, in the Laurence (third) Tract in the present town of Windsor. This point is by the same survey ascertained to

be 1,935 feet above mean tide, latitude $42^{\circ} 44' 48''$ and longitude west of Greenwich $77^{\circ} 0' 27.9''$. Number of station 383. This ridge is scored in many directions with little lateral valleys that are quite deep in some instances and their sides quite precipitous.

The hills between these lateral valleys are in most instances handsome rolling table-lands, and nearly all under cultivation.

The third ridge lies between the valleys of the Susquehanna and the Delaware, and has a more general trend towards the northeast than either the others. The hills may not be quite as high, but they are somewhat steeper in their declivities. The little lateral valleys are quite deep and very precipitous, but in most instances the growth of timber hides the real depth and protects their sides from the disintegrating action of the elements, as well as preserves the valleys from the blighting effects of drouth, in preserving the original sources of the rivulets and rills. This feature is prevalent in many parts of this and other dairying counties, and the cultivators of the soil in all parts of our country will act wisely in preserving the timber around all sources of streams and water-courses. According to a survey of the State road made many years ago, the highest point between the rivers is 1,688 feet above tide, but this point cannot be located. Whether it was a point in the road or an adjacent hill is unknown.

Valleys. — The valleys of Broome county are among the most beautiful to be found in this or any other country. The intervalle, or level portion is rarely less than a mile in width and sometimes spreads to more than two miles. The soil is so fertile and so thoroughly cultivated that the beauty of the valley when viewed from an adjacent hill is often the theme for the poet's lyre, or a subject for an artist's pencil.

The winding nature of the sloping sides of the adjacent hills presents no straight or

jagged lines, no abrupt cliffs, no rocky chasms, forming a continual changing panorama of endless beauties, often enlivened by the brightly painted residences of the farmers, whose snowy flocks and parti-colored herds gives a variety to every varying scene. All the great valleys of the county are valleys of excavation. These were made millions of years ago when the continent was slowly rising from the ocean, and we can have no conception of the mighty forces that were brought to work this result, which must have been since the rocks were formed down in the depths of the sea. What powerful currents those mighty oceans must have had to tear the rocks from their native beds and transport them we know not whither!

The little lateral valleys have mostly been formed since the waters subsided from the face of the earth, mostly by the streams that now flow in them, aided by the action of the frost.

The valley of the Delaware is partly in this county, and the slope of the hills on the west is very precipitous. The valley is quite narrow in this county, with a general sweep to the northeast on a grand curve.

The Susquehanna valley lying next west has a general north and south course, but winds gracefully without abrupt angles entirely across the county. The hills rise on either side at about equal distances from the river, and the intervalle is usually more than a mile in width.

The third or western valley of the county has a general northwesterly direction, and reaches from the Pennsylvania line, even beyond, to the crest of the dividing ridge of the State. The southern portion of this valley is occupied by the Susquehanna river and the northern portion in this county by the Chenango and the Tioughnioga rivers. These valleys that slope towards one another meet at Binghamton and form an ab-

rupt angle after uniting, and open a great valley to the west through the first range of hills. This great valley when seen from the summit of some of the grand hills is obviously one valley, broadest in the southern portion, and gradually growing more narrow to the north until at the county line the hills seem to crowd in on either side so close as to make it a little rocky dell. Beyond that point, or near it, it broadens out again, and through Cortland county and a part of Onondaga county it is equally beautiful.

The valley from Binghamton toward the west is broad and very beautiful far beyond the bounds of this county. The Susquehanna river opposite Windsor is said to be 910 feet above tide, and the river is thought to descend at the rate of five feet to the mile, but this is rather too much, as the river at Binghamton is, by the Chenango Valley Canal surveys, 814 feet above tide. The distance from Windsor to Binghamton by the way of the river is nearly thirty-five miles, but call it thirty-three miles, and the fall in the river will be about three feet to the mile, which is fall enough to give it a moderate current.

Rivers and Streams.—The Delaware river, which forms a part of the east boundary of the county, takes its rise in a very small pond with a dignified title in the southern angle of Schoharie county, and flows in a southwesterly direction for about sixty miles to Deposit, where it makes an abrupt turn to the southeast, and in a few miles passes the bounds of this county. The little lake above spoken of, Utsyanthia, figures quite largely in the early history of that region, it being the corner of several patents. The Delaware is a rough and rapid stream, and passes this county in a deep and narrow valley.

The Susquehanna river, flowing across the county in the next valley to the west,

takes its rise in Otsego lake, according to all printed authority, but there are several little tributaries to the lake from a much farther point north. It enters the county of Broome in the town of Colesville, and flows in graceful sweeps and curves in a general southerly direction, but soon after leaving the State it makes the great bend in Pennsylvania, and after a few miles re-enters the State, flowing in a northwesterly direction to Binghamton. Here it is joined by the Chenango, and their united waters flow to the west border of the county in a direction a little south of west. It is a broad and majestic stream, with a moderate current, the water pure and sparkling at most seasons of the year; but the water is usually shallow and flows over a diluvial bed, which, when the water is low, gives it for miles the handsomest ripple imaginable.

The Chenango river has its rise in Oneida county, and flows through a part of Madison, all of Chenango, and enters this county at Chenango Forks, where it receives the Tioughnioga from the northwest; from here it flows in a course a little west of south to Binghamton, where it joins the Susquehanna. The fall in the canal from Chenango Forks to Binghamton is sixty-three feet, and the distance almost exactly thirteen miles, giving it a fall of five feet to the mile. The Chenango is not a very broad stream, but makes up what is lacking in width by the rapidity of its current. It flows in reaches of quiet water, and occasional rough places, so rough as to be considered rapids.

The Tioughnioga river rise at Pompey Hill, in Onondaga county, and the living springs are within forty rods of the summit, which is 1,743 feet above tide. These springs are perhaps forty feet below the highest point, and are taken in wooden pipes to the village green to supply a watering-trough, which is believed to be the far-

theft point north of any of the tributaries of the Susquehanna. The stream flows in a general southwesterly direction to Cortland, where it changes to a southeasterly course, which it maintains till it unites with the Chenango. In all its course it flows about fifty miles and has a fall of 929 feet, and so gradual is it that there is no place that is called a rapid, a fall, a cascade, or a cataract. In its gradual growth, of rivulet, rill, brook, creek, and river, it passes through a highly cultivated region, useful in all its length from its birth-place on the mountain top to its tomb in the sounding sea.

The small streams of the county are the Otselic, a tributary of the Tioughnioga, which it joins at Whitney's Point; the Oquago, a tributary of the Delaware, which it joins at Deposit; the Okkanum, Little Snake, Little Choconut, Big Choconut and the Nanticoke, tributaries of the Susquehanna; and Castle creek a tributary of the Chenango. These streams help to break up the great ridges into irregular masses, while numerous brooks again sub-divide them and form the gently rolling hills. Years ago these creeks and brooks lent their aid in fitting the timber that grew on the hills into lumber for the Philadelphia market, but, like Othello, their occupation is gone, and the ring of the sawyer's file will be heard no more forever.

Geology. — The Geological Survey of the State of New York, was commenced in 1836 and completed in 1843. The reports were published at that time, except the Report on the Paleontology, which is still in an unfinished condition. It was originally placed in the charge of Mr. A. T. Conrad in 1837; he resigned in 1843 and Professor James Hall has since had it in preparation. Eight large volumes are already published and four more are still to follow.

When the survey was commenced the

county of Broome was more than half covered with native forest, the Chenango Valley Canal was just finished, and the Erie Railway was not completed until 1848 to Binghamton, six years later. The quarries that were opened to obtain stone for the canal were almost entirely in the same rock, geologically, and gave the geologist but little chance for a variety to examine; while now there are hundreds of quarries on the sides of the hills, where farmers obtain their fencing, who at that date relied entirely on the timber, that in some cases was an obstruction on the soil.

The knowledge to be acquired of the different rocks was difficult to be obtained, except in a general way; particulars of any specified locality were meagre in the extreme, and all that the geologist of the Third District, Lardner Vanuxem, had to say of the county of Broome can be read in ten minutes or less; and this information to the scientific student is hardly satisfactory.

In the last forty years the science of geology has made great strides, controversies have been settled, and the problems in dispute have been solved. Geologists of all nations have come to judge of the earth's crust by a knowledge of the greater portion of it, and not in the narrow way that they were obliged to by the limited knowledge that each individual possessed of his own locality. The scientific reader will not expect to find in a work of this character the information he might desire; but seek it in works devoted solely to the subject. The unscientific reader, who desires to know something of the county of Broome, should in a general way know something of the geology of the State, before he can have a fair comprehension of the situation here.

The New York system embraces all the rocks from the Canada line to the Pennsyl-

vania coal formations, and, very fortunately, from the lowest and oldest rocks up to almost the highest and newest known in the earth's crust. The New York system is a geographical one, but has been adopted by all geologists east of the Mississippi river. It is not so named because the rocks are confined to the State, but because here they are better developed, and are so situated that they can be more easily studied than in any other part of the earth where geological investigations have been made, their superposition more accurately ascertained, and their fossils and minerals more definitely determined. Except the lowest rock in the whole series, the rocks of the State are wholly formed in the bottom of an ocean, and are called Sedimentary; that is, they are in thin layers, like the leaves of a book. These layers do not lie exactly level but the north edge has been lifted by the upheaval of the Adirondack mountains, and they are said to "dip to the south," about twenty-six feet to the mile. These rocks are several thousand feet in thickness, and are divided into groups, sometimes by a line as marked as black and white, and at other times by the fossil remains that are found in them. The rise from the lowest rock geologically, near Lyons Falls in Lewis county, to the highest point topographically, near Windsor in Broome county, is almost exactly 1,200 feet. The dip of the rocks in the distance of about 100 miles would be 2,600 feet; these two sums added make 3,800 feet, which would have to be excavated to reach the granite. Between these two points the rocks lie like a pile of miscellaneous pamphlets tipped over to the south, and still not enough displaced as to bring a space between them, each pamphlet representing a different group of rocks.

The highest group of rocks is known in the New York system as the (31) Catskill Group, or the Old Red Sandstone,

and the groups below in the following order:—

30. Chemung Group.
29. Portage Group.
28. Genesee Slate.
27. Tully Limestone.
26. Hamilton Group.
25. Marcellus Shales.
24. Corniferous Limestone.
23. Onondaga Limestone.
22. Schoharie Grit.
21. Caudi Galli Grit.
20. Oriskany Sandstone.
19. Upper Pentamerous Limestone.
18. Delthyris Shaly Limestone.
17. Pentamerous Limestone.
16. Waterlime Group.
15. Onondaga Salt Group.
14. Niagara Group.
13. Clinton Group.
12. Medina Sandstone.
11. Oneida Conglomerate.
10. Hudson River Group.
9. Utica Slate.
8. Trenton Limestone.
7. Black River Limestone.
6. Birdseye Limestone.
5. Chazy Limestone.
4. Calciferous Sandstone.
3. Potsdam Sandstone.
2. Taconic System.
1. Primitive or Igneous Rocks.

Most of these groups embrace several strata, some of them quite different in their composition, but grouped by their fossils. In this connection we have only to speak of the two upper groups, they being the only ones shown in the county, with perhaps a slight exception.

"The Chemung Group occupy all of the county to the west of the Chenango river and Chenango county and north of the Susquehanna river. It borders also the latter river on the south side, keeping at a distance of a mile or more from the river

as the high hills of which it forms the base advance or recede from it; from thence it extends into Pennsylvania. In a like manner on its return into the county at the Great Bend it skirts both sides in its passage, so to speak, into Chenango county. It also covers a part of the county east of the Chenango river, disappearing under the Catskill Group of the higher elevation.

"The Catskill Group covers the highest grounds on the south side of the Susquehanna, and the high grounds also to the east of the valley of the Chenango, extending over to Delaware county."—VANUXEM.

"The Catskill Group of rocks consists of coarse and fine grits, with various shades of red, brown, gray, greenish and mottled red and green which lie thick bedded with the oblique laminæ of deposition strongly marked; conglomerates of various degrees of coarseness, grayish, greenish and red; slaty fossil sandstone, with slates and shales of various colors, as red, green and mottled with those colors gray and black. Testaceous fossils are extremely rare. Terrene and marine plants are more common."—MATHER.

"The strata in the Catskill Group are usually very thin, sometimes not more than an inch in thickness, even in a rock of the same quality, and seldom more than three feet, even when the character of the rock has a decided change. In a section showing all the rocks from the top of the Catskill mountain to the Helderberg Group at Catskill village, which includes several groups besides the Catskill, there are 133 distinct divisions of the rocks into kinds as distinct as the difference in fruits or vegetables. A short section of the Catskill Group at Post's mills in Durham, Greene county, shows seventeen varieties in eighty-one feet. As a specimen of the changeful nature of the different strata we copy from State Report of the first Geological District

as follows: "Grey grit. Red shale.¹ Greenish grit.² Red grit and Red Shale.³ Hard band of red grit.⁴ Red Shale.⁵ Hard band of red grit.⁶ Slaty red grit.⁷ Red gritty shale.⁸ Greenish gritty shale.⁹ Reddish slaty grit.¹⁰ Green band of shale.¹¹ Red gritty shale.¹² Blue limestone.¹³ Compact red shale,¹⁴ and a thin band of slaty grit.¹⁵ Slaty sandstone,¹⁶ with some spotted with green.¹⁷ Green shale with bands of red grit." The first and last named are not contained in the eighty-one feet.

"The Chemung Group consists of sandstone and shales, more or less slaty, and mixtures in endless proportions of the two; the former furnishing good building stone and flag stones; the latter being often soft decomposable masses, but in a less degree than the shale of the Hamilton Group. The sandstone in no part of the group shows well-defined layers, in which respect it resembles the lower ones. The layers are also indistinct and incapable of being traced from place to place by any mineral character noticed. As a group the sandstone is of a lighter color than the lower one, the greenish or olive color being more general and the shale more disposed to assume the same color when altered. Concretions of a large size often appear in the shale and sandstone, the nucleus being more hard than the surrounding parts. Carbonate of iron often replaces the fossils, particularly its encrinites, which usually are about half an inch in diameter and different from those of the Ithaca or any rock below it. Some of the sandstone masses are loaded with shells, the cement being limestone, making a more durable building stone; some of the varieties make good fire-stone from the mixture of shells; premising that a good fire-stone does not mean one that will not melt, but which will not crack or fall to pieces when heated in the fires of the ash-eries." — VANUXEM.

The strata of the Chemung Group are usually thin, rarely exceeding a foot and a half in thickness, and very often not more than an inch, but the different layers in a majority of instances adhere to each other with great tenacity. Some of the strata of the Chemung group were of sufficient thickness to be dressed for the locks in the Chenango Valley Canal, and time has proved them to be quite durable, withstanding the action of the elements under unfavorable circumstances to a remarkable degree. They are not equal to the Onondaga limestone, to be sure, but they served their purpose for the time and made the construction of the canal possible at that time. For the purposes of flagging for sidewalks in large villages and cities, they have become almost indispensable. Those layers that are less than two inches thick are not as durable as those of more than that thickness; even when four inches thick if composed of two or three layers. For farming fences almost any thickness is used and in all parts of the county. These remarks are applicable, to a great degree, of the Catskill Group.

The relation of Geology to Agriculture, although it was treated at length by Ebenezer Emmons nearly forty years ago, has never reached the great mass of people, because the three thousand volumes printed and placed in large libraries in the large villages and cities were never accessible to the farmer's son. Another reason is, it is too large, too learned and too theoretical. It should have dealt with facts if such could have been ascertained.

Geology is the base of all agriculture. The composition of the soil and its fertility depends on the composition of the rocks that underlie it, modified by the deposits that have been mixed with it which have been brought from a distance.

There are many other questions in geology beside the composition of the rocks that

are of great importance to the agriculturist. Are the beds vertical or inclined? for on the answer to this question depends the origin of springs. Are the horizontal seams tight or open? for on the answer to this question lies the success in draining in many places. The agricultural student will find in the study of the geology of his father's farm enough to keep himself interested for years if he has an inclination to do so.

The soils of the county of Broome properly come under this head. They are made in a marked degree from the disintegration of the rocks, but in the valleys have mixed with this material much of the slates, shales and limestones of the counties lying to the north. In the early history of the county the inhabitants used to gather the limestone cobbles and pebbles and burn them for lime for mechanical purposes. The soil in the valleys is almost entirely made up of disintegrated slate and shale with vegetable alluvium. Occasionally a boulder of the primitive rocks from the far north is met with; but they have no appreciable action on the soil. They are an incumbrance rather than a help.

The soil is considered very fertile in the valleys, and adapted to almost any branch of farming; but on the hills the soil is mostly formed of the underlying rock, and is best calculated for dairying purposes. The lack of lime in a great measure unfits it for wheat, especially after a few years of cultivation.

Paleontology. — When the State Survey was made the science of paleontology in this country was in its infancy. Vanuxem, in his report, gives a list of the fossils in the Chemung Group which had been identified and named by Mr. Conrad up to that time. They number fifteen. In the Catskill Group he gives illustrations of five that are unnamed, and two that are named.

Mr. Mather in his report simply says that

the fossils will be described in the paleontological part of this work; but we find none.

Mr. Hall in his report gives illustrations of forty-two fossil plants and shells in the Chemung Group. He also illustrates the scales of fishes, and the jawbone of a fossil fish in the Catskill Group; since the day of those publications the naturalist and scientific student have been very busy; not only have the hills of this State been examined, but the whole continent has been called upon to contribute to the knowledge of mankind. The Chemung Group of rocks across the States, east of the Mississippi, have been explored by many examiners, and the contributions have been gathered by Professor James Hall for the use of the people of New York, who ought to be proud of the volumes that have lately been published.

Volume IV of the Paleontology of the State of New York contains descriptions of fourteen genera and sixty species of fossils belonging to the Chemung Group, with beautiful lithographic plates of the natural size. Volume V, part one, contains fifteen genera and 151 species; part two contains nine genera and thirty species. No additions have been made to the Catskill Group. These species are not all found in Broome county to be sure, but they possibly might be if every quarry had a competent examiner on the spot to carefully watch for any new species that might be discovered.

A tabulated form might be given of these different genera and species, but without the plates a very imperfect knowledge could be obtained, and this would be worse than useless.

When we stop to consider that in one group of rocks there once existed 241 species of animal life, as distinct, as various as animal life at the present day; and to pause and think of the great lapse of time that must have occurred while the mud and sand was accumulating on the bottom of the ocean, the mind is overwhelmed with the vastness of the subject, and language fails to express the thoughts that crowd the brain in its embarrassment.

And when to this we add all of the rocks that lie below, for thousands of feet, and all of them as well filled with fossils as this group—some more and some less—but each containing species as different as are in this, the number is astonishing; we cannot stop to count them, and “thousands” is the only expression that can be used. These fossils are left to us as perfect in their outline and all of their beauties except color, as any of the living species that are found in the ocean to-day. They are as easily classed, as a general thing, as the living species; the habits of some are even conjectured, and their ages compared with some degree of certainty. The study is as fascinating as botany or any other branch of natural history, and to one who commences his investigations the subject is never-ending—to him at least, as it will last a lifetime.

CHAPTER XIV.

CIVIL LIST.

Citizens of Broome County who have Held Official Station—Members of Congress—State Senators—Members of Assembly—Judges—County Clerks—County Treasurers—Sheriffs.

FOLLOWING are the names of those men who have been elected to the United States Congress from Broome county:—

Hon. John A. Collier, 1831–33; Hon. William Seymour, 1835–37; Hon. Auburn Birdsall, 1847–49; Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss, 1863–67; Hon. S. Columbus Millard, 1883–85.

State Senators.—In 1827 Thomas G. Waterman, of this county, was elected to the State Senate and held that office four years. In 1837 Daniel S. Dickinson was elected and also held the office four years. In 1878 Peter W. Hopkins was elected Senator and died in Albany, February 7th, 1879. He was succeeded by Edwin G. Halbert who was elected in March, 1879.

Members of Assembly.—In 1807, the year following the formation of Broome county, John Miller was elected to the Assembly for Broome and Tioga counties. In the following year Emanuel Coryell was elected for the two counties. After that date Broome county was given a member alone and following are the names of those who have held the office from this county since that time:—Eleazer Dana, 1808; James Pumpelly, 1810; Chauncey Hyde, 1812; John H. Avery, 1814; Asa Leonard, 1815; Mason Whiting, 1816; Joshua Whitney, 1817; John W. Harper, 1818; Chester Patterson, 1819 to 1821 inclusive; Chauncey Hyde, 1822; Jonathan Lewis, 1823; Thomas G. Waterman, 1824; Briant Stoddard, 1825; Peter Robinson, 1826 to 1831 inclusive; Vincent Whitney, 1832–

33; David C. Chase, 1834; Neri Blatchly, 1835; Judson Allen, 1836–37; James Stoddard, 1838; John Stoughton, 1839; Cornelius Mersereau, 1840; Gideon Hotchkiss, 1841; Robert Harper, 1842; Gilbert Dickinson, 1843; John B. Rogers, 1844; Cyrus Johnson, 1845; Salfronius H. French, 1846; Oliver C. Crocker, 1847; Jeremiah Hull, 1848; John O. Whittaker, 1849; Edward Y. Park, 1850; Roher W. Hinds, 1851; William L. Ford, 1852; Joseph E. Ely, 1853; Robert Harpur, 1854; Charles McKinney, 1855; Walter L. Peck, 1856; Enos Puffer, 1857; John S. Palmer, 1858; Osburne E. Bump, 1859; Henry Mather, 1860; Friend H. Burt, 1861; George Bartlett, 1862; Francis B. Smith, 1863; Mulford Northrup, 1864; Edward Mersereau, 1865; Milo B. Eldredge, 1866; James Van Valkenburg, 1867; Chauncey C. Bennett, 1868; William Ely, 1869 to 1871 inclusive; William Ely, William L. Ford, 1872; William L. Ford, 1873; George Sherwood, 1874–75; Rodney A. Ford, 1876; Edwin C. Moody, 1877; Alexander E. Andrews, 1878; Henry Marean, 1879; L. Coe Young, 1880; F. B. Smith, 1881; L. Chester Bartlett, 1882; William H. Olin, 1883–84.

County Officers.—Under the Dutch the only divisions were the city and towns. In 1665, a district or Sheriffalty called Yorkshire, was erected. It comprised Long Island, Staten Island and part of the present county of Westchester. For judicial purposes it was divided into three Ridings. The East Riding comprised the present

county of Suffolk; the West Riding, Staten Island, Kings county, Newtown and part of Westchester; the North Riding, all the present county of Queens, except Newtown.

Counties were erected, for the first time, by the act of 1683, and were twelve in number, as follows: Albany, Cornwall, Dukes, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester. The county of Cornwall consisted of what was known as the district of Pemaquid (now in Maine), and Dukes county consisted of the several islands on the coast of Massachusetts. These counties were included in the patent to the Duke of York. They were detached on the reorganization of government in 1691.

Cumberland county in 1766, Gloucester in 1770, and Charlotte in 1772, were formed out of Albany county. The two first and part of the last, are now in the State of Vermont.

Tryon county was erected in 1772, also out of Albany, and comprised the country west of a north and south line extending from St. Regis to the west bounds of the township of Schenectady, thence running irregularly southwest to the head of the Mohawk branch of the Delaware, and along the same to the southeast bounds of the present county of Broome; thence in a northwesterly direction to Fort Bull, on Wood Creek, near the present village of Rome; all west of the last-mentioned line being Indian Territory. Thus the Province consisted, at the Revolution, of fourteen counties.¹

Counties are erected and their boundaries changed at the will of the Legislature. With the exception of Hamilton county, each one is entitled to at least one Member of Assembly. Except in the counties of New York and Kings, and the larger cities, there is elected at least one School Commis-

sioner to each Assembly District. Also for school purposes, the towns are divided into school districts. The salaries of the School Commissioners are \$800 per annum, which may be increased by the Boards of Supervisors. They hold their offices for three years.

For judicial purposes there is elected in each county a County Judge, and in counties where the business requires it, a Surrogate, Special Judge and Surrogate, Special Judge and Special Surrogate. Surrogates are elected for six years, under the amended judiciary article. Two Justices of Sessions are chosen annually, but no elector can vote for more than one. There are likewise in each county a District Attorney, Sheriff, Clerk and Treasurer. Most of the counties of the State have four Coroners. The law requires Superintendents of the Poor in all counties except Albany, Putman and New York, which have none. Sheriffs, Clerks, District Attorneys, Treasurers, Superintendents of the Poor and Coroners hold office for three years.

Each county has a Board of Supervisors, consisting in most instances of one member from each town and ward in each county.

The most important general provision of the constitution relating to the civil divisions of the State is the amendment adopted in 1874, which declares that "no county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law."

¹ For further division of counties, see chapter X.

County Judges. — Following are the names of the county judges who have served this county, with the date of their election:

John Patterson, April 2d, 1806.
 Daniel Hudson, March 2d, 1809.
 James Stoddard, May 31st, 1809.
 Stephen Mack, November 9th, 1812.
 John R. Drake, April 8th, 1815.
 Tracy Robinson, January 31st, 1823.
 William Seymour, April 12th, 1843.
 Edward G. Kattel, June, 1847.
 John R. Dickinson, November, 1851.
 Horace S. Griswold, November, 1855.
 Benjamin N. Loomis, August 18th, 1870.
 William B. Edwards, November, 1870.

Following are the names of those who served the county as surrogates previous to the year 1847, at which date the office was merged with that of county judge: —

Eleazer Dana, April 3d, 1806.
 Peter Robinson, February 12th, 1821.
 George Park, March 27th, 1823.
 Joseph K. Rugg, February 12th, 1836.
 Hamilton Collier, February 19th, 1840.
 John R. Dickinson, February 19th, 1844.

District Attorneys. — Following are the names of the district attorneys of the county, and the dates of their election: —

John A. Collier, June 11th, 1818.
 Thomas G. Waterman, February 25th, 1822.
 Mason Whiting, April 10th, 1823.
 Peter Robinson, May 20th, 1823.
 Mason Whiting, November 30th, 1831.
 Joseph S. Bosworth, — 1837.
 Hamilton Collier, December 1st, 1837.
 Ausburn Birdsall, February 12th, 1842.
 Luther Badger, June, 1847.
 Jacob Morris, November 28th, 1849.
 Francis B. Smith, November, 1853.
 George A. Northrup, November, 1846.
 Orlow W. Chapman, September 4th, 1862.
 Peter W. Hopkins, January 6th, 1868.
 Theodore F. McDonald, November, 1874.
 David H. Carver, 1880.

George B. Curtis, 1883.

Sheriffs. — The following have been sheriffs of the county at the dates given: —

William Woodruff, April 2d, 1806.
 Jacob McKinney, February 22d, 1808.
 Chester Patterson, May 31st, 1809.
 Thomas Whitney, March 9th, 1813.
 Oliver Huntington, February 24th, 1816.
 William Chamberlain, June 10th, 1818.
 Chauncey Hyde, February 12th, 1821.
 Joseph Patterson, March 28th, 1821.
 Noah Shaw, November, 1822.
 Benjamin B. Nichols, November, 1825.
 Jesse Hinds, jr., November, 1828.
 James Stoddard, November, 1831.
 Robert O. Edwards, November, 1834.
 Robert Harpur, November, 1837.
 Levi Dimmick, November, 1840.
 Joseph Bartlett, November, 1843.
 Usebe Kent, November, 1846.
 Benjamin T. Miller, January 24th, 1848.
 William Kent, November, 1848.
 Mason Wattles, November, 1851.
 James B. Balch, November, 1854.
 Erastus Burghardt, November, 1857.
 John B. Bowen, November, 1860.
 Frederick W. Martin, November, 1863.
 Robert Brown, November, 1866.
 Frederick W. Martin, November, 1869.
 Philotis Edmister, November, 1872.
 George W. Dunn, November, 1875.
 L. Chester Bartlett, November, 1878.
 S. Foster Black, 1881.
 James Brown, 1885.

County Clerks. — Following are the names of the clerks of the county, with the dates of their elections: —

Ashbel Welles, April 2d, 1806.
 Jacob McKinney, May 31st, 1809.
 William Woodruff, February 26th, 1810.
 Mason Wattles, February, 18th, 1811.
 William Woodruff, November 9th, 1812.
 Ammi Doubleday, August 28th, 1817.
 Latham A. Burroughs, February 14th, 1821.

Daniel Evans, November, 1822.
Barzillai Marvin, November, 1831.
John C. Moore, November, 1840.
Burr George, November, 1843.
John C. Moore, November, 1846.
Erasmus D. Robinson, November, 1849.
William C. Doane, November, 1855.
Hallam E. Pratt, November, 1858.
Charles O. Root, November, 1861.
Joseph M. Johnson, November, 1867.
Pliny A. Russell, November, 1873.
Marcus W. Scott, November, 1876.
Charles F. Tupper, 1879.

County Treasurers. — Previous to the adoption of the constitution of 1846 the treasurer was appointed by the board of Supervisors. Since that event they have been elected. Following are the names of the treasurers who have served the county by election: —

Richard Mather, November, 1848.
Nelson J. Hopkins, November, 1854.

Alonzo C. Matthews, November, 1863.
David L. Brownson, November, 1875 to 1884.

John A. Rider, January, 1885.

Following is a list of the county officers for 1884: —

Hon. W. B. Edwards, county judge.

Charles F. Tupper, county clerk.

George B. Curtiss, district attorney.

S. Foster Black, sheriff.

Lyman Lyon, under-sheriff.

David L. Brownson, county treasurer.

Milo B. Payne, superintendent of the poor.

Frank Stewart, clerk board supervisors.

Charles E. Fuller, school commissioner (eastern district).

James L. Lusk, school commissioner (western district).

William D. Cooley, Mortimer Lawrence, justices of sessions.

Austin B. Stillson, Solomon P. Allen, D. P. Jackson, coroners.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

Early Public Buildings — The First Court-House — The Present Court-House — Jails — The First County Clerk's Office — The Present Office — The New York Inebriate Asylum — Details of Construction — Ceremonies at the Laying of the Corner Stone — The Objects and Abandonment — The Susquehanna Valley Home — The Man whose Efforts Established the Institution — Objects and Statistics — County Farm, Alms House and Insane Asylum — Statistics.

THE first court-house in Binghamton or Broome county was erected in 1802, and stood on the northwest corner of Court and Chenango streets. Although not a very large building it was still liberally comprehensive in its purposes; for although it was only thirty-six by twenty-four feet in dimensions, it accommodated the jail, sheriff's residence and the courts. There were two cells constructed of logs, the sheriff's rooms below and the court-room above.

The second court-house and jail were erected in 1828-29, the construction of which was superintended by Ammi Doubleday, Grover Buel and George Wheeler, as commissioners. For the purpose, the supervisors were authorized to raise \$5,000 in five equal annual installments. The new structures were ordered built on the present site of the court-house, or on some part of that lot. In the year 1829 the supervisors were authorized to borrow \$4,000, to be

applied to the construction of the new buildings, and to be paid from the tax already levied for that purpose. In 1830 the comptroller of the State was authorized to loan \$4,500 to the county from the State funds, to complete the buildings.

The present Broome county court-house was erected in 1857, by J. Stuart Wells, at a cost of \$32,000; it being the third building for such purpose erected in the county. The building is massive and substantial in appearance, and conveys at once the impression that it was meant to last. It stands on a beautiful knoll and esplanade, carved out of an unsightly hill that formerly occupied the center of the town, and being just sufficiently elevated above the surrounding streets, it promptly invites attention and will bear scrutiny. It has a front of ninety-six feet, ornamented by a Grecian portico of four Ionic pillars, six feet in diameter and thirty-six feet high; the width of the building is fifty-eight feet. The underpinning, steps and pavement of the portico are of Onondaga limestone, and the superstructure of brick, painted and sanded. The rooms are ample and convenient; they have high ceilings and are well lighted and ventilated. On the first floor are the Supreme Court library, rooms of the surrogate and the county judge, supervisors' room, sheriff's office and the office of county commissioners of schools and superintendent of the poor.

The court-room is on the second floor, and for convenience of arrangement and excellence of appointments can hardly be excelled. The ornamentation is all in the severest taste, and the whole appearance of the room is appropriate to a place where the majesty of the law is asserted and vindicated. The roof is crowned by a lofty dome, surmounted by a small cupola, which is provided with an iron-platform; the whole is reached by an inner stairway, and commands an extensive view of the city

and its surroundings. The cupola sustains a noble figure of Justice, holding in her hands the symbolic scales with which she weighs out impartial judgment to every one who seeks her mediation or protection.

Jails. — The first two jails in Broome county have been alluded to. The present jail was built in 1858, the next year after the building of the court-house, at a cost of \$15,000. The building includes the jail proper and a convenient and comfortable residence for the sheriff or keeper of the institution. The cells for criminals are constructed wholly of stone and iron, walls, floors and ceilings being all of the same durable unyielding materials.

The lower cells of the south alley of this jail were occupied, after his final sentence, by the notorious criminal Edward H. Ruloff, *Capito*, — linguist, humorist, burglar, and murderer. Here, in pursuit of his philological phantom, he studied, theorized, dreamed and wrote, and continued to write until three o'clock in the afternoon of the day of his execution. He then dispatched the precious manuscript by express, prepaid, sending also the company's receipt by mail to Professor Taylor Lewis, at Schenectady, in full confidence that it contained that which would entitle him to a niche in the temple of fame and the lasting gratitude of all students of comparative philology. Such a career, had it been consummated in the time of the elder Hazlitt, might have furnished an additional chapter to his grim essay, "On Murder considered as one of the Fine Arts." Regarding pre-eminent criminality as the objective point in a career, Ruloff's seems to have been a success the most remarkable and terribly unique in the annals of crime.

County Clerk's Office. — The first clerk's office of the county was an insignificant building which was erected on the first site of the court-house and jail. This was made

to answer the purpose for which it was intended until 1829. March 23d of that year Samuel Smith and Ammi Doubleday were made commissioners to superintend the erection of "a new fire-proof clerk's office, on the lot adjacent to the court-house and jail." The old office was ordered sold and the new one was to be erected from the proceeds.

The present county clerk's office, erected in 1872, occupies very nearly the site of the old academy. It is a substantial fire-proof structure, ample and convenient as a depository of valuable and important documents and records. The business and requirements of the old office had long outgrown their accommodations, and the building stood in such relation to the new court-house as to have become a positive deformity; its removal, therefore, was both necessary and desirable, to give opportunity for grading the lot on the west side of the court-house.

The New York State Inebriate Asylum.

— The site selected for the inebriate asylum is a delightful one, comprising over two hundred and fifty-two acres of land, presented by the citizens of Binghamton for the purpose to which it is devoted. It is situated about two miles eastward from the court-house, on the summit of a gently-sloping eminence, some two hundred and forty feet above the water, and commanding a view of the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers and valleys for eight or nine miles each way, while to the northwest every part of the city can be seen. The grounds surrounding the edifice are devoted to suitable walks and lawns, and the remainder to farming purposes for the use of the institution.

The design of the building combines prominence adapted to its conspicuous position, with neatness and beauty. The structure is three hundred and sixty-five

feet in length, three stories high, in the castellated Gothic style, with massive towers, turrets and buttresses, embattled at the top. The transept is sixty-two feet wide by seventy-two feet deep, exclusive of towers and a portion of the front wall, thus making a large vestibule of the first story. The wings are fifty-one feet deep, and one hundred and forty-seven feet on each façade, exclusive of the projection of the towers, which are four feet six inches, making the extreme length three hundred and sixty-five feet.

The center portion of the wings projects seven feet on each façade, giving ample room on one side of the corridor for stairs each way, without diminishing the depth of the rooms, or the width of the corridor. The projecting portions of the wings have gables and turrets at the angles, six feet square at the bottom, chamfered at the second stage, and carried up octagonal toward the top. The basement is embellished with heavy base—the stories above are separated by heavy moulded string courses. The first story of the transept is divided transversely by a hall fourteen feet wide, running from front to rear entrances, and longitudinally by another hall, of the same width, in the first and second stories, communicating at each end with the corridors of the wings. The hall in the third story is also fourteen feet wide. The second story of the transept contains a parlor on each of the two sides of the longitudinal hall, twenty-two by twenty-eight feet. The transverse hall, which is fourteen by twenty-eight feet, can be shut off from the longitudinal by sliding doors, and used for a parlor, and the three rooms connected by sliding doors. The third story of the transept contains a chapel thirty by sixty-nine feet, and four rooms on each side of it, with a wardrobe to each. The basement and transept contain a kitchen, servant's dining-room, butler's room, pantry and store and

medicine rooms. The first story has four rooms twenty-two by twenty-eight feet, besides the rooms in the towers and vestibule, an office, reception-room, physician's room, and dining-room. The rooms in the towers are eight feet square. Corridors, nine feet wide, run the entire length of the wings, and are lighted at the end by a large triple window, by a skylight next the transept, and by sash-doors in the center. The wings are divided into separate wards, there being twenty-two rooms in each ward. The towers in the wings are seven feet square inside and fitted up with bath-tubs.

The heights of ceilings in the transept are: basement, nine feet; first story, fourteen feet six inches; second story, fifteen feet six inches; chapel, twenty-six feet; and the rooms each side of it ten feet. The heights of ceilings in the wings are: basement, nine feet; first story, twelve feet eight inches; second story, twelve feet four inches; and third story, twelve feet. All the windows above the basement are embellished with heavy stone mouldings; and the parapets finished with projecting stone cornices and battlements. The second and third story windows in the transept, and in the towers attached thereto, have pointed windows. The windows of the chapel, and the center window in the west elevation of the second story, are of stained glass. The dressings to the doors, windows, battlements, wreathings, etc., are of Syracuse limestone, and the entire front is composed of the same substantial materials; but the stone of the rear walls is obtained on the premises. The interior walls are chiefly of brick.

"This asylum," writes the venerable Dr. Paddock in the autumn of 1861, "is *sui generis*. As a remedial as well as charitable institution, it has no fellow. There is nothing like it in any other part of the world. Looking upon inebriety as a dis-

ease as well as a crime, the projectors of the asylum propose to treat it in that character. It is believed that quite as large a proportion of the intemperate as of the insane can be restored to themselves and to society. Removed from temptation, and subjected to appropriate treatment, there is every reason to hope that many, at least, will be rescued from the drunkard's career and the drunkard's grave. At any rate, humanity and religion alike demand the experiment."

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of this magnificent edifice took place September 24th, 1858. It has long been deemed the province of the Free and Accepted Masons to inaugurate such enterprises, and in the quaint style of their craft to signify their approval and crave blessings on the end. Accordingly, by invitation of the trustees, the Grand Officers of the Masonic Fraternity, and many brethren, were present to initiate this truly grand and impressive ceremonial.

The occasion was one to attract and fix the attention of all thoughtful men; the beginning of an enterprise which involved interests and principles of the highest importance to civilization and to humanity; "the *first* of that which is probably destined to have no *last* while the world stands;" the laying of "the corner-stone not merely of an edifice, but of a principle and a custom." Some of the most distinguished orators and philanthropists of our land were present, and addressed the vast assembly that came together on this imposing occasion. Citizens of distinction from all parts of the country honored it with their presence, not merely as idle spectators, but to unite their interests and their sympathies with those of the citizens of New York in founding the first Inebriate Asylum in the world.

The speakers were the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, president of the asylum, John W.

Francis, M.D., LL.D., the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D.D., Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. Edward Everett, M. W. John L. Lewis, jr., and Alfred B. Street, esq. Of the distinguished speakers who interested and instructed the thousands that had assembled on that occasion, but a rare minority survived after ten years. Butler and Francis, Dickinson and Everett had passed away to be no more seen or heard in time. *Defessi jam longo labore requiescant in pace.*

Of the various and interesting exercises on that day we have room only for the brief and quaintly impressive ceremony of laying the corner-stone, by the Free and Accepted Masons:—

Preliminary to the ceremony, a box had been prepared which contained copies of all important documents relating to the origin and founding of the institution: catalogues, reports, histories, and transactions of various medical societies, colleges, asylums, hospitals, and charitable institutions, the leading periodicals and magazines of the country, and various other relics and mementoes of our time.

In commencing, M. W. John L. Lewis, jr., the Grand Master, directed the Grand Treasurer to deposit the box in the corner-stone, and the stone was then laid in its proper place, under the direction of the architect, Isaac G. Perry, esq. Then followed the customary masonic corner-stone ceremonies.

It seems eminently proper to make honorable mention here of the gentlemen whose enthusiastic and indefatigable efforts have created a new institution which is an advance in the science of humanity, and which is destined to lead to an amelioration of the condition of civilization itself. Such mention was happily made in his address by the Rev. Henry Bellows, D.D., in which he pays the following tribute to Dr. J. Edward Turner:—

“To the courageous and humane hearts and minds that leave the easy and beaten paths of indolent custom, to explore new ways of usefulness, to open new tracks of safety, to pioneer humanity’s questful progress, we owe peculiar honor; and if they clothe themselves in the modest garb of of unassuming worth, we owe it all the more. I rejoice, then, to be able to lift to the pedestal of this majestic occasion, and there to place before the eyes of the friends of the unfortunate, of the inebriate, and his wretched victims only less miserable than himself, the name of the first man who proposed, and advocated, and successfully carried into effect, the project of an Inebriate Asylum—Dr. J. Edward Turner. May God reward his faith and his works!

“One great event in physical science has illustrated the year in which we live, forever memorable in the minds of men, as the year in which time, and space, and sea, yielded to man’s longing for union with his race. Another, not now so evident or so generally appreciated, has already occurred in the starting of a policy, the beginning of a class of benevolent institutions, destined to run round the world, and to unite all men in gratitude. As I looked last night at the flaming comet in our sky, and saw it inclined and plumed like a pen, fit and ready for the Almighty’s own hand, I could not but feel that of He should seize it and inscribe with its diamond-point upon the sky the chief event of this *annus mirabilis*, it would be the foundation of a policy and a usage such as that we now celebrate—of an institution, the first of its kind in the world, which proclaims that mercy is better than justice; nay, that mercy is an exacter justice.”

At the close of these remarks Dr. Bellows was warmly applauded.

Of the progress of the asylum—of its early struggles—its partial destruction by fire, and of its steady advancement toward

success—we have not time to speak. The institution has been in operation long enough to demonstrate the possibility of reformation for the inebriate who is willing, or who is susceptible of being made willing to reform.

The humanitarian principles here set forth were being practically realized in a good degree in the asylum, and the friends of the institution throughout the civilized world felt they had reason to rejoice over the good measure of success which had been attained. But suddenly a reverse came and the State Legislature, as if to declare publicly that the institution for which it was established had proved a failure, passed an act to convert it into an insane asylum. This act, entitled, "An act to abolish the New York State Inebriate Asylum and to establish the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane and to provide for the management thereof," was passed May 13th, 1879. It declared that the institution heretofore established and known as the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton is hereby abolished, and all the property and privileges belonging to this State and now managed and administered by the managers of the said inebriate asylum, are hereby transferred and intrusted to the care and management of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, which is hereby established. The board of trustees consists of nine citizens of the State, appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the Senate.

The people of Binghamton who had felt that it was an honor to their city that, through the enlightened liberality of a number of the citizens, such provision was made of site and surroundings as would secure the location of the inebriate asylum here, can hardly be expected to be pleased with a change which has had so little regard to their intentions and wishes in the matter.

But average legislators cannot be expected to be up with the standard of appreciation of such an institution or of the ideas which lay at the foundation of it.

The Susquehanna Valley Home.—This institution owes its origin mainly to the efforts of John G. Orton, M.D., of Binghamton, and was incorporated March 15th, 1869. It is designed to furnish as nearly as possible the dependent orphans and destitute children of this State the comforts and refining influences of a Christian home. Hence, parental sympathy and guidance, reformatory influences, instruction and kindly care for the physical comforts and well being of this unfortunate class, are the prime requisites of the successful management of such an institution. The little waifs of fortune cast upon its care must be made to feel the fatherly and motherly spirit throbbing in their bosoms, and be so trained as to recall in after years, wherever their lot in life may be cast, the tender and sacred influences thrown around them in childhood. In a word, the home, with its affections and kindly restraints and ministries, is the ideal upon which this institution is based. To this end every means that parental care and wisdom can devise is employed to make the early years of these little unfortunates as bright and free from vicious influences as possible. Ample facilities are afforded for acquiring an elementary education and habits of industry, and finally the utmost care and solicitude is exercised by the managers in securing, as opportunity is presented, permanent homes for these children in families of virtue and benevolence.

This institution is the pioneer in this country having for its primary object the removal of children from the county poor-houses. Through its influence and example the law of 1876 was enacted, prohibiting the placing of children, between the ages of

three and sixteen, in the alms-houses of this State and providing for their care and education, thus solving at once the problem of hereditary pauperism and offering the remedy.

The Susquehanna Valley Home is located at the Griffith mansion, formerly a private residence built by the late Edward Tompkins, esq., who owned an estate at Tompkinsville. The home was for a time located in the Valley Seminary building, more recently Dean College, and now St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum; and was removed to its present location in the autumn of 1871. The site contains forty-five acres of land, lying partly within the city limits of Binghamton. It is well adapted to the purposes of the institution, although an enlargement of the accommodations will soon be imperative.

The incorporators and original board of managers of the Home consisted of the following gentlemen:—

Dr. J. G. Orton, president; Hon. B. N. Loomis, secretary; William R. Osborn, treasurer; Hon. Abel Bennett, Hon. William M. Ely, Dr. F. T. Maybury, M. T. Morgan, esq., J. S. Wells, esq., W. E. Taylor, esq.

Mr. A. H. La Monte has been superintendent of the Home since May, 1878, and during his connection with the institution there have been received two hundred and seventy-eight boys and two hundred and nine girls, or a total of four hundred and eighty-seven, from the counties of Broome, Chenango, Tioga, Tompkins, Delaware, Sullivan, Ulster and Orange. Of this number ten per cent. were orphans.

During six years 326 boys and 200 girls have received their discharge, leaving thirty-six fewer inmates than at the beginning of the present administration; 310 have been taken into families, 109 restored to parents, twenty-seven were removed by Orange

county to a home established by themselves at Middletown; thirteen were taken to St. Mary's Home of this city, nine removed by Tompkins county to a less expensive asylum, forty-two were returned to superintendents of poor, six ran away, six died and four were sent to the House of Refuge.

Former wards of the Home are now to be found in the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota, Delaware, and Louisiana. The children in the West are doing especially well, growing up with the country, and it is to be hoped that they will prove thrifty shoots in the great national garden of that section. The superintendent paid a very enjoyable visit to some of them in Iowa last September.

The care over these children does not cease when they leave for new homes. Their whereabouts and conditions are carefully noted. Letters are frequently received from them, and they are visited as far as consistent.

The deaths in the Home all occurred within one year. Four were caused by malignant diphtheria, which prevailed in the winter of 1879 and 1880. One resulted from a fall, and the other was from tubercular consumption shortly after the child's arrival. The health at the institution has been something remarkable, especially as it is well known that in congregating a number of children together, there is a tendency to develop many diseases that are naturally warded off by isolation.

The regularity of the daily Home life, plenty of fresh vegetables the year around, many hours sleep, thorough bathing, with plenty of outdoor exercise and sports form a combination that almost defy the physician's craft.

Although a number of the children are brought to the Home moral wrecks, it has been found necessary to commit only four

to the House of Refuge. These four would have destroyed much good, if allowed to remain.

The following extracts from the report of Mrs. William Harris, corresponding secretary of the assistant board of managers, will show the condition of the institution and the work accomplished therein and in its behalf, during the year ending June 1st, 1884:—

Number of children in Home June 1st, 1883.....	88
“ received from Superintendents of Poor.....	29
“ returned to the Home.....	9
“ removed to homes found.....	25
“ “ by Superintendents of Poor.....	6
“ “ by guardians.....	2
“ “ by parents.....	13
“ at present in the Home.....	80

The Home occupies a warm place in the hearts of its friends and patrons, and is a blessing to them as well as to the little waifs rescued from haunts of intemperance, poverty and vice in every form, and is a potent influence in moulding the character of these unfortunate ones, and fitting them for positions of respectability and usefulness in life, and many, we trust, for a blessed immortality. The same kind care and vigilance has characterized the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. La Monte during the past as in former years, not only over those who are in the Home, but over those who have gone out from it; and that their labors have not been in vain is evinced in the improvement of the children and by letters received from those who have taken these little ones to their hearts and homes, expressing the comfort and happiness they were having with them and of the affection of the children for their parents.

The progress of the children in their studies, under the faithful teachers, Misses Mitchell and Mercereau, compares very favorably with our best city schools.

The Ladies' Board have held their regular meetings every month, which have been well attended, in the rooms of the Y. M. C.

A., when plans were discussed and adopted promotive of the comfort and best interests of their wards; and committees were appointed to visit the institution.

In October the semi-annual meeting was held at the Home, which all the resident and non-resident managers were invited to attend. Representatives from Sherburne, Greene, Whitney's Point, Chenango Forks, Union and Binghamton were present, and letters received from many others, expressing their interest and regret that they were unable to meet with us on this interesting occasion. The exercises of the children in their studies, reading, writing, singing and Sunday-school lessons were highly satisfactory. The several Assistant Boards or auxiliaries have done good service in furnishing and in making up clothing and in giving substantial aid.

Garments to the number of 112 have been prepared and given out to be made by local societies, both in the city and abroad. Thirty pounds of yarn have been supplied, and stockings and socks knit to the number of 136 pairs and twenty-six pairs of mittens. Time has been freely given and funds cheerfully used to give pleasure and comfort to the children. Fireworks were furnished them on the anniversary of their country's independence. One dozen small chairs were provided for the little ones in the nursery. White oil cloth for their tables, so that with the fresh paper on the walls, and new inside blinds furnished by your honorable Board, the dining-room presents a very neat appearance. An easy-chair has been purchased for the poor sick boy, Willie Rood, and a bureau (if not a lecture or literary bureau), one that is needed at the institution.

The children regularly attend Sabbath school and in this labor of love are instructed by teachers from the different churches of the city, who are taken to and

from the Home every Sabbath in a conveyance provided by the ladies. The citizens of Binghamton as well as the managers have not been unmindful of the comforts and needs of the children, and from time to time have sent their gifts, and at Thanksgiving and Christmas especially are they generously remembered.

The interesting cripple boy, Willie Rood, who was taken to New York by this Board for treatment, and was greatly benefited, is now failing in health, but amid his sufferings exhibits a cheerful lovely Christian spirit.

The officers of the Board of Managers of the Home for the year 1884 are : —

President — Abel Bennett.

Secretary — Joseph E. Ely.

Treasurer — Alonzo C. Matthews.

Superintendent — A. H. La Monte.

The officers of the Board of Assistant Lady Managers for the same period are : —

President — Mrs. C. A. Middlebrook.

Vice-Presidents — Miss Mary E. Lockwood, Mrs. Gilbert Angel.

Treasurer — Mrs. Byron Marks.

Recording Secretary — Mrs. F. Edger-ton.

Corresponding Secretary — Mrs. William Harris.

County Farm, Alms-House and Insane Asylum. — The county farm, on which are the alms-house and the insane asylum, is located in the town of Binghamton about two and a half miles north of the city, on the west side of the Chenango river. It consists principally of high interval land fronting upon the river and extending back, so that the western portion of it lies upon the slope of the mountain. This farm was bought of Seth Leonard in 1831 by Stephen Weed, Vincent Whitney and Marcus Sage, Superintendents of the Poor of Broome county. The deed, which is dated January 25th, 1831, conveys two parcels of

land, viz: ninety-five acres of the old Whitney estate, deeded to Seth Leonard by Joshua Whitney and Rhoda his wife, June 6th, 1829, and twenty-nine acres belonging originally to the estate of Captain Joseph Leonard, father of the grantor. The consideration was \$2,000 for the first parcel, and for the second the nominal sum of one dollar.

The buildings erected on this farm soon after its purchase were of wood, but they were substantial and designed to subserve, as far as was practicable, the comfort of the unfortunate classes for whose benefit they were intended. The problem of properly taking care of these classes has always been a difficult one to solve. Formerly the town authorities auctioned them off to the lowest bidder, to go into private families or homes in the country, where they could be kept at the least possible expense to the taxpayers. But the abuses of this method became so flagrant as to call loudly for reform. The present county system was an earnest effort to correct the evil by introducing a more rational and humane method of caring for the poor, the insane and the idiotic. For many years it met with opposition, and it was not until about 1860 that all of the towns in Broome county acquiesced in it. Ideas of economy and the avoidance of extravagance were the powerful arguments by which the opposition was re-enforced. But people have lived to learn that the better provision is also the better economy.

The provision made for the poor and the insane in Broome county furnishes a good illustration of this principle. Probably no alms-house in the State makes its inmates more comfortable at so little cost. The principal new building was finished in 1870. The buildings in use on the premises are seventeen in number, as follows, their names indicating generally the use to which they are put: "Main building; men's

department," thirty-four by seventy-five feet, two stories and basement. "Female wing and keeper's house," sixty-five by thirty-six feet, and forty by forty-five feet respectively, two stories and three stories high. "Main barn," fifty by fifty-five. "Female insane department," thirty by sixty feet, two stories and basement. "Male insane department," two stories and basement. "Cook-house and dining-room," "wash-house," "female idiots' house and old men's house," "men's hospital," "corn-house," "wood-shed," "horse-barn," "meat-house," "ice-house," "tool-house," "hog-house," "hospital for the demented."

The curable insane of the county are sent to the Utica Asylum; the hopelessly insane to the asylum at Ovid. Indigent children over three years of age are sent to the Susquehanna Valley Home at Binghamton.

The superintendent's report for the year ending November 17th, 1883, furnishes the following statistics:—

The number of paupers relieved during the year at the county alms-house was two hundred and eighty-four, and in the county insane asylum, one hundred and eighteen—a total of four hundred and two persons. The number of weeks board furnished the inmates during the year at the alms-house was $6,260\frac{2}{7}$, and at the insane asylum was 4,188, making a total of $10,448\frac{2}{7}$ weeks.

The total expense for maintenance of the inmates of the alms-house and insane asylum, including keeper's salary, hired help and medical attendance for the year was \$14,187.78, and is divided as follows: for the county alms-house, \$7,277.58; for the insane asylum, \$6,910.20. The average expense per week for maintenance is as follows: in the county alms-house, \$1.16 $\frac{1}{4}$; in the asylum, \$1.65.

Statement of persons relieved at the poor-

house, during the year ending November 17th, 1883:—

	Asylum.	Alms-House.
Number of inmates Nov 17th, 1882..	76	110
" received during the year....	39	170
" born.....	—	7
" died.....	8	16
" discharged.....	29	162
" remaining Nov. 17th, 1883..	78	109

The total amount expended under the direction of the superintendent during the year, for new buildings and furniture, and for permanent improvements at the county farm, was \$3,341.52.

The total number of children from the county of Broome in the Susquehanna Valley Home, during the year ending September 31st, 1883, was seventy-eight. The number of weeks support was $2,237\frac{5}{8}$, and the total expense incurred, including clothing and interest, was \$4,106.75.

The number of children from Broome county in St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, for year ending October 1st, 1883, was sixty. The number of weeks support was $2,331\frac{7}{8}$; the total expense including clothing and interest was \$4,285.77.

There were two lunatics at the Utica Asylum from Broome county during a portion of the year. The total expense was \$385.46, chargeable to the city of Binghamton.

There was one inmate at the Willard Asylum from Broome county during the year ending December 1st, 1883. The total expense was \$138.18, chargeable to the city of Binghamton.

There was one inmate at the Idiot Asylum from Broome county during the year. Total expense, \$16.00, chargeable to the city of Binghamton.

In the Central New York Institute for Deaf Mutes there were two inmates from Broome county during the year. Total expense \$51.30, chargeable to the city of Binghamton.

In the Institute for the Blind at Batavia

there was one inmate from Broome county during the year. Total expense \$46.70, chargeable to the city of Binghamton.

In the New York Institute for Deaf and Dumb there was one inmate from Broome county during the year. Total expense \$30.00, chargeable to the city of Binghamton.

This report does not include any of the expenses incurred by the overseers for the support of the poor in their respective towns, and audited by the several town boards, but only such expenses for the towns as have been incurred by the superintendent and for the different asylums in this county and State.

The total amount received by the superintendent for board and treatment of private patients at the Broome County Insane Asylum and Poor-House was \$736.00 and for State patients \$1,454.50, making a net profit to the county over and above the regular rates of \$480.45.

The report of the keeper, Mr. I. S. Cook, shows the products of the county farm stored for winter use for the year ending December 17th, 1883, to be: forty tons of hay, 180 bushels of winter wheat, 500 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of corn, 1,000 pounds of butter, 2,300 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of onions, 3,000 heads of cabbage, fifty bushels of beets, twenty-five bushels carrots, ten bushels of parsnips, ten bushels of beans, eighty-five bushels of turnips, 4,750 pounds of pork, besides a quantity of straw, corn-stalks, etc.

This report goes on to state as follows:—

“During the season we have had an abundant supply of garden sauce, such as green peas, string beans, cucumbers, sweet corn, early cabbage, squashes, tomatoes, onions, lettuce, etc. We have thirteen acres sown to winter wheat, which is looking very fine.

“The ice-house which we had built this

year, holding about one hundred loads of ice, with cooler attached, adds very much to the comfort of the inmates, and a saving of expense to the institution; meat being kept in the hottest weather from one to two weeks, and in the matter of butter making alone is of great value as any dairyman will testify.

“We expect to make some improvements during the coming summer in the way of repairing the old men's building, and constructing a new one, which will add very much to the present capacity for room, and aid in the better classification of the inmates and be more satisfactory to the State Board of Charities, especially in the case of insane.

“The average expense per week for the maintenance of the insane was \$1.65 per week, being \$1.00 less than could be done in any State institution, thus saving the tax payers of the county over \$4,000 yearly.

“It may be seen by comparing this with my last year's report, that the total cost of maintenance this year is less than formerly, and is principally due to the increase of the productions of the farm and better facilities for preserving supplies furnished for the institution.

“No contagious disease has visited us during the past year, and through the faithfulness of the employees the sanitary condition of the buildings and grounds has been most satisfactory; while the attending physician in his skillful treatment of the chronic insane patients has worked the cure and discharge of eight of them.”

The value of the county farm is about \$10,000; buildings and appurtenances, \$35,000

Milo D. Payne, the present superintendent, was elected in the fall of 1878. He was appointed keeper in 1861 and held that responsible position thirteen years.

Following are the names of the superin-

tendents of the poor of the county since 1848:—

Samuel Peterson, Samuel Stow, David J. Davidson, 1848; Samuel Peterson, 1849; Patrick B. Brooks, 1850; Samuel Stow, 1851; Arthur Gray, 1852; Augustus Morgan, 1856; Augustus Morgan, Arthur Gray, John Chubbuck, 1857; Augustus Morgan, 1859; Daniel Clark, 1860; Augustus Morgan, 1862; James G. Hall, 1864; A. A. Kedzie, 1867; Evander Spaulding, 1869; A. A. Kedzie, 1870; Evander Spaulding, 1871-77; since this date Mr. Payne has filled the office.

The Broome County Agricultural Society.—This society, as at present constituted, was organized at Whitney's Point in 1871, with the following board of officers:—

President—Dr. E. G. Crofts.

First vice-president—W. H. Beals.

Second vice-president—H. V. Waite.

Secretary—George W. Verbank.

Treasurer—Israel Stevens.

Directors—George W. Stoddard, W. J. Woodworth, R. C. Woodward, Samuel Bayless, James Hogg, M. J. Swift.

The career of this society has been one of exceptional success; the fairs held annually have been numerous attended by the people of the county and vicinity and have undoubtedly resulted in great benefit to the agricultural interests of the community.

Following are the officers for the year 1884:—

President—Parley M. Brown.

Vice-president—Orren Holden.

Secretary—Fred J. Johnson.

Directors—H. J. Wattles, F. M. Perry, H. W. Parsons, G. W. Burbank, G. A. Day, A. Everetts.

The first Broome county agricultural society (which has long been out of existence) held its first "fair and cattle show" in October, 1832. The ground was on land

now occupied by Jay street and vicinity in a field now owned by Colonel Oliver Ely. This field was entered by a pair of bars on Court street.

Binghamton Driving Park Association.

—Organized in 1884, with a capital of \$5,000. The grounds are situated on the south side of River street on the bank of the Susquehanna near the city boundary. Races were held in 1884, at which the attendance was such as to justify the belief that the association will become prosperous and permanent. The officers are:—

President—B. M. Babcock.

Secretary—L. M. Cafferty.

Treasurer—C. B. Waterman.

Breome County Pharmaceutical Association.—Organized in February, 1884. The objects of the association are:—

1. The encouragement of good fellowship among the members of the pharmaceutical profession and druggists of this county and vicinity.

2. For the discussion of questions for our general good and the advancement of our calling.

3. To conduct our business for our mutual benefit and the advantage of its members.

The charter members of the association were as follows:—

C. Z. Otis, H. A. Smith, Joseph Schnell, jr., T. H. Wheeler, A. H. Gaige, James McDougall, James E. Brown, W. M. Quirk, Tupper & Waldron, Robert W. Mosher, W. S. Smith & Sons, A. Corbin & Son, Ezra L. Ostrom.

The present officers are as follows:—

President—C. Z. Otis.

Vice-president—J. E. Brown.

Secretary—W. M. Quirk.

Treasurer—H. A. Smith.

Executive Committee—Joseph Schnell, jr., N. W. Waldron, James McDougall, Fred Corbin, E. L. Ostrom.

Ereosphan Microscopical Society.—This

society was organized in May, 1883, for the purpose of forwarding research in science and art. In one month the membership reached twenty-seven. It is now forty. Though young, it gives promise of a large membership and a prominent place in its sphere. There are at present fourteen instruments in the organization. The

membership is composed of scientific persons from this city and neighboring towns in New York and Pennsylvania. Meets the first Monday of each month. Prof. H. L. Griffis, president; E. C. De Lavan, treasurer; G. F. Hand, M.D., corresponding secretary; W. H. Proctor, M.D., secretary; C. A. Perkins, curator.

CHAPTER XVI.

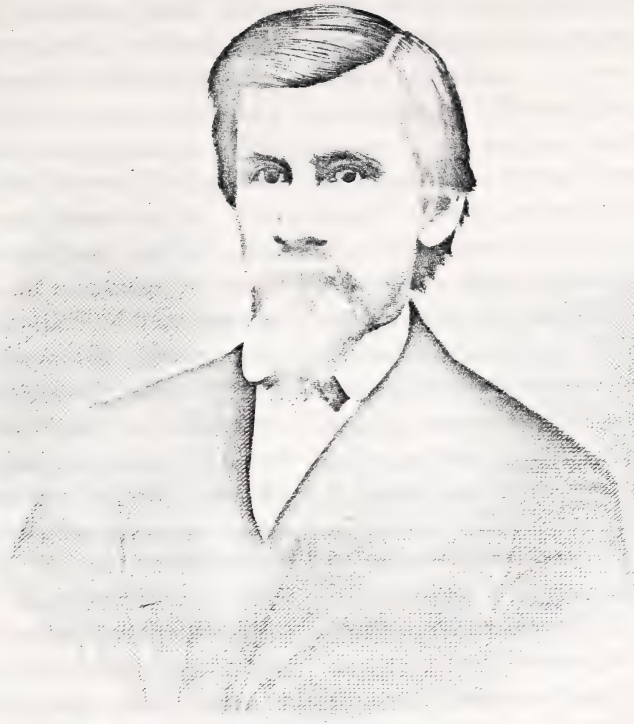
THE BENCH AND BAR OF BROOME COUNTY.

Old Judicial Systems—The Courts of the State—Changes in the System—First Judicial Officers of Broome County—Subsequent Appointments—First Trials—Hon. William B. Stuart—Counsel in Numerous Cases—Early Lawyers of the County—The Present Bench and Bar—Justices of the Supreme Court—Personal Notes.

ALTHOUGH as a distinct county our records are comparatively recent, the early history of the bench and bar takes us back to judicial systems very different from those with which we are now familiar and very similar to those of England. For the British governors, after the Peace of Westminster, introduced such of the courts of the mother country from time to time as seemed adapted to the new colonies; and although our constitution of 1777 abolished such as were hostile to the democratic sentiments of the new era, it preserved with considerable entirety the legal fictions and the judicial systems of its inheritance. It was thus that our new county found in existence such courts as the Common Pleas, Chancery, Court of Probate, Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors, and others long since abolished or merged in those of the present day. The old Court of Assizes and the Court of Oyer and Terminer had already passed away, and the Federal constitution had taken from the State the Court of Admiralty; but most of those mentioned above still attested our early relations with the complex systems of England.

The following brief history of the courts of our State at the time when Broome county was formed will be found both pertinent and interesting in this connection:

During the exciting times succeeding the administration of the tyrannical Governor Andros, and just after the execution of Leisler and the arrival of Governor Sloughter, and while the new charter of liberties was agitating our colony (which events are alluded to in the early chapters of this work), the Court for the Correction of Errors and Appeals was established. It consisted of the governor and council, its powers resembling our present Court of Final Resort. The revolution necessitated a change, which gave rise to the Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors, which was still in existence when Broome county was organized. The constitution of 1846, which made so many changes in our judicial system, entirely remodeled this court. It divided it, in fact, creating the Court of Appeals in place of the Court for the Correction of Errors, and leaving the Court for the Trial of Impeachments still composed of the Senate and the President, together with the judges of the



L. Seymour

new court. The convention of 1867-68 reorganized the Court of Appeals, and in 1869 the people ratified the change, which resulted in the present Court of Final Resort.

On account of the great mass of accumulated business, a Commission of Appeals was created in 1870, continuing until 1875, possessing powers very similar to those of its sister court and designed to relieve the latter.

The Supreme Court as it now exists is a combination of very diverse elements. The Court of Chancery, the Court of Exchequer, the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the Probate Court, the Circuit Court and Supreme Court proper, have all combined to make up this important branch of our system. But during our early county history several of these courts existed independently of each other. The Court of Chancery, which had been organized when the Court of Assizes was abolished in 1863, was the beginning of the equity branch of our present Supreme Court. It was re-organized shortly after the Revolution, and with some slight modifications, by our constitution of 1821, and by subsequent enactments, it continued until 1846, when it merged into the new Supreme Court. Its descendant is our Special Term, the presiding judge representing the vice-chancellor, the duties of chancellor being filled by the General Term bench. The Court of Exchequer, having been erected in 1685, was made a branch of the old Supreme Court just after the Revolution, and so continued until finally abolished in 1830. In our earliest colonial history there had been a Court of Oyer and Terminer, but it was discontinued during the time of King William, its name, however, surviving to designate the criminal part of the circuit.

This brings us to the old Supreme and Circuit Courts, with which the Court of Chancery united under the constitution of

1846 to complete the principal branch of our present system. At the time the history of Broome county, as such, began, the Supreme Court of this State consisted of five members. It had been the practice to hold four terms a year, two in Albany and two in New York. But towards the close of the last century the circuit system was established, somewhat on the plan of that of England. It was enacted that the judges should, during their vacations, hold courts in the various counties of the State and return the proceedings to the Supreme Court when it convened again, when they should be recorded and judgments rendered. About the time this county was organized the system was simplified by the division of the State into four districts. To each of these districts was assigned a judge whose duty it was to hold circuits in each of the counties therein, at least once in each year. It had already been enacted that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer (the criminal part of the present Supreme Court) should be held at the same time and place as the circuit, and should consist of the circuit judge, assisted by two or more of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county. This circuit system was very similar to the present one, except that our Special Terms are substituted in place of the Court of Chancery. After the constitution of 1821 the State was divided as at present, into eight judicial districts, each being provided with a circuit judge, in whom were vested certain equity powers, subject to appeal to the chancellor; while the Supreme Court proper held much the same position as our present General Term. In 1846 the new constitution abolished the Court of Chancery, giving the powers theretofore held by it to the Supreme Court, which it re-organized substantially as it exists to-day. Such is the history of the higher courts of this county and State.



The system of local judicature has also changed to correspond with that of the State at large. The Court of Common Pleas, organized contemporaneously with the Colonial Court for the Correction of Errors and Appeals, has given way to the County Court, while the offices of county judge and surrogate have been combined where the county population does not exceed 40,000. During the eighteenth century the Court of Common Pleas consisted of a first judge assisted by two or more associates, all of whom were appointed by the governor. Its powers were very similar to those of the present County Court, the associate judges corresponding to the justices of session on our present criminal bench. The constitution of 1846 abolished the Court of Common Pleas and created the County Court and Court of Sessions as they exist to-day.

The Surrogate's Court has changed less than any of the others during the period covered by the history of this county. In the earliest times, even before the Dutch supremacy gave way to the English, there had been a short-lived Orphan Court. Then the English government introduced the Prerogative Court, which in turn gave way to the Court of Probates after the Revolution. Surrogates were then appointed in each county, having much the same powers as at present, from whose judgments appeals to the Court of Probates lay. This was the system in operation during the first seventeen years of our county history. In 1823 the Court of Chancery took the place of the Court of Probates as to appeals, but the office of surrogate remained as before. This continued until the constitution of 1846, when, in this county among others, the powers and duties of the surrogate were vested in the county judge, as at the present time.

Our Justice's Court and Courts of Special Sessions have remained substantially un-

changed since the colonial period, and require no extended history.

As of interest in connection with our judicial system, the office of district attorney may be mentioned as one that has undergone considerable modification. Before this county was organized the State had been divided into seven districts, for each of which was an assistant district attorney-general, whose duties were similar to those of our public prosecutor to-day. Indeed, the name now given to that officer arises from the fact that he was formerly the district attorney-general. The present office, as distinct from the attorney-generalship, was created just before our county organization, the number of districts being finally increased to thirteen. Broome county was in the thirteenth district, with Seneca, Tompkins and, after 1817, with Cortland county. Since 1818 each county has had its own district attorney, the name still being preserved in its original form.

In many of the older counties and, indeed, in all of those first formed in the American colonies, as will have been inferred, the administration of justice, no less than the forms of law and jurisprudence, were crude and undeveloped, compared with the high degree of perfection which now everywhere obtains. The backwoods justice presiding in his shirt-sleeves in some frontier cabin was certainly a very different picture from the ermined chief justice of the highest modern court, presiding in gilded and frescoed apartments. The people of this country, being of the same race and blood as those of England, needed only time and opportunity to develop here from the root of English law, as we have shown, a grander tree of liberty and justice than that which shelters the broad empire of Great Britain.

The county of Broome, being late in its organization, needed neither to improvise

judges and lawyers nor to experiment much in legal proceedings. All these had been furnished by generations of organized and orderly administration in older portions of the country, and by the fruits of the knowledge and experience of an eminent array of legal authors and jurists. As soon as the county was formed and there was business for the legal profession, they could step at once into the new situation, armed and equipped, from the over-supplied ranks of the profession in neighboring towns and States, and from the various law schools, bringing with them their law books as well as their legal training and acumen.

The county of Broome was set off from Tioga and organized on the 13th of May, 1806. The officers first appointed to preside at its courts and over its judicial concerns, were General John Patterson, of Lisle, as first judge, and James Stoddard, of Lisle, Amos Patterson, of Union, and Daniel Hudson, of Chenango, as associate judges. In 1807 George Harpur, of Windsor, and Mason Wattles, of the same place, were added.

At the expiration of three years, in May, 1809, James Stoddard, Amos Patterson and Mason Wattles were re-appointed; and in June, Daniel Hudson was appointed first judge in place of General Patterson; and in September James Stoddard was appointed in place of Mr. Hudson, who, it is believed, vacated his office by moving out of the county. In October, John Brown, of Berkshire, was added to the number of associate judges.

Under the old constitution of the State there was no specific limitation to the number of ordinary associate judges. They held their office for three years, and then were re-appointed or displaced; but the first judges held their office during life or good behavior, unless during office they transgressed the age of sixty years.

In 1810 George Harpur was re-appointed,

and in March, 1811, Stephen Mack, of Owego, was appointed first judge in place of Judge Stoddard. In May of the same year Jacob McKinney, of Binghamton, was appointed associate judge; and in June Amos Patterson and John Brown were re-appointed.

In 1812 William Chamberlain was appointed and Mason Wattles re-appointed; and in June, Samuel Rexford and James Stoddard. In March, 1812, Tracy Robinson, of Binghamton, Asa Beach, of Lisle, Chester Lusk, of Union, Joseph Waldo, of Berkshire, and George Harpur were appointed the third time, and Daniel Le Roy, of Binghamton, and William Camp, of Owego (then a part of Broome county).

In 1815 Briant Stoddard, of Union, was appointed to a seat on the bench; also, Jonathan Lewis, of Lisle, Mason Wattles (appointed the third time), and David Williams. John R. Drake was appointed first judge in place of Judge Mack.

In 1817 William Stuart, of Binghamton, and Anson Camp were appointed.

In 1818 Jonathan Lewis re-appointed; William Stuart still on the bench, and Briant Stoddard re-appointed.

In 1821 Briant Stoddard re-appointed; Thomas Blakslee and David Williams re-appointed, and Jonathan Lewis. In 1822, David Barstow was appointed.

In 1823, under the new constitution, the number of judges was limited to five, including the first judge, all without distinction to hold their office for five years; removable, however, upon recommendation of the governor and consent of the Senate. This year Tracy Robinson was appointed first judge, and Nathaniel Bosworth, Briant Stoddard, Thomas Blakslee and David Barstow, associate judges. In 1827, at the expiration of five years, the same judges were re-appointed, with the exception of Oliver Stiles in the place of Nathaniel Bos-

worth. In 1832 Thomas G. Waterman was appointed in place of Oliver Stiles.

In 1833 William Seymour was appointed first judge, and Dr. Robinson, of Vestal (succeeded by Briant Stoddard in 1834), George Wheeler, Grover Buel and Judson Allen were appointed associate judges. These were re-appointed in 1838.

On the 12th of April, 1843, William Seymour was appointed first judge, and the last of that order in the old Court of Common Pleas. He served until that court was displaced by the constitution of 1846,

County Judges and Surrogates.—The following have been county judges and surrogates of Broome county under the new constitution:—

Edward C. Kattell, June, 1847; John R. Dickinson, November, 1851; Horace S. Griswold, November, 1855; Benjamin N. Loomis (appointed *vice* Judge Griswold, deceased), August 18th, 1870; William B. Edwards, November, 1870; re-elected in November, 1876; and in November, 1882.

The first cause tried under the authority of the county of Broome was between Amraphael Hotchkiss and Nathan Lane—a civil suit. The first criminal cause was the people against Ebenezer Centre.

Surrogates.—The following have held the office of surrogate of Broome county down to 1847, when the office was merged with that of county judge:—

Eleazer Dana, April 3d, 1806; Peter Robinson, February 12th, 1821; George Park, March 27th, 1823; Joseph K. Rugg, February 12th, 1836; Hamilton Collier, February 19th, 1840; John R. Dickinson, February 19th, 1844 and to June, 1847.

The first business of the Surrogate's Court under Mr. Dana, July 15th, 1806, was the granting of letters of administration upon the estate of William Abbott, of the town of Lisle; Ezra Abbott, administrator. The

first will probated in the county was that of Daniel Hoadly, August 13th, 1806. The subscribing witnesses were Samuel Wilkinson, Eleazer Lacey and George Harpur.

District Attorneys.—Previous to 1801, the State then being divided into seven districts, Tioga county being in the sixth district, two assistant attorney-generals were appointed for that district, viz.: William Stuart, March 31st, 1796, and Nathaniel W. Howell, February 9th, 1797. Judge Stuart lived at that time at Geneva, and Mr. Howell at Bath. The office of district attorney was created by act of April 4th, 1801, and the district was limited to a single county by act of April, 1818. The district attorneys resident and officiating in this county, including those of Tioga county prior to 1806, have been:—

William Stuart, March 2d, 1802; William Stuart, February 12th, 1811; John A. Collier, June 11th, 1818; Thomas Waterman, February 25th, 1822;¹ Mason Whiting, April 10th, 1823; Peter Robinson, May 20th, 1823; Mason Whiting, November 30th, 1831; Joseph S. Bosworth, 1837; Hamilton Collier, December 1st, 1837; Ausburn Birdsall, February 12th, 1842; Luther Badger, 1847; Jacob Morris (appointed *vice* Badger resigned) November 28th, 1849; Francis B. Smith, November, 1853; George A. Northrup, November, 1856; Orlow W. Chapman (appointed *vice* Northrup deceased), September 4th, 1862; Peter W. Hopkins, January 6th, 1868; Theodore F. McDonald, November, 1874; David H. Carver, 1880; George B. Curtiss, present (1884) incumbent.

Hon. William Stuart was a native of Maryland and was sixteen years old when the war of the Revolution broke out. He was then in the academy pursuing a course of study; but such was the patriotic ardor

¹ From 1821 to 1846 district attorneys were appointed by the Court of General Sessions in each county.

of his temperament that, when he saw the chivalrous young men of his native State rallying to the American standard, he could not resist the desire to throw in his fortune with them. He accordingly ran away from school and without the knowledge of his parents, joined the colonial army. He served throughout the entire war, participating in most of the important battles. He had one brother in the army who was killed.

After the peace of 1783 Mr. Stuart went to Europe and spent some time in Great Britain and France. Returning, he studied law in the city of New York and began practice in Geneva, where he married the second daughter of General James Clinton and soon after settled in Binghamton, where the remainder of his honored and useful life was spent. He probably went to Geneva immediately after receiving from the governor and council his appointment as assistant attorney-general in March, 1796, as above noted. In 1802, when he was appointed district attorney under the new law for a district which embraced Tioga county, he selected Binghamton as the most convenient and eligible, as well as, in all probability, the most promising location, and removed and settled here about that time.

Mr. Stuart was one of the judges of the Common Pleas from 1817 to 1821. In the old minutes we find that a term of that court was "held March 27th, A.D. 1819, by the Honorable William Stuart, esquire one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Broome of the degree of counsellor at law of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York." In those days lawyers studied four years to become attorneys, and in three years more could be admitted to the "second degree," which was that of counselor-at-law of the Supreme Court. There

was also a third degree, that of sergeant-at-law, which was sometimes conferred as a sort of honorary title; but this English custom did not long survive in this country.

At the first Circuit Court held in Broome county in May, 1807, Hon. Daniel D. Tompkins was the presiding judge. The associates were Amos Patterson, Mason Wattles and George Harpur. The first case tried was that of James Jackson and James Caldwell against John Hollenbeck, the jury consisting of Lewis Squires, Jesse Wilmot, Benjamin Gibbs, Solomon Moore, Elias Morse, Daniel Clark, William Collins, Alva Leonard, Reuben Stephens, Stephen Platt, Joshua Adams, Samuel Crocker.

Eleazer Dana appears in this case as counsel for the plaintiff and was the first attorney who had a case tried in the Supreme Court in this county.

Daniel Le Roy appears at the same May term, in the sixth case, as counsel for Joseph Ketcham in an action against John Mersereau and Josiah Cafferty, in which the plaintiff has a verdict brought in against him of "thirty-one dollars and twenty-four cents damages and six cents cost."

Hon. William Stuart also appeared at this term as counsel in the case of William Stuart against Lewis Keeler.

At the May term, 1808, Mason Whiting appears for the first time as counsel. At the June term, 1810, Hon. Smith Thompson presiding, Messrs. Dana and Le Roy are attorneys and also Daniel Rogers. John A. Collier, esq., appears for the first time in June, 1815. At this term Waterman & Lusk also make their *début* as a legal firm — probably the first in the county. In 1816, James Clapp; 1818, William Ross; 1819, Peter Robinson. The last mentioned was an able lawyer and had a good deal of business in the Circuit Court. Attorneys and counselors multiply about this period, some new names appearing at every term.

For some time after 1831 a glance at the minutes of the courts will show that Hon. John A. Collier and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson had a preponderance of the business at the bar of the Supreme Court of this county. This bar has had many other able lawyers, but these gentlemen probably excelled them all in some respects.

Following is a list of many of the early lawyers of Broome county with the dates when most of them were admitted: Balthazar De Hart, James De Hart, Daniel Le Roy, Daniel Rogers, William Seymour, William Low, George Park, Sherman Page, Mason Whiting, Hon. William Stuart and William Stuart (father and son), John A. Collier, Peter Robinson, Hamilton Collier, Thomas G. Waterman, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. John R. Dickinson, Ausburn Birdsall, Joseph K. Rugg, Joseph Boughton, 1836; Laurel O. Belden, October, 1836; Mayhew McDonald, January, 1839; Lewis Seymour, 1846; Horace Williston (justice), February, 1810; Dwight H. Clark, June, 2, 1846; Charles H. Hunt, February, 1846; William H. Patterson, February, 1846; James Glover, June, 1846; A. McDowell, October, 1847; George A. Northrup, February, 1847; Phineas B. Tompkins, February, 1847; Hallam Eldredge, February, 1847; Philo B. Stilson, February, 1847; J. H. Brown, May, 1860; William L. Headley, May, 1860; Benjamin H. White, May, 1860; James C. Edson, May, 1860; A. M. Taylor, May, 1860; E. W. Stone, November, 1860; N. W. Eastman (Maine), November, 1860; William Howland, jr., Lisle, May, 1861; Daniel D. Niles, Deposit, June 1871.

The following are all of Binghamton: Edward M. Lee, May, 1861; Samuel L. Comstock, Henry T. Seeley, May, 1862; William H. Myer, May, 1862; Clark L. Rood, May, 1866; Benjamin F. Smith, May, 1866; Isaac P. Pugsley, May, 1867;

William L. Griswold, May, 1868; William H. Stoddard, November, 1868; W. Dalton Cornish, June, 1870; A. Harry Bissell, June, 1870; J. W. Walch, June, 1870; Edgar A. Monfort, June, 1871; Willis D. Edminster, May, 1876; Charles E. Welch, May, 1876; M. Julius Keeler, May, 1877; George H. Williams, May, 1877.

Following are the names of those who constitute the present bench and bar of Broome county:—

Surrogate's Court and Court of Sessions:—Hon. William B. Edwards, county judge and surrogate.

Circuit Judges—Hon. Celora E. Martin, Binghamton; Hon. William Murray, Delhi; Hon. H. Boardman Smith, Elmira.

General Term—Hon. George A. Hardin, presiding justice, Little Falls; associate judges, Hon. Douglas Boardman, Ithaca; Hon. David L. Follet, Norwich.

Members of the Bar—Binghamton—C. F. Abell, T. L. Arms, 1875; C. S. Arms, 1865; A. E. Andrews; Augustus Babcock, 1880; A. W. T. Back, 1884; David Barry, 1882; H. L. Beach, 1881; M. Fillmore Brown, 1876; Roswell Bump; D. H. Carver, 1875; Eldon R. Carver, 1884; Marvin Caniff, 1876; Orlow W. Chapman, 1857; Edward K. Clark, 1862; William M. Crosby, jr., 1873; James H. Callan, 1884; B. S. Curran, 1858; George B. Curtiss, 1880 (district attorney); Alex. Cumming, 1858; A. W. Cumming, 1877; Jerome De Witt, 1871; Israel T. Deyo, 1883; F. W. Downs, 1878; W. B. Edwards, 1853 (county judge); A. Perry Fish; E. M. Fitzgerald, 1857; James H. Greeley, 1882; Robert R. Griswold, 1868; William L. Griswold, 1868; Walter M. Hand, 1871; W. H. Hecox, 1843; Charles H. Hitchcock, 1884; Albert Hotchkiss, 1879; C. S. Hall (U. S. Com.), 1857; T. A. Harroun, 1882; B. R. Johnson, 1855; J. M. Johnson, 1865; Solomon Judd, 1841; M. Julius Keeler, 1877; Harmon J. Kneeland,

1880; Thomas H. Larkins, 1882; B. N. Loomis, 1838; Charles W. Loomis, 1872; George F. Lyon, 1875; C. E. Martin, 1856 (justice Supreme Court); William A. McKinney; Thomas B. Merchant, 1881; S. C. Millard, 1867; E. C. Moody, 1861; David Murray, 1880; Allan M. North, 1884; Edmund O'Connor, 1871; W. D. Painter, 1860; George Penrie, 1871; Neri Pine, 1868; R. E. Prince, 1878; D. S. Richards, 1856; P. P. Rogers, 1850; Edward Ronneberger; Wm. H. Scovill, 1868; G. L. Sessions, 1858; A. M. Sperry, 1883; B. F. Smith, 1866; Frank Stewart, 1875; Charles M. Stone, 1881; William Trebby, jr., 1875; Charles F. Tupper, 1876; A. D. Wales, 1871; Thomas Waterman, 1847; George Whitney, 1864; J. A. Winslow, 1861; A. A. White, 1868; F. F. Williams, 1882.

Corbettsville — John C. Fish.

Deposit — C. T. Alverson, Arthur More, L. T. Freeman, E. H. Hanford, A. C. Moses.

Harpersville — H. S. Williams.

Lisle — Frank P. Lewis, E. S. Mathewson.

Union — Radcliff Park, F. B. Smith, Charles E. Welch.

Upper Lisle — Augustus Mathewson.

Whitney's Point — Willis D. Edmister, David L. Maxfield, A. McDowell.

Windsor — William Wheeler.¹

The following have been members of the Broome county bar, but are either deceased or have removed from the county: —

A. E. Andrews, removed to Chicago; Albert D. Armstrong, admitted May, 1865, removed to Sioux City, Iowa; William Barrett, firm of Barrett & Fitzgerald, deceased; George Becker, admitted May, 1860, removed to New York; David E. Cronin, editor of the *Binghamton Times* 1872 to 1877, and removed to New York;

Charles M. Dickinson admitted 1865, editor of the *Binghamton Republican* since July, 1877; Franklin A. Durkee, admitted January, 1853, deceased; James La Grange, deceased; William J. Ludden, admitted April, 1871; John N. Pomeroy, removed to California; Lewis Seymour, admitted January, 1846, deceased; Newell D. Whitney, admitted December, 1871, deceased; Reuben H. Root, admitted in 1857; George Beebe, of Center Village, admitted November, 1853; Ransom Howland, of Whitney's Point, admitted November, 1862; Franklin G. Wheeler, of Windsor, admitted May, 1835.

Justices of the Supreme Court. — Under the constitution of 1846 there have been two justices of the Supreme Court resident in this county, viz.: Hon. Ransom Balcom, elected in November, 1855, and re-elected in November, 1863; and Hon. Celora E. Martin, elected in November, 1877.

Hon. Ransom Balcom was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1818. His boyhood and early manhood were spent at Oxford, where he received an academic education, read law and began practice. Soon after his admission to the bar he represented Chenango county one term in the Assembly at Albany. About 1854 he removed to Binghamton and entered into co-partnership with the late Giles W. Hotchkiss and the late Lewis Seymour, under the style of Hotchkiss, Seymour & Balcom, which relation existed until Mr. Balcom was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court in November, 1855. Under the constitution at that time, the judges held the office eight years. In November, 1863, he was elected for another term of eight years; and at the expiration of that term, in 1871, he was elected under the revised constitution for a term of fourteen years. He was, however, compelled to resign in May, 1877, on account of failing health. Judge Balcom

¹ For further details of attorneys in above named towns, see town histories.

was, therefore, twenty-two years upon the bench of the Supreme Court — a position of extremely hard mental labor and peculiarly exhausting. At the time of his first election to the bench he was about thirty-seven years of age.

Judge Balcom was accurate as well as rapid in his methods and left for transmission to succeeding practitioners a large body of important decisions rendered during his judicial administration. His whole life work was in the law, and his retirement was attended by the painful circumstance that his health was so much impaired that he was incapable of enjoying rest when his professional labors were at an end. He died, after a lingering illness, on the 6th of January, 1879.

A meeting of the bar of Broome county was held at the court-house on the evening of January 7th to pass suitable resolutions on the death of Judge Balcom. Hon. C. E. Martin, his successor upon the bench, was called to the chair, and in taking it, spoke substantially as follows: —

"We are called together, as we have been but very lately, to pass proper and appropriate resolutions upon the death of another of our number. He had the respect, not only of the bar of Broome county, but of the bar also of every county in the sixth judicial district. A man who was honored and beloved, I think, by more members of our profession than any other in the district. Perhaps I have had a better opportunity for the past year and a half to learn the feelings of the members of the profession throughout the district, than any other person here. And the feeling has been but a single one — one of respect, one of sympathy, for him who has passed away. I have never since I have been upon the bench, gone into a single county in this judicial district where there have not been tender inquiries after him who was pros-

trated by disease. This indicated an attachment and respect which I have seldom seen in regard to any living person."

Remarks were also made, eulogistic of the deceased, by Hon. B. N. Loomis, Hon. B. R. Johnson, E. K. Clark, esq., Hon. William B. Edwards, F. A. Durkee, esq., W. J. Ludden, esq., and E. M. Fitzgerald, esq. A series of appropriate resolutions was then passed by the bar of the county, as a tribute to the deceased.

About the time of the founding of Binghamton mention is made of Balthazar De Hart, called "Judge De Hart." He was from the city of New York, had been bred to the law, and connected in practice with Alexander Hamilton. He had by some means become poor and it is thought that this was the cause of his sequestering himself for a time from his associates. He obtained his title of judge in New Jersey, where he had formerly resided; is spoken of as a lawyer of respectable talents, although, of course, there was little for any lawyer to do professionally at that time in a village which had only just been "laid out." The courts of Tioga county for about five years after this, or until the establishment of the new county seat at Binghamton, were held alternately at Owego and Chenango Point, the latter meaning the neighborhood on the west side of the Chenango above Binghamton, including the residence of Judge Whitney at Whitney's Flats, where the courts were sometimes held. In these courts Judge De Hart had some limited practice as an attorney. He had a brother by the name of James, who also had been bred to the law, but practiced very little in Binghamton. These were probably the first lawyers who settled in the village.

Daniel Le Roy was one of the early and most eminent lawyers of Binghamton. He came here in 1801, in the infancy of the

village, and before the county had been set off from Tioga. He purchased the northeast corner lot on the corner of Court and Washington streets, upon which he erected his dwelling. It was purchased in 1803 by General Joshua Whitney. In 1809 Mr. Le Roy purchased on the west side of the Chenango, near the south end of Front street, where he erected a dwelling. It was afterwards called the Hobart-Eldredge property. Mr. Le Roy was also engaged in mercantile business with Christopher Eldredge, the latter becoming a partner in 1806. In 1809 Mr. Le Roy and John A. Collier became law partners.

William Seymour, afterward Judge Seymour, became a resident of Binghamton in 1802. He studied law with Daniel Le Roy and received his license from the first court held under the authority of the new county of Broome. After about one year's practice in the village, he removed to Windsor, where as a lawyer he had the undivided business of the place. From 1812 to 1828 he held the office of justice of the peace. In 1833 he returned to Binghamton upon receiving the appointment of first judge of the county. In November, 1834, he was elected Member of Congress.

William Low practiced law in Binghamton a few years before the county was organized. He came in about 1803, and after remaining a few years, removed to Homer, Cortland county, N. Y.

Daniel Stevens Dickinson was born in the town of Goshen, Litchfield county, Connecticut, September 11th, 1800. His father was a farmer of intelligence and integrity, and of moderate means. In 1806 the family removed to Chenango county, this State, and settled in what is now the town of Guilford. Here the subject of this notice passed his youth, enduring the hardships incident to life in those days and doing his best to acquire such education as was

possible in the country schools. He succeeded in this so well that in 1820 he began teaching, which he followed successfully the greater part of the time until 1825. During this period he learned, without instruction, the art of surveying, in which he became proficient. He also devoted a portion of his time to the study of law, which he afterward continued in the office of Clark & Clapp, at Norwich. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court and to the Court of Chancery and began practice at Guilford, where he at that time held the office of postmaster.

In December, 1831, Mr. Dickinson removed to Binghamton, and here he resided during the remainder of his life. He soon entered upon a large legal practice and was very prominent in the organizations and counsels of the Democratic party. In 1834, upon the municipal organization of Binghamton, he was elected its first president. In 1835 he was a member of the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, which nominated Van Buren and Johnson for president and vice-president. He was elected to the State Senate from the sixth district in 1836, the term continuing four years from January 1st, 1837. During it he served as Senator and member of the Court for the Correction of Errors, the highest judicial tribunal in the State. In both of these capacities he took a foremost position and successfully entered upon the brilliant career that awaited him. His course in the Senate was so well approved that in 1840 the Democrats nominated him for lieutenant-governor. The whole ticket was beaten, but he received five thousand more votes in the State than the presidential candidate. In 1842, in the face of his declension of the nomination, he was again brought forward and elected to the office by 25,000 majority. In this office he added materially to his already eminent reputa-

tion. In December, 1844, he was appointed to the United States Senate in place of Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, who had resigned. This term expired in March, 1845, at which time he was elected by the Legislature for the unexpired term and the succeeding term of six years. In this body he was among the leaders upon all topics of paramount importance. In 1848 and in 1852 he was a member of the National Democratic convention. In 1853 he was appointed collector of the port of New York, which he declined. From the expiration of his term in the Senate to the breaking out of the Rebellion he was devoted mainly to his professional business. Preceding the campaign of 1860 his name was prominently connected with the presidency. Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln he exerted himself in every honorable way to avert the impending war; but when Sumter was fired upon his love for the Union awakened all of his energies to meet the crisis. From that time through the great struggle he was among the firmest supporters of the government. In 1861 he was elected to the office of attorney-general of the State, and declined a re-nomination in 1863. In the same year he declined a seat upon the bench of the Court of Appeals, and on the expiration of his term as attorney-general he retired from official connection with public affairs and resumed his home pursuits. In the spring of 1865, among the last official acts of President Lincoln, was the appointment of Mr. Dickinson to the office of United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, an office which he honorably filled until his death. He died, with but brief warning, on the 12th of April, 1866. The bar of the county and of the State, the public press, the different courts, the State Senate and Assembly and many of the different local organizations with which he had

been connected, were prompt to take action in paying the memory of the eminent man such tributes as he deserved. He was one of the ablest men of the country and Broome county may very properly refer to his career with pride and affection.

Sherman Page, a young lawyer, came here about 1803, practiced a year or two and went to Unadilla, Otsego county. He was an elder brother of General Julius Page, of Binghamton.

Mason Whiting received both a classical and legal education in Connecticut. He received his classical education under Dr. Dwight, at his academy in Greenfield, before the latter was called to the presidency of Yale College. Mr. Whiting studied law with B. Bidwell, esq. He was descended from ancestors on both sides who are traced back to a very early period in the history of our country. Many of his ancestors on the paternal side were clergymen, one of whom came from Boston, England, in 1677, and settled in the eastern part of Massachusetts. His paternal grandfather was present in the capacity of captain in the taking of Louisberg from the French in 1745, by the American and English forces. The family name on the maternal side is Mason. The original ancestor in this country was John Mason, who, associated with Sir Ferdinando Gorges and some others, obtained from the Plymouth council, of Devonshire, England, in 1621, grants of land lying north of Massachusetts and west of the Piscataqua river, embracing the present State of New Hampshire.

Mr. Whiting married a granddaughter of President Edwards, the distinguished metaphysician and theological writer. He built his law-office at what is now No. 63 Water street, in 1804. Mason Whiting was district attorney in 1823, appointed to fill a vacancy by the Court of Common Pleas. He was clerk of the board of supervisors

from 1821 to 1836, and was a laborious and successful man in his profession. One of his daughters is Mrs. Richard Mather, who resides in Binghamton.

Hon. John A. Collier was one of the best known and most influential lawyers of his time. He settled in Binghamton when a young man, fresh from his legal studies, in 1809, having been prepared for the bar at the school in Litchfield, Conn. After leaving the law school he wrote for some time in the office of a distinguished lawyer in the city of Troy. He was licensed to practice in 1809 and located in Binghamton as his first professional field. It proved to be his only one, and the theatre of his brilliant career as an advocate, a citizen and business man. The next year after his arrival in the county he entered into partnership with Daniel Le Roy, a member of the profession for whom he always manifested high esteem and most cordial friendship.

In 1812 Mr. Collier purchased of Lewis Squires a house and lot on the south side of Court street. The house was divided and part of it removed to make way for the Chenango canal. In 1815 he purchased the lot and built the house lately occupied by Charles B. Pixley. "From the time he came to Binghamton," says Mr. Wilkinson in his *Annals*, "Mr. Collier had a large share of the legal practice, through the medium of which, with other commercial circumstances, he acquired great wealth, as well as a large share of celebrity."

In 1818 he was appointed district attorney for the county of Broome—the first that had been appointed exclusively for the county. In 1827 he built a house on Washington street (then called Franklin) for his brother, Thomas Collier. His other brother, Hamilton Collier, also resided there.

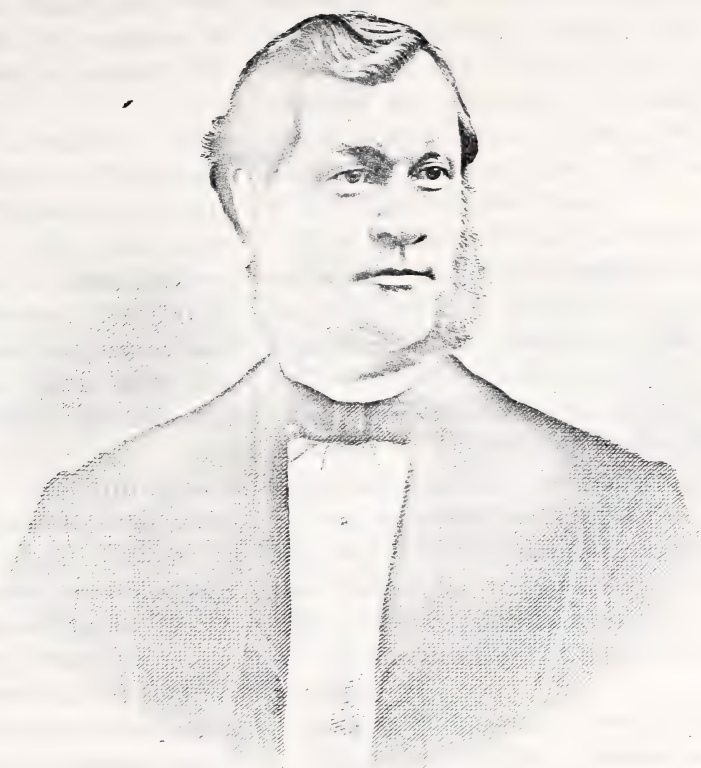
In 1828 John A. Collier built his law office on Court street. In 1830 he was elected to Congress and was the first representative

from the county of Broome to that body. In 1835 he purchased what was formerly known as Watts's Patent, lying about midway between Binghamton and Colesville, containing about 14,000 acres of land, for the sum of \$10,000. In 1823, in company with eight others, he bought the Barzillai Gray place of about fifty acres. On a portion of this which fell to his lot, he built in 1837–38 the elegant mansion called "Ingle-side," where he spent the remainder of his life. This building and premises occupy the corner of Prospect avenue and Eldredge street, and though occupied by other tenants, is still known as the Collier mansion. He was made State comptroller in 1841, and died in Binghamton.

Daniel Rogers was a lawyer in Binghamton as early as 1808, and soon after entered into partnership with Daniel Le Roy. He subsequently removed to New York, where he published the *City Hall Recorder*.

Judge Monell, of Chenango county, when a young man practiced at the Broome county bar. He came to Binghamton in 1807, having been previously admitted. In 1808 he built his office on Water street, which he occupied until 1811, when he removed to Greene, Chenango county, and subsequently became a judge of the Supreme Court.

Hon. Thomas G. Waterman was a member both of the bench and the bar of Broome county. He came to Binghamton in 1813, from his native State of Connecticut. He was educated at Yale and studied law under Judge Sherwood, subsequently a distinguished lawyer and judge in the city of New York. During his leisure moments Judge Waterman wrote and published *The Justice's Manual*, a work that was popular as well as useful, and passed through several editions during the author's life. Judge Waterman married a daughter of General Joshua Whitney. He lived at the well



O. W. Chapman.

known Waterman mansion on Front street after about 1818, and devoted himself largely to the lumbering business. Judge Waterman was one of those early men of Binghamton whose endowments and mental discipline enabled them to give order and stability to the legal and financial interests and proceedings of the village, and who contributed largely to lay the foundation of its business prosperity and social order. Mr. Waterman died in 1844.

Peter Robinson was a native of New Hampshire and a graduate of Dartmouth college. He came to Binghamton in 1815 and studied law with Judge Waterman; was admitted to the bar in 1819 and was regarded as an able advocate. In 1825 he was elected to the State Legislature and served in that body six years, being one term speaker of the House. He also held the office of surrogate.

The name of Joseph S. Bosworth appears frequently in the court records of this county between 1830 and 1845. He was an able attorney and counselor and did a large business in the Supreme Court. He removed to New York city, where he rose to the bench of the Supreme Court, and for many years was known as an eminent judge.

Benjamin N. Loomis, the veteran lawyer and judge, came to Binghamton in 1834 and began the study of law in the office of Joseph K. Rugg, and was admitted to the Supreme Court in October, 1838. He is still living in Binghamton.

Joseph Boughton studied law with Daniel S. Dickinson and was admitted to the bar in 1836.

Mayhew McDonald began the practice of law in Binghamton in 1838. He came here from Otsego county, but his legal studies had been pursued at Delhi, Delaware county, under Charles Hathaway, a wealthy and talented lawyer of that place. Mr. McDonald was admitted as an attor-

ney-at-law and solicitor in Chancery at the January term of the Supreme Court in 1839.

Joseph K. Rugg studied law in Binghamton with Hon. Joseph Bosworth, since one of the district judges of the city of New York, and was admitted as an attorney in the fall of 1834. In 1836 he was appointed surrogate of Broome county, which office he held until 1840. In 1838 Mr. Rugg was admitted as a counselor. He was an able and successful lawyer, having a large business in the Supreme Court. He removed to Michigan and died there.

Hon. Ausburn Birdsall was born in Otsego county and, having begun the study of law with Daniel S. Dickinson at his former home in Guilford, Chenango county, came with his preceptor to Binghamton in March, 1832, where he finished his studies and was admitted as an attorney in the Supreme Court and a solicitor in Chancery in 1836. He was soon afterward received in partnership with Mr. Dickinson and remained in that relation six or seven years. He was district attorney for the county from 1842 to 1847 and member of Congress from 1847 to 1849.

John R. Dickinson, a brother of Daniel S. Dickinson, became a resident of Binghamton in 1831. He studied law with his brother and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court and as solicitor of Chancery in 1838. He was surrogate of the county from 1844 to 1847, and county judge from 1851 to 1855.

George Park was another of the early and distinguished members of the bar, having been admitted in 1811. He was born in Amenia, Dutchess county, and studied law with James Tallmadge, of Poughkeepsie. He became a resident of Binghamton in 1810; married in 1812 the daughter of J. G. Besac, a French gentleman who came to this country during the Revolutionary War,

as one of the staff of Count Rochambeau. Mr. Park was deputy county clerk in 1817-18 and in that capacity did the entire business of the office under Mr. Doubleday. In 1822 he was appointed surrogate and held that office thirteen years; was a commissioner of deeds from 1820 to 1834 and held the office of justice of the peace after that for many years.

Hamilton Collier studied law with his brother, John A. Collier, and was admitted to the bar in 1809. He came from Owego to Binghamton in 1822. In 1837 he was appointed district attorney, and held the office of surrogate of Broome county from 1841 to 1843. He died in Oberlin, Ohio, in 1865. Mr. Collier held a prominent place at the bar of this county, and was highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities.

David Woodcock practiced some years at the bar of this county. The first record of his appearance in court as counsel is in the May term, 1834. He was a member of Assembly from Seneca county in 1814-15; represented Tompkins county in the Assembly in 1825-26; was district attorney for Tompkins county in 1818, and member of Congress from the twentieth

congressional district in 1827-29. He was a scholarly man, a fluent speaker and an accomplished gentleman.

Hon. George Bartlett was born in Salisbury, Conn., and graduated from Union College. He studied law with Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and soon occupied the front rank among Broome county attorneys. He died April, 12th, 1870, aged fifty-three years. At the time of his death he was a partner of Hon. G. L. Sessions. He was never married.

Among other attorneys who have been members of the bar of Broome county and are now deceased were William Barritt, F. A. Durkee, W. Hand, Corydon Tyler.

While it would be eminently gratifying, it is still manifestly impossible to continue these personal notes to an extent that would embrace all the members of the Broome county bar, or even all those who have passed away, and were worthy of such mention. The bar of the county as a whole will compare most favorably with that of any county in the State, and has had at different periods among its members many men distinguished alike for their high character and exceptional abilities.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN BROOME COUNTY.

• Organization of the Broome County Medical Society—Minutes of Organization Meetings—Chronological List of Members—Presidents of the Society—Early Physicians—The Code of Ethics—The Binghamton Academy of Medicine—United States Examining Surgeons—The Homœopathic Medical Society—Binghamton Homœopathic Medical Association.

THE practice of physic and surgery was first regulated by law in the city of New York June 10th, 1790, and further by act of legislature passed March 27th, 1792. On the 23d of March, 1797, was passed the first general regulation of the profession throughout the State, authorizing the chan-

cellor, judge of the Supreme Court of Common Pleas or master in chancery to license physicians and surgeons on receiving evidence of their having studied two years, etc.; the former act was repealed. The law last alluded to was revised April 4th, 1801, and amended in March, 1803. On the 4th of

April, 1806, an act was passed establishing medical societies and a general State medical society, and repealing former acts. This law, with subsequent amendments, was embodied in the act of April 10th, 1813, incorporating the several societies of the State and admitting subsequent similar incorporation of medical societies.

The Broome County Medical Society has existed for more than three-quarters of a century. It was one of the first organizations of the kind in the State, and perhaps the very first under the statute enacted on the 4th of April, 1806, by the Legislature, to incorporate medical societies for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery. The formation of this society is co-equal with that of the county of Broome, both bearing the date of 1806. In fact some members of the medical profession of those early days were among the most prominent and active in giving character and prosperity to this county.¹

The following minutes of the meetings of organization of this society are taken from the records in our possession:—

“CHENANGO POINT,² Broome County,
“July 4, 1806.

“This day convened at the court-house at Chenango Point, Drs. Phinehas Bartholomew, Daniel A. Wheeler, Jonathan Gray, Ezra Seymour, Elihu Ely and Lewis Allen, for the purpose of forming a society by the name of the Medical Society of the County of Broome.

“At said meeting —

“Voted, That Dr. Jonathan Gray be moderator.

“Voted, That Dr. Phinehas Bartholomew, Daniel A. Wheeler, Jonathan Gray, Elihu Ely, Ezra Seymour and Lewis Allen

be considered legal members of said medical society.

“Voted, That Dr. Daniel A. Wheeler be president of said medical society.

“Voted, That Dr. Ezra Seymour be vice-president of said medical society.

“Voted, That Dr. Elihu Ely be secretary of said medical society.

“Voted, That Dr. Chester Lusk be treasurer of said medical society.

“Voted, That Dr. Phinehas Bartholomew, Elihu Ely, Chester Lusk and Lewis Allen be a committee to draft such by-laws as they think expedient for said medical society, and report at the next meeting.

“Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to the last Tuesday of the present month, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the house of William Woodruff, esq., innkeeper, Chenango Point.

“(Test.) ELIHU ELY, Secretary.

“At an adjourned meeting of the Medical Society of the County of Broome, holden July 30th, A.D. 1806, at the house of William Woodruff, esq., Chenango Point, there were present Drs. Phinehas Bartholomew, Daniel A. Wheeler, Thadeus Thompson, Chester Lusk, Elihu Ely, Ezra Seymour, Samuel Barclay, Lewis Allen and Jesse Hotchkiss, each of whom were separately, by the others unanimously voted in and all considered legal members of the Medical Society of the County of Broome.

“Voted, That the by-laws of the Medical Society of the County of Broome, as reported by the committee appointed the fourth day of July, 1806, for forming the same, be accepted, and that said by-laws be recorded in the secretary's office.

“Voted, That there be three censors chosen, and that Drs. Samuel Barclay, Chester Lusk and Jesse Hotchkiss be the said censors until the next anniversary medical meeting.

“Voted, That Dr. Chester Lusk be a delegate to attend the State Medical Society

¹Details regarding members of the profession whose practice was largely in towns outside of Binghamton will be found in the town histories in later pages.

²The present site of the city of Binghamton.

at Albany on the first Tuesday of February next.

"*Voted*, That the censors be a committee to procure a seal for said society, and prepare a form of license.

"*Voted*, That this meeting be adjourned until Wednesday, court week, in October next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the house of William Woodruff, esq., innkeeper, Chenango Point.

"(Test) ELIHU ELY, Secretary."

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

Name.	Date of Election.
⁰ Allen, Lewis.....	July, 1806
⁰ Arnold, John H.....	July, 1829
Ayer, Warren L.....	May, 1869
Andrews, A. W. K.....	October, 1871
Appley, J. D.....	October, 1877
Allen, S. P.....	October, 1867
Allen, Mary A.....	October, 1882
Allen, Julian B.....	October, 1882
⁰ Bartholomew, Phinehas.....	July, 1806
⁰ Barclay, Samuel.....	July, 1806
⁰ Brooks, Peletiah B.....	November, 1823
⁰ Braynard, Daniel.....	November, 1823
⁰ Barney, John.....	September, 1829
⁰ Blackman, Josiah.....	May, 1830
⁰ Bronson, A. H.....	1829
⁰ Bundy, Oliver T.....	1830
Butler, William.....	May, 1831
⁰ Bird, ———.....	1831
⁰ Bancroft, John D.....	November, 1831
⁰ Burr, George.....	September, 1836
⁰ Belden, Rufus.....	May, 1838
⁰ Bartlett, Elam.....	September, 1838
⁰ Berks, ———.....	September, 1838
⁰ Barnes, Elijah H.....	April, 1838
Baldwin, H. M.....	January, 1841
⁰ Brooks, James.....	September, 1842
Barnes, George A.....	January, 1842
⁰ Brooks, Peletiah.....	October, 1850
Bassett, William.....	April, 1863
Bullock, Martin.....	October, 1865

⁰ Deceased.

Name.	Date of Election.
Booth, John W.....	May, 1866
Beebe, William S.....	October, 1867
Burr, Daniel S.....	April, 1868
Brooks, Walter A.....	May, 1871
Bowen, Charles W.....	May, 1872
Badger, S. W.....	October, 1874
Beardsley, Henry F.....	May, 1875
Birdsall, Samuel.....	October, 1876
Blair, F. P.....	May, 1877
⁰ Brooks, James.....	May, 1877
Barnes, N. R.....	April, 1883
⁰ Clark, Josiah T.....	May, 1832
⁰ Cleveland, ———.....	1832
⁰ Cook, Alfred.....	September, 1842
⁰ Chubbuck, John.....	January, 1844
⁰ Carr, Royal R.....	February, 1848
Crafts, Edwin G.....	October, 1858
Chittenden, Daniel J.....	October, 1862
Carter, Charles.....	April, 1863
Chittenden, J. H.....	October, 1865
Cooley, J.....	May, 1871
Comstock, A.....	October, 1874
Conlin, B. M. J.....	May, 1876
Clark, De Witt.....	May, 1878
Carr, Henry A.....	October, 1879
⁰ Doubleday, Ammi.....	November, 1823
Davis, N. S.....	September, 1837
Day, William H.....	February, 1848
⁰ Daniels, Ezekial.....	January, 1855
Doyle, Gregory.....	October, 1864
Doolittle, D. C.....	October, 1865
Day, Albert.....	October, 1868
Dickinson, Charles.....	May, 1870
Dudley, Dwight.....	May, 1874
Douglass, W. E.....	May, 1876
Dutcher, E. N.....	May, 1876
Dwinelle, W. H.....	January, 1884
Dunbar, Henry T.....	April, 1884
⁰ Ely, Elihu.....	July, 1806
⁰ Eldredge, Edwin.....	July, 1841
Edson, I. C.....	October, 1866
Ely, Henry O.....	October, 1867
⁰ Estabrook Charles G.....	May, 1874
Edwards, C. C.....	October, 1875

⁰ Deceased.

Name.	Date of Election.
° French, S. H.....	September, 1834
French, Lucius.....	January, 1854
Ford, E. I.....	October, 1862
French, S. H., 2d.....	October, 1864
Foster, Samuel B.....	October, 1864
Freeman, James W.....	October, 1865
° Gray, Jonathan.....	July, 1806
° Gorton, John C.....	July, 1829
° Griswold, H. S.....	September, 1833
° Griswold, W. S.....	April, 1846
Guy, Ezekial.....	October, 1865
Griffin, L.....	May, 1866
Gilbert, H. D.....	May, 1866
Gates, R. T.....	May, 1876
Greene, C. W.....	October, 1873
° Hotchkiss, Jesse.....	July, 1806
° Hunt, Samuel M.....	September, 1829
° Hall D.....	September, 1831
° Hall, John.....	September, 1832
° Hand, S. D.....	September, 1835
Hemingway, Harry.....	September, 1838
° Hanford, B. S.....	September, 1840
Hotchkiss, Jesse T.....	January, 1843
Hendricks, —.....	October, 1852
Hand, S. M.....	October, 1854
Harrington, S. H.....	October, 1855
Heaton, Carlton R.....	October, 1864
Holcomb, Bradford F.....	May, 1866
° Hill, John.....	April, 1868
Hayes, P. A.....	May, 1870
Hall, Henry.....	May, 1871
Hall, O. C.....	May, 1876
Hayes, F. M.....	May, 1878
Hines, E. P., Great Bend.....	July, 1880
Hall, Gordon R.....	January, 1882
Hall, George N.....	July, 1883
° Jackson, Thomas.....	July, 1829
Jackson, D. P.....	May, 1865
° Jones, George H.....	May, 1875
Johnson, J. Humphrey.....	October, 1879
° Knapp, John H.....	January, 1843
Kenyon, Benjamin.....	October, 1872
Knox, William S.....	October, 1872
° Lusk, Chester.....	July, 1806

° Deceased.

Name.	Date of Election.
° Lyman, Eleazer.....	September, 1838
° Little, George.....	January, 1855
Lawyer, Ezra.....	October, 1870
Lang, J. G.....	May, 1871
Lamb, F. D.....	May, 1876
° Maxwell, Levi.....	September, 1829
° Munroe, Henry.....	September, 1830
° McElran, —.....	January, 1832
° Mather, Thaddeus.....	January, 1841
Meachem, Isaac D.....	October, 1855
Mabin, H. B.....	October, 1855
° Munsell, John, jr.....	October, 1865
° Maybury, F. T.....	May, 1866
Moroney, John.....	May, 1876
Mulheron, Edward.....	May, 1877
McFarland, S. F.....	July, 1884
° Nash, Daniel.....	July, 1829
° Newell, Oliver P.....	July, 1829
° Niles, William H.....	October, 1852
Orton, John Gay.....	October, 1854
° Orton, William J.....	April, 1863
Osborn, A. J.....	July, 1884
° Payne, Peter.....	September, 1829
° Purinton, William.....	September, 1830
° Peabody, —.....	October, 1834
° Plant, John.....	April, 1846
Pierson, George E.....	May, 1870
Putnam, F. W.....	July, 1880
° Robinson, Tracy.....	November, 1823
° Robinson, Edmund H.....	July, 1829
Robillard, Edmond.....	October, 1850
Richards, C. B.....	May, 1866
Rogers, C. R.....	April, 1868
Redfield, G. S.....	October, 1869
Radiker, B. E.....	January, 1884
° Seymour, Ezra.....	July, 1806
° Sawtell, Jonas.....	July, 1829
° Spencer, Gains L.....	September, 1829
° Starkey, L. F.....	September, 1829
° Shepherd, Luke.....	September, 1830
° Sayles, Henry.....	September, 1833
° Sullivan John.....	September, 1837
° Salsbury, Loren.....	July, 1845
° Shutts, —.....	July, 1845

° Deceased.

Name.	Date of Election.
⁰ Spencer, H. D.....	July, 1858
⁰ Seymour, Charles J.....	May, 1862
Sweet, A. L.....	May, 1866
Sturdevant, Frank.....	May, 1870
Spencer, C. D.....	May, 1871
Stephenson, W. E.....	October, 1871
Stillson, A. B.....	May, 1876
⁰ Thompson, Thaddeus.....	July, 1806
⁰ Todd, Asahel.....	1812
⁰ Thompson, William.....	1812
Taylor, A. Frank.....	October, 1869
Taber, Susan J....	May, 1874
Trafford, Charles B.....	January, 1884
Voorhes, William.....	April, 1863
Van Alstyne, J. L.....	October, 1874
Van Hoesen, H. T.....	April, 1882
Van Horn, A. F.....	July, 1884
⁰ Wheeler, Daniel A.....	July, 1806
⁰ Woodbury, Thomas.....	November, 1823
⁰ West, Silas.....	November, 1823
⁰ Winston, Ruben.....	September, 1830
⁰ Woodbury, J.....	1830
⁰ Wattles, George.....	September 1833
⁰ Woodruff, Robert I.....	May, 1834
⁰ Witherill, Amos.....	September, 1834
⁰ Waters, Charles O.....	January, 1842
⁰ Washburn, Charles E.....	October, 1849
⁰ West, Henry S.....	October, 1850
Webb, Thomas.....	October, 1850
Way, P. M.....	October, 1858
Whitney, W. W.....	October, 1865
Witherill, Linnaeus D.....	October, 1868
Wells, Emily H.....	May, 1875
Whitney, Joseph.....	July, 1880
Wilsey, O. J.....	October, 1880
Westfall, George A.....	April, 1883
Young, George B.....	May, 1865
Young, Oscar H., Otsego Co.	January, 1880

The following have been the past presidents of the society during the periods given: —

⁰ Daniel A. Wheeler.....1806 to 1812

⁰ Deceased.

Name.	Time of Service.
⁰ Chester Lusk.....	1812 to 1823
⁰ Tracy Robinson.....	1823 to 1836
⁰ Pelatiah B. Brooks.....	1836 to 1838
⁰ Silas West.....	1838 to 1839
⁰ O. T. Bundy.....	1839 to 1840
⁰ S. D. Hand.....	1840 to 1842
⁰ S. H. French.....	1842 to 1844
⁰ Geo. Burr.....	1844 to 1845
⁰ A. P. Bronson.....	1845 to 1846
⁰ P. B. Brooks.....	1846 to 1849
⁰ S. M. Hunt.....	1849 to 1850
⁰ S. H. French.....	1850 to 1851
⁰ Thomas Jackson.....	1851 to 1852
⁰ S. H. French.....	1852 to 1854
⁰ Geo. Burr.....	1854 to 1856
John G. Orton.....	1856 to 1857
⁰ E. Daniels.....	1857 to 1858
S. H. Harrington.....	1858 to 1859
E. G. Crafts.....	1859 to 1860
P. M. Way.....	1860 to 1861
⁰ W. S. Griswold.....	1861 to 1862
I. D. Meacham.....	1862 to 1863
Wm. Voorhes.....	1863 to 1864
Wm. Bassett.....	1864 to 1865
⁰ Geo. Burr.....	1865 to 1866
L. Griffin.....	1866 to 1867
C. R. Heaton.....	1867 to 1868
S. H. French, 2d.....	1868 to 1869
J. H. Chittenden.....	1869 to 1870
I. C. Edson.....	1870 to 1871
⁰ James Brooks.....	1871 to 1872
C. R. Rogers.....	1872 to 1873
A. W. K. Andrews.....	1873 to 1874
H. C. Hall.....	1874 to 1875
L. D. Witherill.....	1875 to 1876
Walter Brooks.....	1876 to 1877
S. P. Allen.....	1877 to 1878
⁰ C. G. Estabrooks.....	1878 to 1879
C. W. Greene.....	1879 to 1880
A. F. Taylor.....	1880 to 1881
C. B. Richards.....	1881 to 1882
Dwight Dudley.....	1882 to 1883
Daniel S. Burr.....	1883 to 1884

⁰ Deceased.

SECRETARIES.

Name.	Time of Service.
^o Elihu Ely.....	1806 to 1823
^o Ammi Doubleday.....	1823 to 1830
^o Daniel Nash.....	1830 to 1831
^o Lewis F. Starkey.....	1831 to 1832
^o Josiah Blackman.....	1832 to 1837
^o S. D. Hand.....	1837 to 1838
N. S. Davis.....	1838 to 1842
^o H. M. Baldwin.....	1842
^o Geo. Burr.....	1842 to 1844
^o James Brooks.....	1844 to 1845
N. S. Davis.....	1845 to 1849
^o C. E. Washburn.....	1849 to 1851
^o W. S. Griswold.....	1851 to 1854
^o H. S. West.....	1854 to 1857
^o P. Brooks.....	1857 to 1863
J. G. Orton.....	1863 to 1879
J. H. Chittenden.....	1879 to 1884

Early Physicians.—Of the early physicians of Binghamton who were prominent in their profession, it is proper to make a little more extended allusion to some of those who have practiced here and are either deceased or removed to other localities.

Dr. Phinehas Bartholomew was from Coxsackie, where he appears to have left his family and come to the old village of "Chenango Point." While there he was engaged in mercantile business in company with John Bartlett, and may also have practiced medicine, as he was a regular graduate of Yale. He came to Binghamton about 1803. He is described in the "*Annals*" as "a man of great medical knowledge and skill," but "rough in his manners." He was, nevertheless, a man of kind and sympathetic feelings, especially to his patients. Dr. Bartholomew did not remain long in the village, but returned to his family at Coxsackie, whence he came.

Dr. Elihu Ely came to the village in the autumn of 1805. A native of Lyme, Conn.,

he studied medicine at Middletown, in that State, under the instruction of Dr. Hall and attended a course of medical lectures in the city of New York. He began the practice of medicine immediately upon coming to Binghamton; in one year opened a drug store on Court street; in 1807 he purchased a lot and built a store for general merchandise, farther east on the same street; in 1810, purchased a lot on Court street opposite the court-house, and in 1811 bought the lot of one acre upon which the Phelps block now stands, on the northeast corner of Court and Chenango streets. In later years he made extensive purchases of village property. He was active in forming the first medical society in Broome county, of which he was treasurer. Dr. Ely was an enterprising and successful business man, as well as a good physician. He laid aside his medical practice in 1832. He was the father of Richard Ely, of Binghamton; he died in 1851.

In 1810 Dr. Tracy Robinson became a resident of Binghamton. Dr. Robinson came here from Columbus, Chenango county, where he had practiced medicine ten years; having studied with Dr. Manning, of Lisbon, Conn., and with Dr. Thompson, of Brookfield, Madison county. Soon after coming to Binghamton Dr. Robinson purchased a dwelling house and store (now Nos. 37 and 39 Court street) and began the drug business, at the same time practicing medicine. About 1813 he took into partnership with himself Dr. Ammi Doubleday, who had that year come to the village. Dr. Robinson, desiring to branch out into other enterprises, they divided their interests in about a year, Dr. Doubleday retaining the drug store, and Dr. Robinson opening a store of dry goods, which, with the practice of his profession, and a portion of the time the conduct of the press which he owned and controlled, he contin-

^o Deceased.

ued about three years ; after that period he practiced medicine exclusively till 1819. In that year he went into a hotel which stood on the site of the old Jarvis House, where, with his partner, Major Augustus Morgan, he continued ten years. He gave to the place the name of the "Binghamton Hotel," afterwards called the American Hotel, and later still the Cafferty House. In 1811 he was appointed justice of the peace. At the adoption of the new constitution in 1822 he was appointed first judge of Broome county, which office he held till 1833, when he was appointed postmaster of the village. After the founding of Christ Church, he was almost continually an important member of the vestry of that body. Dr. Robinson died in November, 1867. He was the father of General John C. Robinson, Henry L. Robinson and E. D. Robinson, of Binghamton. His daughter married Major Augustus Morgan.

Dr. Ammi Doubleday was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., in 1790. After spending a few months in Tioga county, and a short time in Windsor, he came to the village of Binghamton and became the partner of Dr. Tracy Robinson, in December, 1813, in the drug trade. During that year he purchased the business and continued alone about a year, then sold to John T. Doubleday, his brother, who had been his clerk. Dr. Doubleday acquired his medical knowledge with Dr. De Lamater, a physician of great celebrity, both in practice and as a professor in the Medical School at Pittsfield, Mass. He formed a partnership in the practice of his profession with Dr. Silas West, which continued about ten years, and was very successful as a practitioner. In 1817 Dr. Doubleday was appointed clerk of Broome county, which office he held until 1821. Possessing a remarkable activity and vigor both

of mind and body, superior business attainments, minute and extensive information and a temperament though always genial yet restless for active work, he suddenly dropped his profession and embarked in various financial undertakings, in all of which he was remarkably successful. At one time he had a large contract for a section of the Croton Water Works of New York city, and also two sections of the New York and Erie Railroad. In 1852 he organized the Bank of Binghamton, and was its president until the day of his death. He was one of the largest real estate owners in this county, and was recognized authority in all matters pertaining to the early history of this section of the country. He was a man of honorable and Christian principles, of a generous and liberal spirit, true and exemplary in all the relations of life. He remained an active business man nearly to the close of his life, and did very much to build up the city of Binghamton, being one of its most enterprising citizens. He died in July, 1867, leaving a large family surviving him.

Dr. Silas West came to Binghamton from Mount Vernon, Oneida county, in 1823. He immediately began the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. Ammi Doubleday, connecting therewith the sale of drugs, which he continued for some years. His place of business was the "red store" on Water street.

Dr. West was born in Watervliet, Albany county, N. Y., March 11th, 1793, and died August 27th, 1859. He was in a marked degree an exemplary man, an honorable and faithful member of the medical profession, a beloved and Christian gentleman. Dr. West received the honorary degree of Doctor in Medicine from the Regents of the University of this State, and was a member of all the local medical societies in this section. He was an elder in

the First Presbyterian Church of Binghamton for thirty-five years previous to his death. He was truly a worthy citizen, a valued friend, the "beloved physician."

Dr. Stephen D. Hand came to Binghamton in 1835, from New Lebanon, Columbia county. He was born, brought up and studied medicine in that place; but he received the degree of M.D. from the faculty of Williams College, having pursued the regular medical course at the Berkshire Medical Institution. He was president of the County Society in 1842. He finally became converted to homeopathy. Dr. Hand was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church, to which office he was elected in 1864.

In 1836 Dr. Nathan S. Davis came to Binghamton. He was from Chenango county, where he had studied medicine with Dr. Clark, and had but recently received his degree of M.D. from the Herkimer County Medical Institution at Fairfield, N. Y. Dr. Davis removed to Chicago, where he still lives, rich in the honors of an active and well spent life in the profession of his choice. He has for many years occupied a chair in the Medical College of Chicago. He was the organizer of the American Medical Association and has been its president, and is now editor-in-chief of its special organ, the *Journal*.

Dr. Edwin Eldredge was reared on the Hudson river and attended two courses of medical lectures in New York city. He afterward attended one course at Fairfield and two sessions was in the Eye and Ear Infirmary in New York city. His opportunities were of high character. He came to Binghamton and began practice in 1836. Some years later he moved to Elmira and engaged in real estate and other operations, in which he was very successful.

Dr. Charles Johnson located in Binghamton in about the year 1821. He came

from London, England, where he had been employed as a druggist. Lacking the necessary credentials, he never became a member of the County Medical Society. He died in 1835 at the age of sixty years, leaving a large family.

Dr. Josiah Blackman came to Binghamton in 1837 from Butternuts, Otsego county. He had been in the practice of medicine about fifteen years previous to that year. He was a well educated and able man. In 1835 he removed to Montrose, Penn.

Dr. Lewis F. Starkey came to Binghamton in the year 1829 and formed a partnership with Dr. Silas West, before named. Dr. Starkey studied under instruction of Dr. Packard, of Oxford, and graduated in the year 1827 at Fairfield. He practiced a short time at Bainbridge before coming to Binghamton. He remained here but a few years, returning to Oxford, whence he subsequently removed to Michigan, where he died previous to 1850.

Dr. Thomas Jackson, a native of Wyoming county, Pa., was born April 23d, 1805. His father was a physician. The son began the study of medicine in 1823, with his father. A year later he entered the office of Dr. Edward Covell, at Wilkesbarre, and remained there two years. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated in 1827. The following year he came to Binghamton and soon took an advanced position in the profession. In 1836 he removed to the State of Mississippi. The pecuniary difficulties of that period prompted his return north, and he again located in Binghamton after a few years in the south, and soon acquired a large practice. He died in 1863.

Dr. Horace Griswold came into the town of Chenango from Huntington, Pa., as a practitioner. He was admitted as an honorary member of the County Medical So-

ciety in the year 1831. He was born in Buckland, Franklin county, Mass., and studied for some time with the celebrated Dr. White of Cherry Valley. From there he went to Hartford, Pa., where he married a daughter of Rev. Mr. Sage, formerly of Windsor. He then removed to Huntington, Pa., where he practiced many years. He removed to Binghamton in 1842, but for physical reasons soon gave up his practice. He died in the summer of 1852 or 1853.

Dr. Rufus Belden, a graduate of the Berkshire Medical Institution, settled in Binghamton in 1837. After a few years he removed to Williamsburg, L. I., and thence to New York city. He became wealthy and later in life gave up his practice.

Dr. John Chubbuck located in Binghamton in 1842. He was a native of Connecticut and was born in 1795. He studied three years and then attended lectures in the medical department of Yale College, after which he obtained a license to practice. He began practice in 1820 in East Windsor, Hartford county, Conn. In 1831 he removed to Nichols, Tioga county, and to Binghamton in the year named. He became a member of the County Society and was much respected.

Dr. Whiting S. Griswold was the youngest son of Dr. Horace S. Griswold, already alluded to. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Eldredge, reciting to and dissecting under the direction of Dr. Davis. In 1842 he attended a course at Geneva, and the following autumn entered the medical department of the Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia, whence he graduated. After three years of practice in Union he removed to Binghamton. He died in 1866.

Dr. Pelatiah Brooks was born in Lisle, N. Y., September 13th, 1825. Studied medicine with his father, Dr. P. B. Brooks, graduating in 1850 from the College of

Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. Locating in Binghamton, he entered into partnership in 1855 with Dr. J. G. Orton, who still survives him. This relationship continued without interruption until the day of his death, March 2d, 1864. Dr. Brooks was a permanent member of the State Medical Society, besides all of the local medical organizations of Broome county. At the time of his death he held a commission from the governor of this State as a Surgeon to the Forty-fourth militia regiment. As a practitioner of medicine and surgery Dr. Brooks occupied a high and prominent position, and was regarded by all who knew him, both in and out of the profession, as a safe and wise counselor.

Possessing a good share of pleasant wit and humor, courteous and affable in his demeanor, with a mind well stored with general and medical literature, he was universally esteemed and respected by his medical compeers and did not fail to secure the good will, confidence and sincere respect of all with whom he was associated or on terms of intimacy.

Dr. Henry S. West, only son of Dr. Silas West, was born in Binghamton, January 21st, 1827, and died April 1st, 1876, in Sivas, Turkey in Asia, where he had been stationed as missionary physician under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions since 1858. Dr. West graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in 1850, and practiced in partnership with his father until his departure for Turkey. In his new field of labor he soon gained a wide reputation as a very skillful physician and surgeon. His remarkable success, particularly in operations for stone in the bladder, attracted to him patients from distant parts of that country. With a mind less actuated with strong convictions of duty, Dr. West was in a position to amass a large fortune,

but he entered upon his work in Turkey from a sense of religious duty for the special care of the missionaries and their families, and his only pecuniary remuneration was his salary of about \$600 allowed by the American Board. If he received fees for his professional services, they were placed at the disposal of those who directed the business affairs of the mission. His life was a noble example of consistency and faithfulness, and who ably and brilliantly represented American Medicine and Surgery in a foreign land.

Dr. George Burr was born at Meredith, N. Y., April 5th, 1813, died October, 1882. He received his primary and academic education from the common and private classical schools in the immediate vicinity of his birthplace, commenced the study of medicine in 1830 and, after attending one course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield, N. Y., and another at the Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, Mass., graduated at the latter place in 1835. Some years later he attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1831 Dr. Burr located at Union in this county and entered upon the practice of his profession. Several years elapsed, and having been elected to the office of clerk of this county, he removed to Binghamton in 1843. At the expiration of his official term he resumed the practice of his chosen profession, first in Cincinnati, Ohio, for a year or more, and then returning to Binghamton, entered into partnership with Dr. Thomas Jackson. His professional record from that time to the day of his death was one of steady progress and eminent success in the cultivation of medicine and surgery and the faithful discharge of the responsible duties of a general practitioner. Dr. Burr's undoubted skill and ability gave him well deserved celebrity among the people and high rank

as a leader in the profession. For four years he occupied the Chair of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence, and eleven years the professorship of General and Special Anatomy, in Geneva Medical College. During the late war he received a commission from President Lincoln as brigade surgeon of volunteers and was assigned to duty in October, 1861, in the Army of the Potomac, serving through the entire subsequent campaigns of 1862 on the peninsula and before Richmond. He was on the field with his brigade in every battle in which it was engaged during that period. Receiving an honorable discharge from the United States service and many complimentary tokens of fidelity and untiring devotion to the sick and wounded under his care, he returned to his former field of civil practice, where he was most cordially welcomed not only by the general public, but by his medical associates.

Dr. Burr was identified closely with many medical organizations. He was a member and president of the Binghamton Academy of Medicine; of the Broome County Medical Society; prominent member of the State Medical Society, of which he was vice-president; permanent member of the American Medical Association; honorary member of the Neurological Society of New York city. He was an active member of the American Association for the Care of Inebriates. He was also honored by invitation to the International Congress of Surgeons which met in Philadelphia in 1876. As a writer, Dr. Burr was peculiarly happy in the easy flow of choice language and in the expression of well digested thought. He contributed largely to the medical journals, and wrote many monographs, especially on the pathology and insanity of inebriety, which more fully covered the literature of the subject than that of any other

writer. Several of these have been republished in Europe and translated into foreign languages, thus extending his name as authority on this important subject world wide.

The following code of medical ethics governs this society, and it is of sufficient interest and importance to the general reader, as well as to the profession, to justify its publication in these pages :—

DUTIES FOR THE SUPPORT OF PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER.

SEC. 1. Every individual, on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honor, to exalt its standing, and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly such laws as are instituted for the government of its members; should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honorable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors, who have by their labors brought it to the elevated condition in which he finds it.

SEC. 2. There is no profession from the members of which greater purity of character and a higher standard of moral excellence are required than the medical; and to attain such eminence is a duty every physician owes alike to his profession and to his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and confidence; and to both, because no scientific attainments can compensate for want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things; for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding, and on emergencies, for which no professional man

should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye and an unclouded head may be essential to the well-being and even to the life of a fellow creature.

SEC. 3. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or private cards, or hand-bills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases — publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made; to invite laymen to be present at operations; to boast of cures and remedies; to adduce certificates of skill and success; or to perform any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

SEC. 4. Equally derogatory to professional character is it for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical instrument or medicine; or to dispense a secret *nostrum*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or of others. For if such nostrum be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS IN REGARD TO CONSULTATIONS.

SEC. 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultations, the good of the patient is the

sole object in view, and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner who has a license to practice from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by the American Medical Association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered as a regular practitioner, or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and organic chemistry.

SEC. 2. In consultations no rivalry or jealousy should be indulged; candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised toward the physician having charge of the case.

SEC. 3. In consultations the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which, the consulting physician should have the opportunity to make such further inquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation, and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinions which it may be thought proper to express.

But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and by their common consent; and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered, which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

SEC. 4. In consultations the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such variation, and the reason for it, ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs also to the consulting physician, if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular attendant is out of the way; and similar explanations must be made by him at the next consultation.

SEC. 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians, when they are to hold consultation together; and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation.

But, as professional engagements may sometimes interfere, and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in case of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance; in which latter case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in *writing* and *under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

SEC. 6. In consultations, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time. For there

may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

SEC. 7. All discussions in consultations should be held as secret and confidential. Neither by words or manner should any of the parties to a consultation assert or insinuate that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility must be equally divided between the medical attendants—they must equally share the credit of success, as well as the blame of failure.

SEC. 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinion of the majority should be considered as decisive; but if the numbers be equal on each side, then the decision should rest with the attending physician. It may, moreover, sometimes happen, that two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of a case, and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions, as far as they can be justified by a conscientious regard for the dictates of judgment. But, in the event of its occurrence, a third physician should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire; and if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician in whom he is most willing to confide.

But as every physician relies on the rectitude of his own judgment he should, when left in the minority, politely and consistently retire from any further deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

SEC. 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two phy-

sicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

SEC. 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honorable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance; the practice of the latter, if necessary, should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities, which are too often practiced by the dishonest, for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favor of families and individuals.

DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC.

SEC. 1. As good citizens, it is the duty of physicians to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the community, and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burdens; they should also be ever ready to give counsel to the public in relation to matters especially appertaining to their profession; as on subjects of medical police, public hygiene, and legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulations—the location, arrangement and dietaries of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons and similar institutions—in relation to the medical police of towns, as drainage, ventilations, etc.,—and in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases;

and when pestilence prevails, it is their duty to face the danger, and to continue their labors for the alleviation of the suffering, even at the jeopardy of their own lives.

SEC. 2. Medical men should also be always ready, when called on by the legally constituted authorities, to enlighten coroners' inquests, and courts of justice, on subjects strictly medical — such as involve questions relating to sanity, legitimacy, murder by poisons or other violent means, and in regard to the various other subjects embraced in the science of medical jurisprudence. But in these cases, and especially where they are required to make a *post mortem* examination, it is just, in consequence of the time, labor and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them a proper honorarium.

SEC. 3. There is no profession by the members of which eleemosynary services are more liberally dispensed than the medical; but justice requires that some limits should be placed to the performance of such good offices. Poverty, professional brotherhood, and certain of the public duties referred to in the first section of this Article, should always be recognized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services; but neither institutions endowed by the public, or by rich individuals; societies for mutual benefit, for the insurance of lives, or for analogous purposes; nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privilege. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, to perform militia duty, or to testify to the state of health of persons wishing to insure their lives, obtain pensions, or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment. But to individuals in indigent circumstances, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely accorded.

SEC. 4. It is the duty of physicians, who are frequently witnesses of the enormities committed by quackery, and the injury to health, and even destruction of life, caused by the use of quack medicines, to enlighten the public on these subjects; to expose the injuries sustained by the unwary, from the devices and pretensions of artful empirics and imposters. Physicians ought to use all the influence which they may possess, as professors in colleges of pharmacy and by exercising their option in regard to the shops to which their prescriptions shall be sent, to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or secret medicines; or from being in any way engaged in their manufacture or sale.

On the 22d of July, 1854, an association of physicians was formed called the Binghamton Academy of Medicine. It consisted of resident, non-resident, corresponding and honorary fellows, and its stated meetings were held on the first Tuesday of each month. A library was sustained, consisting of the more important medical periodicals of this and foreign countries. Its first president was Dr. Silas West; John Gay Orton, secretary. For a few years past the academy has only held meetings occasionally. It has lately been revived and is composed of the members of the profession in affiliation with the American Medical Association. It has for its special object the establishment of friendship and cordiality between the members of the profession, and also the discussion and investigation of topics of interest and importance in medicine and surgery.

Board of United States Examining Surgeons. — This Board was organized in 1883 and located in Binghamton.

President — Dr. J. G. Orton.

Treasurer — Dr. C. B. Richards.

Secretary — Dr. J. H. Chittenden.

The Board meets every Wednesday at

10 A. M., at the office of Dr. Orton No. 1 Canal street.

Broome County Homeopathic Medical Society.—Pursuant to a call issued to the homeopathic physicians of Broome county, a meeting was held at the office of Dr. A. J. Clark, in the city of Binghamton, July 19th, 1882; and, in conformity to an act of the Legislature, entitled "an act to incorporate homeopathic medical societies," passed April 13th, 1857, a society was formed to be designated and known as the Broome County Homeopathic Medical Society. Following are the names of the physicians who were present: Drs. E. A. Snyder, H. S. Sloan, T. L. Brown, A. J. Clark, G. F. Hand, C. F. Millspaugh and W. H. Proctor.

Dr. Millspaugh offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

"*Whereas*, By a statute of the Legislature passed April 10th, 1813, the several county medical societies of the State of New York were duly incorporated, and

"*Whereas*, By an act passed April 13th, 1857, the homeopathic physicians of the several counties of the State were duly authorized to form county medical societies, under the act of April 10th, 1813, therefore

Resolved, That we, the homeopathic physicians of the county of Broome, do hereby organize under the aforesaid act of the Legislature, a body corporate and politic, to be known as the Broome County Homeopathic Medical Society. And be it further

"*Resolved*, That this be the first meeting of the said society, and that the secretary be authorized to have the following record placed in the county clerk's office, in accordance with the aforesaid statute."

The society then adopted a series of rules and regulations in the form of by-laws, for their government.

The following named members of the hitherto incorporated "Binghamton Homeopathic Medical Association," residing in the counties of Broome and Tioga, were constituted charter members of the society: E. E. Snyder, H. S. Sloan, T. L. Brown, G. F. Hand, W. H. Proctor, J. T. Greenleaf, F. S. Armstrong, H. M. Corey, A. J. Clark, C. F. Millspaugh, H. P. Guy; and Drs. H. D. Baldwin, S. A. Brooks, S. S. Simmons, J. D. Vail and G. R. Bissell, honorary members before the charter.

The society then proceeded to the election of officers resulting as follows:—

President—Titus L. Brown.

Vice-president—Henry S. Sloan.

Secretary—C. F. Millspaugh.

Treasurer—George F. Hand.

Censors—J. T. Greenleaf, E. E. Snyder, C. F. Millspaugh.

Committee of Ethics—George F. Hand, Henry S. Sloan, A. J. Clark.

Articles of incorporation were filed April 26th, 1883. The officers elected for the year 1883 were:—

President—Henry S. Sloan.

Vice-president—George F. Hand.

Secretary—C. F. Millspaugh.

Treasurer—A. J. Clark.

Censors—J. T. Greenleaf, E. E. Snyder, W. H. Proctor.

Committee of Ethics—C. F. Millspaugh, C. F. Hand, W. H. Proctor.

Members—Drs. George F. Hand, E. E. Snyder, T. L. Brown, A. J. Clark, W. H. Proctor, Henry S. Sloan, T. L. Armstrong, C. F. Millspaugh, Binghamton; J. T. Greenleaf, Owego; H. D. Baldwin, Montrose, Pa.; S. S. Simmons, Susquehanna, Pa.; H. P. Guy, Nineveh, Broome county; C. N. Guy, Maine, Broome county; J. D. Vail, Montrose, Pa.; M. T. Deutch, Owego, N. Y.

Officers for 1884:—

President—G. F. Hand.

Vice-president — W. H. Proctor.

Secretary and Treasurer — A. J. Clark.

Censors — J. T. Greenleaf, E. E. Snyder, W. H. Proctor.

The Binghamton Homeopathic Medical Association. — This association was organized at a meeting held at the office of Dr. George F. Hand on the 14th of April, 1880. Present, the following named physicians: George F. Hand, H. S. Sloan, T. L. Brown, A. J. Clark, C. P. Chamberlain, A. L. Snyder, E. E. Snyder, H. D. Baldwin, W. H. Proctor.

Dr. E. E. Snyder was elected president; Dr. W. H. Proctor, vice-president; A. J. Clark, secretary.

Drs. E. E. Snyder, G. F. Hand and W. H. Proctor were appointed a committee to draft suitable by-laws for the association, which were reported and adopted at the next meeting held May 20th, 1880.

The following served as officers of the association before it was merged in the Broome County Homeopathic Medical Society: —

Dr. E. E. Snyder, president, 1881.

Dr. W. H. Proctor, vice-president, 1881.

Dr. A. J. Clark, secretary, 1881.

Dr. H. S. Sloan, president, 1882.

Dr. C. F. Millsbaugh, secretary, 1882–3.

Dr. T. L. Brown, president, 1883.

Following is a complete list of physicians who have registered in Broome county, with brief personal statistics: —

Titus L. Brown, born in Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y.; Hannemann Medical College of Philadelphia, March 1st, 1853 Binghamton.

Willis H. Proctor, born in Claremont, N. H.; Hannemann Medical College of Philadelphia, March 10th, 1830; Binghamton.

Erwin D. Cowles, born in Chenango county, N. Y.; Susquehanna Eclectic Medical Society, December 1st, 1874; Center Village.

A. J. Clark, born in Catharine, Chenango county, N. Y.; New York Homeopathic Medical College, February 28th, 1866; Binghamton.

Dwight Dudley, born in Maine, Broome county, N. Y.; College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, March 10th, 1864; Maine, Broome county.

Henry Adams Carr, born in Chenango Forks, Broome county, N. Y.; University of the State of New York, February 18th, 1879; Binghamton.

Arthur H. Pellette, born at Lamb's Corners, Broome county, N. Y.; New York Homeopathic Medical College, March 5th, 1880; Lamb's Corners, Broome county.

William H. Knapp, born at Scranton, Pa.; Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, June 25th, 1874; Union Center, Broome county.

Harvey F. Beardsley, born in Richfield, Otsego county, N. Y.; Medical Society County of Broome, August 14th, 1875; Colesville, N. Y.

Solomon P. Allen, born in Lisle, Broome county; Geneva Medical College, January 20th, 1867; Whitney's Point.

Caroline Parker Chamberlain, born in Maine, N. Y.; Woman's Medical College and Hospital, New York; April 9th, 1877; Binghamton.

O. K. Chamberlain, born in Choconut, Pa.; Eclectic Medical College, New York, November 28th, 1874; Binghamton.

James C. Beach, born in Sandy Hill, New York; Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, June 24th, 1875; Binghamton.

Owen C. Hall, born in Chenango, Broome county, N. Y.; Medical Department of Syracuse University, N. Y.; Whitney's Point.

Austin B. Stilson, born in Windsor, Broome county, N. Y.; Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, February 15th, 1876; Windsor.

John W. Cobb, born in Middletown, Orange county, N. Y.; Albany Medical College, December 28th, 1858; Binghamton.

Washington W. Wheaton, born in Jackson, Susquehanna county, Pa.; Central Medical College, Rochester, N. Y.; June 5th, 1850; Binghamton.

John G. Orton, born in Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Medical Department of the University of the State of New York, March 5th, 1853; Binghamton.

Clark W. Greene, born in Willet, Cortland county, N. Y.; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, March 1st, 1873; Chenango Forks.

Benjamin F. Beardsley, born in Gilbertsville, N. Y.; Medical Department University of Buffalo, February 21st, 1865; Binghamton.

J. G. Fish, born in Marcellus, N. Y.; Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia, April 20th, 1868; Whitney's Point.

John L. Van Alstine, born in Richmondville, N. Y.; Albany Medical College, December 23d, 1862; Binghamton.

Theodore P. Knapp, born in Walden, N. Y.; Homeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, March, 1854; Union, Broome county.

C. C. Edwards, born in Harford, Pa.; Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 11th, 1875; Binghamton.

John W. Booth, born in Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y.; Chicago Medical College, March, 22d, 1870; West Colesville, Broome county.

P. Harold Hayes, born in Clinton, Ind.; Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 28th, 1848; Binghamton.

S. H. Harrington, born in Greene, Chenango county, N. Y.; Albany Medical College, August 31st, 1855; Chenango Forks.

J. Humphrey Johnson, born in Binghamton, N. Y.; Medical Department of the University of New York; Binghamton.

Henry S. Sloan, born in Sharon, Schoharie county, N. Y.; Hannemann Medical College, Chicago, February 27th, 1882; Binghamton.

Edward E. Snyder, born in Newark Valley, Tioga county, N. Y.; Hannemann Medical College of Philadelphia, March 7th, 1871; Binghamton.

Henry C. Peck, born at Mt. Upton, Chenango county, N. Y.; Albany Medical College, December 23d, 1875; Harpersville.

Abiel W. K. Andrews, born in Warren, Knox county, Me.; College of Medicine and Surgery, University of Michigan, March 30th, 1865; Binghamton.

George E. Pierson, born in Middletown, Orange county, N. Y.; Geneva Medical College, January 24th, 1871; Kirkwood.

George Burr, born in Meredith, Delaware, county, N. Y.; Berkshire Medical Institution, December 2d, 1835; Binghamton.

Emily H. Wells, born in Towanda, Pa.; Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, March 25th, 1873; Binghamton.

Isaac C. Edson, born in Windsor, Broome county, N. Y.; Albany Medical College, December 24, 1867; Windsor, Broome county.

Henry Ilson Ely, born in Binghamton, N. Y.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, August 8th, 1867; Binghamton.

William S. Knox, born in Knoxboro, Oneida county, N. Y.; Long Island Medical College, June 23d, 1880; Binghamton.

John S. Hudson, born in Exeter, Otsego county, N. Y.; Eclectic Medical College, New York, May 14th, 1876; Fenton.

S. Andrew Kilmer, born in Cobleskill, N. Y.; Bennett Eclectic Medical College, Chicago, January 21st, 1875; Binghamton.

Frederick W. Putnam, born in Truxton, N. Y.; Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, May 17th, 1880; Binghamton.

William Bassett, born in London, Eng.; Berkshire Medical College, Mass., November 3d, 1841; Binghamton.

Joseph H. Chittenden, born in Greene, Chenango county, N. Y.; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, March 1864; Binghamton.

William H. Whitney, born in Truxton, N. Y.; Medical Department of the University of Michigan, March 26th, 1862.

George J. West, born in Syracuse, N. Y.; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, February 25th, 1880; Binghamton.

Daniel S. Burr, born in Binghamton; Geneva Medical College, N. Y., January 21st, 1868; Binghamton.

Frank D. Gridley, born in Guilford, N. Y.; New York State Eclectic Society, June 25th, 1868; Whitney's Point.

Lester D. Stone, born in Gorham, N. Y.; Metropolitan Medical College of New York, 1854; Binghamton.

George Albert Thayer, born in Coopers-town, N. Y.; Eclectic Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, May 18th, 1859; Binghamton.

Cyrenius D. Spencer, born in Triangle, Broome county, N. Y.; Berkshire Medical College, November 20th, 1849; Binghamton.

Edward I. Ford, born in Newark Valley, Tioga county, N. Y.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, March 23d, 1860; Binghamton.

L. P. Roberts, born in Sanford, Broome county, N. Y.; Eclectic Medical College, Pennsylvania, January 24th, 1867; Port Crane.

Nelson F. Titus, born in Cherry Valley, N. Y.; Eclectic Medical Society of the 26th Senatorial District, January 5th, 1875; Union.

Elizabeth Titus, born in Dutchess county, N. Y.; Eclectic Medical Society, 26th Senatorial District, New York, October 11th, 1876.

Myron N. Smith, born in Luzerne county, Pa.; Pennsylvania Medical University, Philadelphia, February 28th, 1878; Windsor.

Joseph Whitney, born in Cortland, N. Y.; Broome County Medical Society, 1880; Union.

Ezekiel Guy, born in Guilford, N. Y.; Geneva Medical College, January 2d, 1867; Harpersville.

Anna L. Snyder, born in Southboro, Mass., New York Medical College for Women, April 4th, 1878; Binghamton.

L. D. Witherill, born in Union, Broome county, N. Y.; Geneva Medical College, January 26th, 1866; Union.

Charles B. Richards, born in Union, Broome county, N. Y.; Cleveland Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, March 3d, 1852; Binghamton.

A. E. Magoris, born in New York city; Long Island Hospital Medical College, June 23d, 1880; Binghamton.

Harvey Perry Guy, born in Harpersville, Broome county, N. Y.; Hannemann Medical College of Philadelphia, March 10th, 1875; Norwich.

E. D. Root, born in Benson, Vt., Eclectic Medical Society, 26th Senatorial District of New York, June 6th, 1876; Union.

Barna E. Radeker, born in Colchester, Delaware county, N. Y.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, March 3d, 1874; Deposit.

David P. Jackson, born in Montrose, Pa.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, March 9th, 1865; Binghamton.

William Butler, born in Lineboro, N. H.; Medical Department of Dartmouth College, November 24th, 1830; Maine.

Andrew J. Butler, born in Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y.; Susquehanna Eclectic Medical Society, December 8th, 1874; Oquaga.

F. M. Hayes, born in Wyoming, N. Y.;

University Medical College, New York, February 22d, 1877; Binghamton.

Henry C. Hall, born in Triangle, Broome county; University of New York, 1870; Lisle.

Harrison V. Appley, born in Hancock, Delaware county, N. Y.; Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, 1876; Upper Lisle.

H. Irving Van Hoesen, born in Preble, Cortland county, N. Y.; University of Syracuse, N. Y., June 9th, 1881; Binghamton.

A. L. Blair, born in Conorsville, N. Y.; University Medical College, February 7th, 1882; Center Lisle.

Alfred J. Butterfield, born in Lapeer, Cortland county, N. Y.; Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, January, 1875; Binghamton.

William D. Hoffman, born in Huntington, Pa.; State Medical College, Keokuk, Iowa, February 20th, 1860; Binghamton.

Chilion B. Allen, born in New Foundland; University of the City of New York, February, 1881; Binghamton.

Mary A. Allen, born in Delta, Ohio; endorsed by University of Michigan, March 24th, 1875; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, January 20th, 1882.

W. B. Kelley, born in Ararat, Pa.; College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Md., March 1st, 1882; Deposit.

Charles McDonald, born in Columbia, S. C.; University of New York, 1869; Binghamton.

G. A. Westfall, born in Milford, Pa.; University of Buffalo, February 25th, 1872; Binghamton.

Lansing Griffin, born in Waterloo, N. Y.; Albany Medical College, December 22d, 1859; Binghamton.

Edward G. Croft, born in Cherry Valley, N. Y.; Geneva Medical College, June 2d, 1852; Binghamton.

Edward Mulheron, born in Ireland; University of Buffalo, February, 1872; Binghamton.

Ambrose S. Dibble, born in Schoharie county, N. Y.; Susquehanna Eclectic Medical Society, Pennsylvania, December 22d, 1874; Center Village.

Martin Bullock, born in Tompkins, Delaware county, N. Y.; Broome County Medical Society, 1866; Kattelville, Broome county.

Apollos Comstock, born in Fairfield county, Conn.; Medical Department Columbia College, February 27th, 1873; Binghamton.

Jeremiah C. Dart, born in Delaware county N. Y.; Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, April, 1844; Riverside, Broome county.

Frederick W. Smith, born in Triangle, Broome county, N. Y.; University Medical College, New York, March 8th, 1881; Lisle.

Charles Frederick Millsbaugh, born in Ithaca, N. Y.; New York Homeopathic College, March 3d, 1881; Binghamton.

John L. Wager, born in Amsterdam, N. Y.; Geneva Medical College, February, 1847; Deposit.

Timothy Guy, born in Guilford, Conn.; University of the City of New York, November 4th, 1857; Binghamton.

R. T. Gates, born in Union, Broome county, N. Y.; Geneva Medical College, January 20th, 1867; Union.

R. O. Williams, born in Peru, Mass.; Worcester Medical College, Worcester, Mass., June 14th, 1854; Upper Lisle.

William E. Douglass, born in Franklin, Delaware county N. Y.; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March 1st, 1876; Lisle.

S. B. Foster, born in Nichols, Tioga county, N. Y.; Albany Medical College, August 4th, 1848; Vestal.

George Frederic Hand, born in Bing-

hamton; New York Homeopathic Medical College, February 28th, 1865; Binghamton.

Walter A. Brooks, born at Great Bend, Pa.; Medical Department of Columbia College, New York, March 1st, 1871; Binghamton.

E. R. Young, born in Binghamton; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, February 2d, 1880; Binghamton.

Benjamin Kinyon, born in McDonough, N. Y.; University of Michigan, March 29th, 1871; Triangle.

A. Frank Taylor, born in Waverly, Pa.; Cleveland Medical College, March, 1868; Castle Creek.

John W. Elliot, born in Greene, Chenango county, N. Y.; Eclectic Medical Association, Pennsylvania, January 9th, 1877; Deposit.

Z. A. Spendley, born in Binghamton; Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, June 25th, 1869; Chenango Forks.

Alice French Mills, born in Bedford, N. H.; Boston University School of Medicine, March 3d, 1880; Binghamton.

L. C. Silvernail, born in Prattsville, N. Y.; Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, December 10th, 1861; Whitney's Point.

J. P. Marsh, born in New York; Eclectic Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., May 17th, 1879; Binghamton.

Alfred J. Inloes, born in Baltimore, Md.; Washington University of Medicine of the State of Maryland, February 22d, 1869; Binghamton.

Charles B. Trafford, born at Chenango Forks, N. Y.; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., March 1st, 1883; Upper Lisle.

Geo. N. Hall, born at Whitney's Point, N. Y.; College of Medicine, University of Syracuse, June 14th, 1883; Whitney's Point.

Arthur Osborn, born in Spencer, N. Y.; University of Michigan, June 14th, 1883; Binghamton.

Edward M. Travis, born in Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y.; Long Island College Hospital, June 9th, 1883; Lisle.

N. Rounds Barnes, born in McDonough, N. Y.; Albany Medical College, December 28th, 1858; Binghamton.

William H. Dwinelle, born in Tully, N. Y.; Bellevue Medical College, March, 1881; Binghamton.

Henry T. Dunbar; Cincinnati College of Medicine, June 17th, 1876; Windsor.

John F. Connelly, born in Binghamton; University of Buffalo, February 26th, 1884; Binghamton.

William Franklin Race, born in Binghamton; University of New York, March 11th, 1884; Binghamton.

Frank R. Post, born in Owego, N. Y.; Eclectic Society of Twenty-sixth Senatorial District New York, March 6th, 1875; Vestal Center.

Geo. S. Redfield, born in Stamford, Delaware county, N. Y.; Geneva Medical College, June, 1855; Binghamton.

Alfred F. Van Horn, born at Summit Hill, Pa.; University of Pennsylvania, May 1st, 1884; Binghamton.

THE DENTAL PROFESSION IN BINGHAMTON.¹

Up to the year 1838 there was no permanently located dentist in Binghamton, and our early inhabitants had to depend on the contingency of a traveling dentist, who, armed with his formidable turn-key and the few primitive instruments and tools of the itinerant dentist, made incidental visits to Binghamton, on which occasions our forefathers would have their troublesome teeth "pulled," pivot teeth inserted on wooden pegs and entire sets of artificial teeth made

¹ Prepared by Dr. Charles McCall, of Binghamton.

on silver and gold plates. The latter in many cases were very well made, and some of our oldest inhabitants are still wearing gold plates made in Binghamton before a resident dentist had located here.

The stuffing or filling as we now call that operation was usually confined to small cavities easy of access, and no really difficult operations of this kind were attempted until many years after.

Dr. J. C. Robie located here as the first resident dentist in the year 1838, and retired through disability of the eyes in 1880.

He is a man of liberal education and has made several valuable additions to the mechanical appliances of dentistry.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion Colonel Robie promptly raised, at his own expense, the Eighty-Ninth Regiment of Volunteers and gallantly led them to the front, where after two years' service he lost the sight of one eye by the explosion of a shell.

This necessitated his retirement from active service, when he was promoted to brigadier-general in command of the Twenty-eighth Brigade under Governor Dix, commander-in-chief.

Dr. M. F. Smith came here in 1840 and skillfully attended to his share of the dental practice, which had grown with the increase of population so that two resident dentists, with an occasional itinerant, were required to fill the demand. Dr. Smith died in 1861.

Dr. Thomas Wheaton practiced dentistry here from 1850 to 1870, during which time he associated with him Dr. Joseph S. Smith, an operator of unexceptional ability, who left Binghamton with Dr. Wheaton.

Dr. A. A. Ballou came to Binghamton in 1855, and, in connection with W. W. Wheaton, M.D., practiced dentistry and medicine together. This partnership continues at the present time.

Simeon H. McCall, M.D. M.D.S., came

to Binghamton in 1855. He graduated from Woodstock Medical College in 1848, practiced medicine in Franklin, N. Y., and afterward in Batavia, where he had charge of a sanitarium. In 1853 he entered the office of Dr. Fellows, of Albion, to pursue the study of dentistry, where he remained until his removal to Binghamton, where, after practicing one year alone, he formed a partnership with Dr. A. D. Turner, which continued until 1861, when he withdrew and the late Dr. Hial Hodge became his associate. This partnership continued until 1870, when a dissolution took place and from this date Dr. McCall practiced alone until 1877, when he associated with him his son, Charles W. McCall, D.D.S.

Dr. McCall was the leading spirit in the organization of the Sixth Judicial District Dental Society and was elected its first president, serving acceptably for two years.

In the State society, of which he was a permanent member, he was honored with the office of vice-president, and served as censor for eight years. He was an enterprising leader in his profession, known throughout the State as a skillful and conscientious dentist, with an intellect ever ready to grasp new and advanced ideas and mechanical genius which enabled him to carry them out.

To his inventive ingenuity the profession is indebted for many valuable ideas and improvements. Dr. McCall passed away from an active and well spent life December 10th, 1882.

Dr. Charles McCall, a graduate of the New York College of Dentistry, became associated with his father (the late S. H. McCall) in 1877, and continues the practice here.

Dr. A. D. Turner, who came here in 1856, had previously studied with the famous Dr. A. Westcott, of Syracuse, N. Y., from whom he obtained a thorough knowl-

edge of dentistry and, being naturally a skillful mechanic, he attained a proficiency in operating which has placed him among the front ranks of fine operators.

Dr. Hial Hodge located in Binghamton in 1861; he was a fine mechanic and enjoyed a large practice. He died in 1882.

Dr. M. L. Newman, a student of Drs. Hodge and McCall, began practice here in 1867, remaining about three years, when he moved to the West.

Dr. William H. Hall came here in 1869 and soon became known as a skillful and conscientious dentist.

Dr. C. A. Perkins, another student of Hodge and McCall, established an office in 1869 and contributed in practice until failing health obliged his retirement in 1884.

Dr. G. Albert Denike opened an office here in 1877, and Dr. Patterson, a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, located here about the same time and remained about one year.

Dr. George A. Bishop, a student of Dr. Wheaton, began business on his own account about 1879, and in 1882 Dr. F. M. Edwards, a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, began practice.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Free Masonry in Broome County—The First Warrant Issued in the County—The First Officers—First Place of Meeting—Removal to Binghamton—Changes of Officers—Change of Name of Lodge—An Anti-Mason's Assault—The Second Lodge—List of the Masters—Lodges in the Different Towns—Binghamton Chapter—Binghamton Council—Malta Commandery—Other Branches of the Order—Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Other Secret Societies and Benefit Organizations.

FREE MASONRY.¹ On the 7th day of January, 1799 the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, issued a warrant to John Patterson, Peter B. Gurnsey, Orange Stoddard and others, to constitute, form and open a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the town of Union (then Tioga county), New York, to be known and distinguished as Tioga Lodge, No. 77. John Patterson was named in the warrant as worshipful master; Peter B. Guernsey as senior warden; Orange Stoddard, junior warden; and William Woodruff, secretary. No regular election of officers seems to have been held until December 26th, 1860, when the same officers were duly elected by the lodge to the same positions. In making the report of the election to the Grand Lodge, the installing officer reported Tioga

Lodge No. 79, and by that number it was afterward designated.

There seems to have been but little ambition for office, for, as the record stands, no change was made among the first officers until about 1812.

At an annual session of the Grand Lodge held in New York, June, 1805, the members of Tioga Lodge Number 77 petitioned that grand body to allow a change to be made in their place of meeting, to the village of Binghamton, town of Chenango, which was granted June 13th, 1805.

After the removal to Binghamton, or "Chenango Point," as the place was familiarly known at that time, meetings were regularly held every month; but the initiations were few and far between, until about the time of the breaking out of the war of 1812, when their numbers began to increase,

¹ Prepared by H. E. Allen, Esq., of Binghamton.

and a very pretentious lodge room was secured. A two-story frame building was built by the inhabitants; the first story was used for a school, and the second was the Masonic Temple of "Chenango Point." The furniture with which this temple was furnished, being of a rude and very substantial nature, offered little or no inducement for the boys who daily raided the lodge room; but everything of value had to be carried away by the faithful as soon as the lodge closed.

Among the number initiated was Dr. Tracy Robinson, who, having served as a warden "good and true," was, in December, 1814, elected to preside as master. John S. Harris was at the same time elected senior warden; David D. Whitmore, junior warden; David Brownson, treasurer, and James McKinney, secretary.

But for some reason the administration of 1815 met with opposition, and at the election which followed in December, 1815, the master, senior warden and secretary were dropped; David D. Whitmore being elected master; Myron Merrill, senior warden; Jared Goold, junior warden, and Elias McNeil, secretary, who held their offices until December, 1818.

At the annual session of the Grand Lodge held in June, 1818, the name was changed from Tioga, Number 77, to Binghamton, Number 79. At the annual election which followed, the friends of Mr. Robinson rallied and he was again elected master, which office he held until 1821, when he was succeeded by Myron Merrill, who was elected master, with Cyrus Goold, senior warden; Joseph Chambers, junior warden; John McKinney, treasurer, and Jesse Richards, secretary. In 1822 Cyrus Goold was master, and Myron Merrill, senior warden; the other officers the same.

The officers seem to have retained their respective positions until the year 1827,

when in common with most of the lodges of the State of New York, meetings were entirely suspended. The jewels, charter, etc., were packed away in a large chest, and fearing the building might be burned if it were known where the chest was stored, it was taken in the night and quietly put in the loft of a barn on Front street, which afterward burned: whether on account of the chest or not was never learned.

For some time previous to the suspension the lodge room was in the building now known as the Exchange Hotel, corner of Court and State streets, owned by Lewis Squires, a bitter Anti-Mason, who immediately seized the chairs, tables, etc., for balance due for rent, and in order to avoid contamination with anything that was Masonic and to show his zeal and willingness to sacrifice for Anti-Masonry, he advertised that on a stated day these articles of furniture would be publicly burned; which was done in the presence of a large number of people assembled at an Anti-Masonic meeting, on the corner of Court and Washington streets in the autumn of 1828.

No returns were made to the Grand Lodge for years and in 1842, at the annual session thereof, the charter of Binghamton Lodge Number 79 was declared forfeited.

Binghamton Lodge No. 177. — This lodge was organized August 1st, 1850. Its charter members were Thomas Allen, Pelatiah B. Brooks, M.D., Samuel R. Dunham, D. D., Zinus Leonard, Myron Merrill, Chauncey Morgan, Wm. Ogden, George Park, Tracy Robinson, M.D., Isaac Stow, William Stuart. Tracy Robinson was the first master and held the office for many terms. The many peculiar sayings and ancient work which characterized his administration, his zeal for the cause of Ancient Free Masonry, are traditions among the old members of the craft.

The masters which regularly succeeded

him were E. Livingston Wentz, George Park, Rev. Solon Stocking, Austin W. Tyler, Hiram C. Rodgers, James S. Cary, O. V. Thayer, M.D., J. F. Tozer, Elijah F. Bloomer, Benajah S. Curran, Edward K. Read, Orlando W. Earl, D. Post Jackson, M.D., Ezra Murphy, George Whitney, James E. Northrup, Alfred J. Inloes and John D. Davidson.

Among them, Orlando W. Earl and Ezra Murphy have held the office of high priest of Binghamton Chapter Number 139 Royal Arch Masons, and commander of Malta Commandery Number 21 Knights Templar. Messrs. Wentz, Park, Stocking and Tyler are dead; the remainder are living.

John D. Davidson is the present master; A. P. Kelsey, senior warden; Rufus Gale, junior warden; E. F. Bloomer, secretary. The regular conclaves are held on Wednesday evening of each week. Its membership numbered on May 1st, 1884, one hundred and fifteen.

Center Lisle Lodge. — This Lodge was organized July 12th, 1855. The charter members were Marcena Gleason, Peter Burghardt, Mason Wattles, Clark Smith, Henry Wattles, George L. Reid, Levi Baldwin, Edward A. Adams, J. L. Jones, Otis D. Hollenbeck, Elias W. Seymour.

Past Masters — Harry Wattles, chosen December, 1857; Philetus Edminster, December, 1858; R. O. Williams, December 1864; Hiram Sanders, December, 1866; Frank Adams, December, 1867; E. B. Smith, December, 1868; Jasper Smith, December, 1870; E. B. Smith, December, 1872; A. C. McFarland, December, 1873; George A. Day, December, 1874; E. B. Smith, December, 1875; John Conrad, December, 1877; Perry Smith, December, 1878; Marcellus Sanders, December, 1880; Martin Sherwood, December 1883.

The name of this lodge was, by decree

of the Grand Lodge in 1861, changed from Center Lisle to Upper Lisle.

The present officers are Martin Sherwood, master; Frank Canfield, senior warden; and George A. Day, junior warden.

R. O. Williams, the genial venerable secretary of this lodge, was elected senior warden in 1861, the evening that he signed the by-laws; was master in 1864, and since that time has faithfully served as secretary. Present membership, twenty-nine.

Deposit Lodge, No. 396. — This Lodge is located at Deposit, N. Y. It was organized in February, 1856, with the following charter members; Charles Knapp, Theodore Belding, John Ogden, Joseph Dean, V. Huginer, William McClure, Nelson Hotchkiss, Adolph White, Nathan S. Dean, George W. Holmes.

The past masters have been Hon. Charles Knapp, Theo. E. Belding, A. B. Dean, H. P. Ensign, D. W. Crocker, Bolivar Raderker, B. E. Hadley, James H. Knapp, E. P. Ward, Ellicott Evans, D. N. Walling, John T. More, Charles H. Stiles, Arthur More, O. T. Bundy, H. W. Knapp, James H. Walling, S. S. Doolittle, Calvin Onderdonk.

The present officers of the lodge are E. H. Hunford, master; Charles T. Alverson, senior warden; J. F. Lovelace, junior warden. The lodge meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Present membership fifty-seven.

In connection with Masonic interests in this town, Mr. Hunford furnishes the following: On September 7th, 1808, M. W., De Witt Clinton, G. M., issued a warrant constituting Charity Lodge Number 170, and empowering Thaddeus Matthews, as master, Peter Price as senior warden, and Luther Hulce as junior warden, and their brethren, to confer degrees and hold communications at Cookhouse (now Deposit) in Tompkins, Delaware county, N. Y. The original warrant is now in possession of De-

posit Lodge. Charity Lodge continued to work until the Anti-Mason excitement and then, as we understand, abandoned its meetings; the records of the lodge are all destroyed.

Maine Lodge, No. 399. — This lodge was organized February 12th, 1856. N. W. Eastman, Charles Smith, George P. Hubbard, Henry S. Chase, Hugh Young, Nathan Wilcox, John Pollard and Frederick N. Andrews were the charter members.

N. W. Eastman held the office of master six succeeding terms with the exception of 1859, when F. N. Andrews was master. Their successors are John Hovey, William Lincoln, John N. Ring, William F. Bean, John H. Green (five terms), Oren Holden, E. J. Councilman, C. N. Guy, J. J. Atwater, N. W. Wright, T. T. Lawton, William R. Brooks and Henry Marean, who is now master. L. E. Turner, senior warden; J. N. Harvey, junior warden; R. D. Taylor, treasurer; F. A. Sherwood, secretary. The regular communications occur on Monday evening of each week. Present membership, forty.

Otsenigo Lodge, No. 435. — This lodge is located at Binghamton, and was organized on the 24th day of September, 1857. The charter members were Lewis S. Abbott, Peletiah B. Brooks, M.D., John Chubbuck, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, W. S. Griswold, M.D., Ransom Hooper, John Hungerford, William R. Osborne, Albert Phyfe, Edward Tompkins, John S. Wells, Simon C. Hitchcock, Daniel D. Denton, Franklin A. Durkee, Rev. Edward Andrews, Erasmus Chollar, Nelson J. Hopkins, Robert H. McKune, George Park, Jacob C. Robie, Cornelius H. Webster and Chauncey Williams.

The first master of Otsenigo Lodge was right worshipful C. H. Webster, who was made a Mason in Canada before residing in Binghamton. Twenty times he has held

the office of master in different lodges to which he has belonged, and for several terms was district deputy grand master of the eighteenth Masonic district of New York. He is also a past commander of Malta Commandery Number 21 of Knights Templar. To his earnestness and zeal Otsenigo Lodge is greatly indebted for the prosperity and reputation which marked its early history.

The masters which regularly followed are Harry C. Preston, Charles Mortimer Brown, Arthur Vosbury, Laural L. Olmstead, John Anderson, Chauncey Marvin, Silas E. Washburne, Arthur L. Tremain, Manton E. Anderson, E. D. W. Randall, Horace E. Allen, Frederick A. Benson, Frederick P. Ronk, Taylor L. Arms, and W. Wayne Babcock.

Harry Clay Preston was commander of Malta Commandery Number 21, Knights Templar, and grand commander of the Grand Commandery of the State of New York. He died in Binghamton in 1878.

Horace E. Allen was commander of Malta Commandery Number 21, Knights Templar; Charles M. Brown held the office of D. D. G. M. of the eighteenth Masonic district of New York for two years, and Frederick A. Benson the same office for three years. M. E. Anderson was high priest of Binghamton Chapter.

All the past masters, except Preston, are alive at this date.

The regular communications occur on Thursday evening of each week at Masonic Hall, Binghamton. Its membership on the first day of December, 1884, was two hundred and thirty-seven.

Its present officers are W. W. Babcock, master; Allen C. Stewart, senior warden; Prof. Henry L. Fowler, junior warden; Moses Stoppard, treasurer; H. E. Allen, secretary.

Windsor Lodge, No. 442, is located at

Windsor, Broome county, and meets on the first and third Fridays of each month. A. B. Stillson, M.D., is master. The present membership is sixty-six.

Round Hill Lodge, No. 533, was organized and instituted in 1863. Its charter members were Solomon Lashier, William W. Whitney, C. H. Shipman, David Mersereau, 2d, Franklin Fanning, Edward C. Mersereau, Asa Fanning, Samuel Smith, William H. Tuttle, Samuel Robbins, Peter M. Badger, Samuel E. Weed, Seymour Mersereau, Frank B. Smith, F. N. Andrews. Its past masters are Solomon Lashier, 1863, '64, '72, '76, '77; F. Fanning, 1865; T. P. Knapp, 1866, '69, '70, '79; Aaron Mersereau, 1867; S. F. Smith, 1868; J. S. Mersereau, 1871, '74; L. D. Witherill, 1873; William Olmstead, jr., 1875; A. C. Woughter, 1878, '80, '81; H. T. Baker, 1882; S. M. Benjamin, 1883.

The present officers are: S. M. Benjamin, master; D. D. Barney, senior warden; William A. Hagadorn, junior warden; L. D. Witherill, treasurer; T. P. Knapp, secretary; A. C. Woughter, senior deacon; R. P. Rockwell, junior deacon; S. F. Smith, chaplain; J. W. Tuttle, S. M. C.; H. C. Balch, J. M. C.; A. W. Bunn, tiler.

Western Light Lodge, No. 597. — This lodge is located at Lisle, Broome county, meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Alonzo Lewis, master. Present membership, forty.

Binghamton Chapter, No. 139, Royal Arch Masons, was organized at Binghamton on the 28th day of May, 1851. The first officers and charter members were Tracy Robinson, M.D., high priest; William Stuart, king; William Brown, scribe; Robert M. Bailey, secretary; E. L. Wentz, captain host; Thomas Allen, principal sojourner; Harry Pierce, master of second vail; and John Chubbuck, M.D., master of first vail.

The high priests who have succeeded Dr. Robinson are George Park, William Albrow, Austin W. Tyler, Clinton F. Paige, Orlando W. Earle, Manton E. Anderson, Ezra Murphy, Silas E. Washburne, Frederick A. Benson, Abner P. Kelsey, Rufus Gale, James E. Northrup and John D. Davidson, is the present high priest; W. W. Babcock, king; Frederick P. Ronk, scribe. Its present membership is about one hundred and seventy-five. The meeting occurs on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Deposit Chapter, No. 187, is located at Deposit, in the town of Sanford, Broome county. James H. Knapp is high priest.

Binghamton Council, No. 24, Royal and Select Masters, was organized at Binghamton on the 21st day of January, 1884. Its charter members composed its first officers. Charles M. Brown, thrice illustrious master; George W. Seymour, illustrious deputy master; Chauncey Marvin, principal conductor; Clinton F. Page, recorder; Rev. Solon Stocking, treasurer; Harry C. Preston, captain-general; H. S. Sloan, cond. cand.; C. H. Webster, marshal; W. M. Crosby, steward; N. B. Ellis, sentinel.

The past thrice illustrious masters are C. M. Brown, George W. Seymour, Chauncey Marvin, Orlando W. Earle.

The present officers are O. W. Earle, thrice illustrious master; C. M. Brown, deputy illustrious.

Malta Commandery, No. 21, Knights Templar, was organized at Binghamton January 27th, 1853. The charter members were Marshall S. Curtis, D. D. Denton, Thomas De Witt, Joseph S. De Witt, G. H. Gregory, Morgan S. Lewis, W. A. Morris, William R. Osborne, George Park, Edward Tompkins, E. Livingston Wentz, Augustus Willard.

The first officers were Edward Tompkins, eminent commander; Augustus Willard, generalissimo; William Stuart, captain-

general; George Park, prelate; William R. Osborne, treasurer; W. A. Morris, recorder.

Since the date of organization Edward Tompkins held the office of eminent commander three years; C. H. Webster, one year; George Park, two years; H. C. Preston, one year; T. D. Walker, one year; C. F. Paige, nine years; J. B. Chaffee, one year; O. W. Earle, six years; Foster N. Mabee, three years; H. E. Allen, three years.

Among this list of past commanders appears the name of Clinton F. Paige, 33d degree, who held the office of commander for nine terms, and of high priest of Binghamton Chapter for many successive terms. Mr. Paige is a member of Central City Lodge, Number 305, of Syracuse; was for several years master of the same; served in subordinate positions in the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and was grand master thereof during 1863 and 1864. He is illustrious grand secretary-general, northern jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and has held that office for many successive terms.

Joseph B. Chaffee, deceased, was past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of New York, and during 1866 and 1867 was grand lecturer of the Grand Lodge of New York.

Foster N. Mabee, of Owego, is at present grand standard bearer of the Grand Commandery of New York.

In October, 1883, Malta Commandery entertained the Grand Commandery of the State of New York at its annual session, and fifteen subordinate commanderies were also present. The present membership is about one hundred and eighty.

The present officers are: E. Murphy, commander; F. A. Benson, generalissimo; J. D. Davidson, captain-general; D. C. McGraw, recorder.

Otsenigo Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32d degree, Binghamton, N. Y., organized May 16th, 1867.

C. F. Paige, 33d degree, illustrious commander-in-chief; J. B. Chaffee, 33d degree, illustrious first lieutenant commander; John Anderson, illustrious second lieutenant commander; Harry S. Sloan, 33d degree, illustrious minister state and grand orator; Chauncey Marvin, illustrious grand chancellor; Charles M. Brown, illustrious grand secretary and K. of S.; D. R. Grant, illustrious grand treasurer; John C. Robinson, 33d degree, ill. gr. eng. and A.; O. W. Earle, ill. gr. grand hospitaler; James S. Cary, ill. gr. master of cer.; Charles Butler, ill. gr. stand. bear.; Silas E. Washburne, ill. gr. capt. guard; John Rohde, ill. gr. sentinel.

Otsenigo Chapter, Rose Croix, Binghamton. Organized May 16th, 1867.

Otsenigo Council, Princes of Jerusalem. Organized May 16th, 1867.

Otsenigo Lodge of Perfection, Binghamton. Organized May 16th, 1867.

Binghamton Rose Croix Chapter No. 4, Egyptian Masonic rite of Memphis. Organized September 27th, 1880.

Charter members — F. A. Benson, C. M. Brown, Oscar Wendall, Julius P. Morgan, E. G. Judd, S. E. Washburne, John W. Lyon, H. E. Allen, John D. Ames, N. M. Clonney, C. J. Brownell, Charles S. Case, R. B. Merriam, George C. Nichols, F. H. Stephens, C. C. Edwards, Henry L. Fowler, John D. Davidson, James E. Northrup, A. J. Inloes, Will. G. Singhi, Foster N. Mabee, C. A. Spencer, George W. Seymour, Charles G. Merrill, Hial Hodge, Taylor L. Arms.

F. A. Benson, most wise; H. E. Allen, senior warden; Silas E. Washburne, junior warden; Hial Hodge, orator; Charles G. Merrill, treasurer; C. M. Brown, archivist; Julius P. Morgan, prelate; John W. Lyon,

conductor; John D. Ames, captain guard; Charles S. Case, captain guard.

F. A. Benson is now most wise; C. M. Brown, senior warden; T. L. Arms, junior warden; H. E. Allen, recorder.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—There is one lodge and an encampment of this fraternal order in Binghamton, both of which are in a thriving condition. Calumet Lodge Number 62, was instituted in the year 1846 and has, therefore, had an existence of over thirty-eight years. Regular meetings are held every Monday evening at Odd Fellows Hall, on Court street. The lodge has nearly three hundred members. Following are the officers for 1884:—

R. W. H. Rozelle, N. G.; J. A. Rider, V. G.; J. A. Lewis, secretary; W. M. Quirk, treasurer; E. S. Rozelle, warden; M. H. Ganun, conductor; L. A. Galpin, O. G. Guard; W. W. Walker, I. S. Guard.

Wells Gibbons, R. S. N. G.; L. M. Bowers, L. S. N. G.; J. W. Tisdell, R. S. V. G.; E. E. Allen, L. S. V. G.; H. M. Perkins, R. S. S.; F. B. Ingraham, L. S. S.; F. A. Morgan, chaplain.

Binghamton Encampment, Number 25, meets every second and fourth Tuesday in each month. It was organized in February, 1850, by a few earnest workers and was prosperous until the war of the Rebellion, which greatly reduced its numbers through enlistments and deaths. But enough remained to preserve the organization and recently it has received new life and is in a thriving condition. Following are the officers:—

J. J. Doolittle, C. P.; W. W. Watson, H. P.; J. A. Rider, S. W.; A. D. Felter, J. W.; E. Osborn, scribe; W. W. Walker, treasurer; L. A. Galpin, O. S.; H. Conklin, J. S.; J. W. Tisdell, guide.

Binghamton Uniform Degree Camp, No. 18, meets every other week at Odd Fellows Hall, 35 Court street. Commander, W. H.

Mosher; secretary, J. A. Rider; treasurer, J. P. Morgan.

Improved Order of Red Men.—This mutual benefit organization is one of the strongest in the county and is well represented by two energetic tribes in Binghamton.

The Wamsutta Tribe, No. 37, was organized April 27th, 1880, with thirty-two charter members. The first officers were; John D. Ames, sachem; R. W. Sperring, senior sagamore; E. J. Brown, junior sagamore; V. W. Ford, chief of records; George G. Green, assistant chief of records; Lyman Clock, keeper of wampum.

The present officers are: Sachem, John F. White; senior sagamore, W. J. Kennedy; junior sagamore, Frank V. Martin; chief of records, Myron A. Clark; assistant chief of records, E. D. Griswold; keeper of wampum, T. P. Calkin.

Anawan Tribe, No. 41, was organized September 12th, 1883, with one hundred and three charter members. The first officers were D. C. McGraw, sachem; Asa C. Gale, senior sagamore; Carl J. Livingston, junior sagamore; Coe Tyler, chief of records; Wilmot Stephens, assistant chief of records; John D. Ames, keeper of wampum. The tribe now numbers one hundred and ninety-five.

The present officers are: Sachem, D. T. Finch; sen. sag., D. C. Thompson; jun. sag., Dr. J. P. Marsh; prophet, H. J. Kneeland; keeper of wampum, John D. Ames; chief of records, Coe Tyler; assistant chief of records, Wilmot Stephens.

Hiawatha Degree Council, No. 4, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted March 5th, 1883.

Following are the officers:—Sachem, N. B. Austin; sen. sagamore, N. E. Hawley; jun. sagamore, Amos Fancher; prophet, F. W. Putnam, M.D.; keeper of wampum, George E. Green; chief of records, N. E.

Severson; trustees, R. W. Sperring, W. Pottburg, J. R. Lynch.

Besides the above described lodges and societies there are in Binghamton two assemblies of the Knights of Labor:—

Parlor City Assembly, No. 2186, E. D. Sherman, M. W.; E. W. Munson, R. S. Meets Tuesday evenings at Knights of Labor Hall, 157 Water street.

Harmony Assembly, No. 2516, meets at 157 Water street, Thursday evening. A. B. Galloway, M. W.; Mrs. Baldwin, R. S.

Independent Order of Knights of Labor.—Excelsior No. 1, incorporated February 22d, 1884. L. E. Larrabee, W. M.; J. F. Tozer, W. F.; J. H. Graham, W. P.; William M. Crosby, Sr., W. T. Meets 79 Court street, every Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

Royal Arcanum.—There are two lodges of this association in the city.

Empire Council, No. 32.—Regent, S. M. Schoolcraft; S. H., R. Grow; V. R., T. G. Gurney; treasurer, C. S. Arms.

Broome Council, No. 467.—Regent, George La Due; treasurer, E. Osborn.

Knights of Honor.—This organization, although in its incipient stage of existence, is one of the most stalwart institutions of its kind. It has its lodges in almost every town in the Union, numbering its members by the thousands. Its object is mutual benefit, relieving its members in sickness, and at the death of a member the beneficiary receiving \$2,000. Knights of Honor was organized at Louisville, Ky., by thirteen young men, and now has a membership of 130,000.

The Parlor City Lodge, No. 571, of this city, was organized about seven years ago, and its membership is rapidly on the increase. The present officers are as follows: L. A. Galpin, D.; J. I. Harding, secretary; George A. Brown, financial reporter. Regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Knights of Honor Hall, 103 Court street.

Binghamton Lodge, No. 2413, meets every Friday evening at Number 35 Court street. Dictator, F. A. Benson; reporter, H. A. Slosson. This society was organized two years ago. It has forty-five active members, and is in a flourishing condition.

Knights of Columbia—Binghamton Lodge, No. 6, instituted January 15th, 1883, with fifteen members. Gov., E. E. Allen; sec., J. L. Allen; treasurer, J. D. Ames. Meets Thursdays of every month, at Knights of Honor Hall.

Harmony Lodge No. 13, instituted June 1st, 1883. Gov., J. S. Marsh; vice-gov., W. E. Goodnough; past gov., W. P. Davis; prelate, F. D. Burrell; rec. sec., F. Beardsley. Meets every night at Stevens' Hall, 309 Chenango street.

American Legion of Honor.—Binghamton Council of this order was organized May 25th, 1880, and has since rapidly increased in membership. The objects of this society may be briefly described as follows:—

To unite fraternally all persons of sound bodily health, and good moral character, who are socially acceptable, and between eighteen and sixty-five years of age. To give all moral and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them. To educate its members socially, morally, and intellectually. To establish a Benefit Fund, from which, on satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the order, who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars shall be paid to the family, orphans, or dependents, as the member may direct.

The American Legion of Honor, incorporated March 11th, 1870, under the General Laws of Massachusetts, at Boston, has a membership of over 25,000 with 450 Subordinate Councils.

The first officers of this council were F. A. Benson, commander; John E. Wentz,

vice-commander; George N. Cobb, orator; J. P. Morgan, past commander; J. W. Lilly, secretary; F. M. Hays, collector.

There were forty members at the time of organization; there are now ninety. The

present officers are: Commander, D. Felter; vice-commander, Joel W. Scott; orator, C. S. Arms; past commander, W. J. Newing; secretary, F. A. Benson; Col. J. D. Ames; treasurer, S. H. Grow.

CHAPTER XIX.

MILITARY HISTORY.¹

Military Matters in Olden Times — The Pioneer Military Spirit — Citizens of the County in Early Times Who Bore Military Titles — The Old State Militia — The "Uniform Fund" — Changes in the Military Laws — Broome County Soldiers in the Late Rebellion — Enrollments for the War — The First Three Companies Formed — Exciting Events — Capturing a Railroad Train — Daniel S. Dickinson's Humor — To the Tented Field — Premonition of Death — Colonel Slocum — Reception of Companies.

ALTHOUGH there are many counties in the State of greater area and population than Broome, yet its military record bears evidence that for sterling loyalty and martial pride it is unsurpassed. Made up of intelligent, reading people, its early history establishes the proud fact that the citizens thereof were close students of political economy and had reached decisive conclusions in regard to the form of government that should be made permanent. They firmly believed that when out of empires, and crowns and kings, unhappy men and women — the Pilgrims of New England and the Huguenots of the South — fleeing from tyranny, crossed the boisterous seas and planted their homes in the wilderness, they did it with noble aspirations to rear a governmental structure of the people and by the people. With this conviction deep rooted, and handing down to their children the legacy of an unyielding loyalty, it is not strange that Broome county has always been found in the front rank when the interests of the nation were in jeopardy. It gave three generals to the country in the late Rebellion — officers renowned on the field of battle and honored in peace for their

gallant service. Its volunteers marked their patriotism in letters of blood upon the hard-fought fields of Virginia, along the Mississippi; and where its flag was dampened by the spray of Atlantic's beating billows, as it was planted in the hot breath of the enemy's cannon.

With the return of peace there was no relaxation in martial zeal. A company of infantry and battery of artillery was organized, and under able officers these organizations have reached a degree of discipline and drill that would reflect credit upon any body of regulars. In addition, a well-appointed State armory of massive proportions and attractive architecture stands as a monument of the military energy of the citizens.

Hardy Pioneers. — Going back to the days of the early settlers, we find that years before the military spirit engendered by the War of 1812 had been caught by the young and middle-aged men noted for their strength and daring, and zealous in their advocacy of America's interests, became residents of the county, and aided in the promotion of its interests.

¹ Prepared by E. S. Watson, of Binghamton.

Among these pioneers was Major Josiah Stow, who came from Danbury, Conn., and located in Windsor township. He had been an officer in the French army, and many interesting stories are told of his exploits. On one occasion, not long after the major had taken up his residence in Windsor, one day, just as the sun was sinking to rest, he discovered an Indian girdling an apple tree upon his premises. Approaching the copper face, in a stern, commanding tone, he inquired the reason for committing so dastardly an act. The Indian responded in his own tongue, and the only intelligent word Major Stow heard from his lips, was "Sullivan, Sullivan." Again the revengeful red man raised his hatchet and resumed his girdling operations, when the major, with rifle in hand, informed the savage that if he did not halt in his outrage he would blow him through. The Indian had a rifle, but it lay on the ground near him. He would drop his eye upon the piece, and then cast a glance at the major, but observing that the latter stood with clenched teeth, ready to execute his threat, the trespassing savage retreated to his canoe, and sailed down the river. The major followed him for some distance, as he feared that the treacherous customer might turn back and fire upon him. Major Stow frequently remarked afterward that it was the only Indian he was ever afraid of.

Among others bearing military titles was General Oringe¹ Stoddard, of Union, who was one of the Indian Commissioners selected by the Boston Company to hold a treaty with the Indians. Captain William Brink was also an early settler. He came from Wyoming, and was noted for his strength and remarkable powers of endurance. He was one of the party that came from Northumberland with the Penninites

under Plunkett, "to drive the Yankees." When was he seventy yeras old he cradled five acres of wheat in one day.

Judge Joshua Mersereau settled in Union in 1789. Before the Revolution, with his brother, he conducted a leading tavern on Staten Island, which bore the brilliant title of the "Blazing Star." When the British seized New York city the judge came near being made prisoner. He was so radical an advocate of the American cause that the red coats formed a plan to capture him in his hotel. The judge foiled them. He was a noted stage proprietor, having established the first line between New York and Philadelphia. Turning over his stage horses to the American army, he entered the service, was a gallant soldier, and had charge of all prisoners after the surrender of Burgoyne's army.

Such were among the representative men in the early days of the county.

The Militia—At the close of the War of 1812, and up to 1846, there were no great changes in the militia law. At the latter date regiments were re-organized with one field and no staff officers. There had been an increase of exemption from taxation of militia men's property to \$1,000.

In 1840 Jacob C. Robie, of Binghamton, was appointed adjutant of the Twenty-first Regiment of New York Militia, and in 1842 he assumed command as colonel, continuing in command for eleven years, when a re-organization of the militia relieved the regiment from duty and changed the location of others. The colonel was then assigned to the command of the Forty-third Regiment, with headquarters in Chenango county, and ordered to bound the limits of the new military districts. Colonel Robie was an energetic officer, and exhibited a deep interest in the maintenance of a militia force. He is still a resident of Binghamton.

In 1865 an agitation commenced for the

¹ Mr. Stoddard's name is found in records spelled two or three different ways.

establishment of a uniform fund, and afterward it was incorporated in the statutes that \$500 be appropriated for each regiment, but to be entitled to this sum the regiment must perform a specified amount of military duty each year. In 1870 this was substituted by an enactment more liberal to the non-commissioned officers and privates. In lieu of uniforms and equipment furnished by the State, it was enacted that the State pay to the military fund of each regiment, battalion and separate troop, battery or company of infantry, a sum equal to \$7 for each man who had paraded at least seven times during the previous year. In 1878 this sum was increased to \$8. To meet general expenses each regiment outside of New York city was allowed \$500. This amount was finally increased to \$1,500 per regiment; for expenses of division headquarters \$1,000 was allowed, and \$500 more to brigade headquarters. Instead of the eight divisions and fourteen brigade departments formerly existing, the State is now divided into four military divisions.

It will by this be observed how step by step the militia system has been perfected since the days of "general trainings," when the farmer of Broome would leave the plow in the furrow, and the mechanic drop his tools, to celebrate "training day," drink root beer and buy a card of gingerbread. Sometimes a richly uniformed company or two would occupy the right of the line, with officers arrayed in swallow-tailed coats ornamented with silver braid and otherwise made attractive by artistic needle work, while the "flood trash," or men performing duty to escape the military tax, would form on the left, a motley crowd out for a day of jollification. The battalion movements would cause the Broome militiaman of to-day to roar with laughter could he see some of the exhibitions of that period in which the "flood trash" played the parts of Clown,

Pantaloon and Harlequin in the military pantomime. Nevertheless, it was always made a gala day in Broome, and the occasion for swapping horses and pitching quoits.

Broome's Soldiers in the Late Rebellion.

— There exists a high appreciation of the men who, in 1861, rallied to the defense of the flag, when the red tide of rebellion surged up the Potomac, beating against the very doors of the nation's capitol. Had it not been for an army of just such men as volunteered from this county, the Army of the Potomac might have been hurled down from Gettysburg — the high water mark of the Rebellion — demoralized, and its columns shattered, while the army of Lee, sweeping northward through the Keystone State, might have converted the Susquehanna into a Rappahannock, and left the black imprint of war's desolation on the fair fields of the valley. By this gauge is measured the worth of the service of those who represented Broome county from the outbreak to the close of the great struggle.

When Abraham Lincoln issued his proclamation in 1861, calling for 75,000 volunteers, three companies were organized without delay at the office of Colonel Jacob C. Robie, that gentleman having been appointed United States enrolling officer. These organizations occupied halls and store-rooms, drilling daily in the movements of the company, and so far as possible learning the manual of arms with borrowed guns. The roll of drum resounded in the streets of Binghamton by night as well as by day, and the excitement was constantly increasing. The following is the roll of officers and men composing the three companies at the formation.

Company C. — Joseph J. Bartlett, ¹ captain; Edward L. Lewis, lieutenant; Charles

¹ After reaching Elmira Captain Bartlett was promoted Major; Lieutenant Lewis commissioned Captain of the company, Charles A. Wells, First Lieutenant, and George H. Hurd, Second Lieutenant.

A. Wells, ensign; Eugene M. Davis, orderly sergeant; George W. Dunn, second sergeant; James M. Watson, third sergeant; John E. Ronk, fourth sergeant; Eri S. Watson, Frederick L. Gleason, Theodore M. Leonard, Martin H. Adams, corporals; Samuel D. Crumb, Lewis W. Chichester, musicians. — *Privates*. — George M. Andrus, William C. Austin, Orbul D. Able, Orville Bacon, William A. Bowker, Henry N. Benson, John Butler, John W. Buther, George Butler, Sherlock F. Black, Simeon Brown, Alexander Bailey, William Barnes, John Boyden, Morris Blair, Lewis M. Ballard, James Barwise, James Bartholomew, Girard Case, Edward M. Cafferty, John Coe, Henry Coe, Charles Carman, Claud Dempsey, John Dorn, Frederick Durand, Michael Driscoll, George Davis, Samuel Eastabrook, George W. Ford Fanning, Jonathan French, Thomas H. Gillick, Martin Green, Simeon Grout, Orton Harmon, John Hill, Oliver Hokirk, George Hokirk, Joseph Hangi, Levi R. Johnson, William S. Jay, James King, Clark Lambert, Daniel W. Larkin, Cornelius W. Maine, Patrick Millmore, Norman S. Miller, Robert Martin, Gilbert Mix, Charles H. Perry, William H. Parker, Edwin S. Richmond, Melvin F. Sterling, Charles B. Schramm, Joseph Short, Theodore Twichell, William W. Tompkins, Thomas W. Tompkins, Alonzo C. Taft, William H. Van Alstyne, Joshua Williams, Samuel H. Warner, Albert G. Whitman, Franklin Whitney, jr., Charles Yenny.

Company D. — Hiram C. Rodgers, captain; Henry C. Jackson, lieutenant; Asa Park, ensign; William H. Bartram, Edward Comstock, George Williamson, Albert G. Northrup, sergeants; William W. Spencer, John L. Bailey, Charles B. Fairchild, Edward M. Watson, corporals; William J. Rundell, Charles Van Horn, musicians. — *Privates* — Albert D. Armstrong, William D. Bolles, Irving S. Burdge, Francis Bently,

William H. Brainard, John W. Burrows, Stewart A. Burrows, Heber Canoll, Clarke J. Cone, Frank Coleman, Henry M. Crocker, Russell S. Cole, James Coon, George Dickson, Chauncey J. Durfee, Reuben H. Dickinson, Charles N. Elliott, C. Hopkins Fairchild, Patrick Fagan, Frank Francisco, Frederick Fowler, Abial T. Finch, Aaron W. Gage, William H. Gray, Matthias Gorman, Frank Grimes, John H. Hogan, George Hedden, Chester Howard, Charles A. Harding, Henry A. Harding, Oliver A. Kilmer, James P. Kirby, William H. Lay, James Lester, John McLaughlin, Thaddeus S. Munroe, Sidney A. McKune, Calvin Meacham, Melvin A. Newman, Joseph R. Osborn, Newel Paddleford, Zael Paddleford, Charles W. Platt, Cyrus T. Purdee, Deloss Payne, Oscar Phelps, Edwin S. Reid, Franklin Spencer, Nelson Spencer, William P. Sampson, William J. Spendley, Stephen A. Sturdevant, Charles Slater, James V. Snedaker, Charles Thompson, Joseph T. Tripp, Albert M. Tyler, William Traill, Gideon Van Auken, Elijah P. Williams, Benton N. Wilson, Charles Webber, John Wilkins, George L. Wilcox, Charles Winters, Lewis Walton.

Company F. — Peter Jay, captain; William A. Sheldon, lieutenant; La Fayette Cross, ensign; Davalson P. Benedict, Frank E. Northrup, Luther N. Hubbard, Joseph L. Ross, sergeants; George H. Roman, Frederick Randall, Harvey D. Whiting, John C. June, corporals; Franklin French, musician. — *Privates*. — James Barry, La Fayette Benedict, Ira C. Benedict, George W. Beckford, Charles A. Bowker, Hiram Brown, Jr., Sanford Bradbury, Charles W. Butts, Charles Burger, Jesse P. Cone, Henry Cory, Nicholson A. Corson, Owen D. Conklin, Miles Cresson, William E. Curran, Benjamin Cummings, Joseph L. Davis, Solomon Darling, Lee F. Dawson, James L. Dunning, John Dunning, James Durfee,

Charles E. Evans, James H. Evans, George W. Finch, John R. Ferguson, Harrison Gerig, Nathaniel Gorman, Harrison Guiles, Charles T. Handy, Timothy Hayes, Daniel Hawkins, Charles Holland, Harlan Holland, Patrick Houlihan, Warren Howland, 2d, John Hysard, John Kearn, Thomas Kelly, John N. Kemery, Joseph Lake, Oscar Lander, David A. Lester, Rosander F. Lobdell, Joseph H. McAvoy, Charles Miller, William D. Osborn, J. Washington Ostrander, Melvin J. Pierce, Henry Redfield, James D. Reynolds, Frank B. Rogers, Andrew Rood, Josiah H. Rose, Timothy S. Slater, Archibald Snell, jr., James Spencer, Lucius Thorp, David M. Turner, Rollin B. Truesdall, William S. Van Valkenburgh, David Walker, Edgar H. Warner, Frederick Waterman, Edwin M. Watrous, Albert Welch, William B. Westervelt, Edwin J. Wilbur, Henry Williams, Daniel W. Witherell, Reuben A. Wright, Theodore H. Yates.

Detachment of recruits for the 27th Regiment of New York Volunteers, commanded by Joseph J. Bartlett, mustered into the service of the United States December 17th, 1861 — Lieutenant J. A. Hamilton, commanding the detachment:—

Charles Bartlett, John N. Dunn, James A. Dunn, Oscar Hadley, Albert B. Maltbri, Jacob Spear, Nicholas R. Wood.

The 89th Regiment of New York Volunteers was mustered into service in December, 1861. Four companies B, F, G, and K were made up of men generally from Broome county.

Harrison S. Fairchild, colonel; Jacob C. Robie, lieutenant; Daniel T. Evarts, major; John E. Shepard, adjutant; Cornelius H. Webster, quarter-master; Truman H. Squire, surgeon; Nathaniel E. Pierson, assistant surgeon; Gerrit Van Ingen, sergeant-major.

Company B. — James Hazley, captain; Nathan A. Newton, first lieutenant;

Chauncey J. Reed, second lieutenant; David C. Durand, Benjamin F. Helley, George C. Baker, Needick Adam, Ira Scriver, sergeants; William E. Evans, Richard Downs, Thomas Groody, Charles L. Campbell, Thomas Durfee, Charles Stringham, George A. Grove, Benjamin F. Leech, corporals; Samuel D. Crumb, John E. Manderville, musicians; Jacob Van Auken, wagoner. — *Privates.* — Leonard Anson, Lewis Chester Bartlett, James S. Burr, Byron M. Badger, John W. Beardsley, Frederick Brown, Andrew J. Brown, Stephen H. Bolles, Joseph B. Bovee, Edward B. Bishop, James E. Busby, Chauncy Baker, William Bisley, Jacob Berger, Jehiel Cameron, Azor M. Curtis, Robert W. Crane, Alfred Clyde, Sherman N. Cook, George W. Carhart, Stephen D. Cagdin, John Cluen, Uriah W. Cash, John Cassidy, Edward M. Cafferty, Martin Delano, Daniel Dennison, Edson A. Davis, Seneca Duel, Reed F. Francisco, William C. Fisher, Hiram D. Gould, James Groody, Arthur O. Gray, William H. Hull, David Harris, John P. Hunt, William Hamilton, John Kay, David Lincoln, Hiram D. Landon, Barney Lee, John Maunshoff, John W. Munn, James Mullon, James O'Conner, Francis O'Clary, Jacob Portsher, Lewis M. Pierson, Charles Pithie, William T. Powers, Friend Pratt, David A. Patterson, Edward M. Pierce, Chauncey J. Reed, Oliver Raunny, John W. Rulifson, John W. Rockwell, George W. Stringham, John Spahn, John H. Sweet, Richard Smith, Ernest F. Towner, Henry W. Vanderburgh, Jacob H. Waldron, Charles H. Williams.

Privates in companies D and E from Binghamton.

Company D. — John Brady, Patrick Fitzgibbons, David Gommell.

Company E. — Charles Ball.

Company E came from Oxford and Norwich.

Several exciting events transpired before

the three companies which were assigned to the 27th N. Y. Vols. left for the State rendezvous, a few worthy of record. The day when the Massachusetts troops were fired upon in the streets of Baltimore, while they were *en route* for Washington, a war meeting was in progress near what is now known as the Jones Scale Works, at that time a pistol manufactory. A platform had been erected in the center of a clump of trees, on the knoll east of the factory, and Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss (now deceased), a distinguished lawyer of Binghamton, and subsequent to this date a representative in Congress, was addressing the assembled multitude, when a young man elbowed his way through the dense crowd, and handed the speaker a sealed envelope. Mr. Hotchkiss paused in his address, tore open the envelope, and hastily read what proved to be a telegraphic message. His hand suddenly trembled, his lips quivered, and a shadow of sorrow settled upon his usually pleasing features. At last, with choked utterance, and tears streaming down his cheeks, he exclaimed: "My God! my God! the Massachusetts troops are being slaughtered in the streets of Baltimore." The effect was electrical. Pen cannot portray the intense feeling pervading that audience; there seemed to be a Niagara of rage ready to burst forth in threats of vengeance.

At that very moment the honored "Sage of Binghamton," Daniel S. Dickinson (who years ago was laid to rest), occupying a seat on the platform, sprang to his feet, stepped forward, his long hair lifted from his shoulders by the breeze, and pointing with his index finger to the flag floating above the tree tops, in one grand burst of eloquence, never before equaled in the oratorical efforts of "the old war-horse of Broome," shouted: "Fellow citizens, the stripes of that flag seem dearer to me now than they did one hour ago, and a greater brilliancy en-

circles each particular star. In fact, a halo of fresh glory seems to gather about that priceless emblem as it kisses the wind of heaven. Remember your duty. No flinching now, for this is the hour of peril. The Union blood this day crimsoning the streets of the Monumental City cries aloud, and from out the heart of a loyal people will spring the quick response: 'Not one star shall be plucked from the blue field of our insignia, or a single thread dishonored.' Let us with eyes upturned to the blue vault of heaven swear that no sacrifice is too great in upholding the honor of our beloved country. We *must* have hearts of steel and the courage of a lion."

Cheer followed cheer, and the volunteers felt like marching down into Dixie without awaiting orders. So fully were they imbued with the war spirit, that upon marching back to town, they moved directly in front of an attorney's office, who was reported as a Southern sympathizer, and halting, dispatched a committee to inform the disciple of Blackstone that he would be given precisely five minutes to unfurl the national colors, or make a speech defining his position. The window went up, and the besieged attorney declared his loyalty.

About this time a report was circulated that a rebel flag had been unfurled from the residence of Mrs. Montgomery, an estimable and wealthy widow from the South, who resided about a mile east of the village, and off at a double quick started a squad to "tear down the flaunting lie." Reaching the residence, nothing resembling "the rag with the stars and bars" could be seen, and the detail returned. During the service of these companies in the field the inquiry was frequently heard ringing through the camp, "Who went up to Widow Montgomery's?" but strange to say no one could tell. It was considered a huge joke.

Capturing a Railroad Train—In the

latter part of April, while Captain Bartlett's company was quartered in a hall on Washington street, that officer received a communication from Captain (afterwards General) Catlin, of Owego, stating that he had received orders from the Adjutant-General at Albany, to report forthwith at his office with the Tioga county volunteers, as he wished to assign them to duty with a regiment then forming in that city. As Captains Catlin and Bartlett had been intimate friends in bygone days, the former expressed the wish that he and his command be the guests of Captain Bartlett and his company during their short stay in Binghamton between trains. The Tiogans were met at the depot by a detail, and escorted to the hall, where the time was agreeably spent until the hour for departure. Captain Catlin had been given transportation on the Erie from Owego by virtue of the Adjutant-General's order, and supposed the Syracuse and Binghamton railroad would do the same. Captain Bartlett's entire company escorted their new made friends to the depot. Arriving there a halt was ordered, and the two Captains went to interview the railroad officials and secure transportation to Syracuse. The Tioga company was refused a ride unless something stronger was presented than the Adjutant-General's order to report. Captain Bartlett returned to his command, and forming three sides of a hollow square, so as to cover entrance to the two coaches and baggage car, which had been backed up to the depot, being at an inward face, he left Lieutenant Lewis in charge, with orders not to permit any one to enter the cars on any pretext. Captain Bartlett then repaired to the telegraph office, and requested the operator to ask the Adjutant-General what should be done with Captain Catlin's men, who were in Binghamton anxious to obey his order. The operator

complied, and in a short time an answer was received to forward them at once, as they were awaiting the arrival of the company to complete the Third regiment. Returning, Captain Bartlett entered the square, and addressed the company nearly as follows: "I want two or three men to go and *see to it*, that no attempt be made to detach the engine. Now, boys, the Adjutant-General telegraphs that he wants the Tioga company at once, and I am determined that they shall go on this train—peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. You are aware that I am an engineer, and should the necessity arise there will be no trouble so far as running the engine is concerned." Here he was interrupted by cheers, and the excitement was at a white heat. Corporal Gleason, now a farmer of the town of Conklin, shouting, "Yes, and by the great horned spoons, I can fire for the Captain." Lieutenant Lewis had no doubt but what he could gracefully perform the duties of conductor, and the entire rank and file had no doubt of their ability to act as brakemen and guard the train also. Captain Bartlett then informed the superintendent what he might expect, and that official, observing that boy's play was no part of the programme, signified his willingness to compromise at half-fare. Captain Bartlett replied that so far as the volunteers were concerned, they were going without money and without price. He added: "If rebels have fired on the flag, this nation, and this State, can pay all obligations incurred in hurrying men forward to save the capital." The superintendent stated that as there was a large number of passengers, *with tickets*, in the waiting rooms, and as it was long past the regular starting time, if an opening could be made, so that the passengers could get aboard the train, he could ascertain the room needed to accommodate the company, and would send to the yard for

the necessary cars. Captain Bartlett replied: "No tail end of the train for these men," and then turning to Captain Catlin said: "March your men on board. Fill the seats beginning at the forward end of the train." Turning to the superintendent Bartlett continued: "You will then know how many cars to attach, and can put your passengers in the rear cars, as we don't propose to have the coupling drawn when you get across the large trestle, permitting you to go on with the passengers, and leaving behind these volunteers. They are our guests; we propose to see them through, and no ceremony will be in order." Everything was done as requested, and "Ike" Catlin's boys arrived safely at the State capital. When the Broome county boys were taking part in more dangerous exploits in the South, this incident was often referred to as "the unarmed victory," and to the ladies they ascribed the praise for presenting so formidable an appearance, the fair ones having presented each volunteer with a blue flannel shirt.

Dickinson's Humor. — Before these volunteers left for rendezvous, a war meeting was held in Fireman's Hall. Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson was on the platform. He observed several citizens loitering about the door—men who were doubtful about the propriety of fighting their southern brethren, and were classed as southern sympathizers. These men were scanning the audience as though they doubted the success of the meeting; Dickinson knew them and understood their views. Rising from his seat and pointing toward the door, he exclaimed: "If the doubtful fellow-citizens standing near the doorway, looking so suspiciously, will please come forward, they will find a few vacant seats in front, right where the drippings of the gospel of loyalty can fall on them. Come right forward neighbors, and remember that

While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

The building fairly shook with cheers.

Towards the Tented Fields. — On the 2d day of May, 1861, the three companies took their departure for Elmira. A vast multitude gathered at the depot, and many affecting scenes were witnessed. Mothers bidding the sons they idolized a tearful good-bye, but urging them to fight manfully and never desert the colors, was as grand an exhibition of patriotism as any generation ever witnessed. The train started off amid the boom of cannon, waving of handkerchiefs and the Godspeeds of an enthusiastic populace.

Arriving at Elmira they remained in quarters some time before assignment. On the 21st of May, 1861, the 27th Infantry New York Volunteers was organized, and the companies from Broome county were assigned to that regiment, and lettered C, D and F.

The following field officers were elected: Henry W. Slocum, colonel; Joseph J. Chambers, lieutenant-colonel; Joseph J. Bartlett, major. As soon as what was known as the Southport barracks were completed, the regiment occupied them. Here the Broome county volunteers rebelled against the gentlemen who had the contract for feeding the troops. They had left behind well-filled tables and banquets given them by the patriotic ladies, and to fall so suddenly upon sickly soup and half-cooked meat was considered unbearable. One forenoon a plan was perfected to teach the haughty contractor that a volunteer was entitled to a decent meal, even if he had hired out to the government as a confederate target for the sum of \$11 per month. The regiment marched to dinner and quietly seated themselves around the tables. No sooner had the miserably prepared meal been placed before them than a signal was

given. In an instant, almost, tin plates and cups went sailing over the heads of the soldiers; the soup on the tables shot upward like the fluid from a shotted oil well, and the boards of the tables were shivered as the boys kicked them loose with their broad-soled brogans. Having completed the work of desolation, they fell in line and moved quietly to their quarters. The conspirators' circle was a close corporation, only a few of "the blooded" being admitted, and when the noise and confusion of the rebellion broke upon the ears of those outside the ring they were awe stricken.

About an hour after the occurrence the long roll sounded and the cry of "fall in" rang along the barracks. The men promptly responded and when the regiment had formed upon the parade ground they beheld before them Colonel Slocum. He gave them a cool, good-natured talk, and informed them that whenever they found bad meat set before them to place it in a can and bring it to him and he would see to it that the act was not repeated. This had a wholesome effect, and the colonel at once won the highest respect of his entire command. The next day he took dinner with his regiment, and visited the cook-room, directing how things should be done. This affair was known throughout the service as "the soup skirmish of the Broome detachment."

July 10th the regiment left Elmira for Washington *via* the Northern Central railroad, arriving at the capital on the evening of the 11th, and quartering in Franklin Square. On the 16th the command crossed the Long Bridge and set foot upon Virginia soil. On that eventful Sabbath of July 21st they participated in the first Bull Run battle. Colonel Slocum was wounded and, owing to the absence of the lieutenant-colonel, command of the regiment devolved upon Major Bartlett. That officer displayed a daring and coolness in this maiden con-

flict which won for him not only the admiration of his regiment, but encomiums of praise from those high in official position. When thousands of troops were rushing to the rear in flight and confusion, he formed the regiment in line of battle on the heights above the Bull Run stream, and faced the enemy. Twice afterward he presented a front to the enemy when all was anarchy and disorganization about him, and by his skillful movements saved that portion of the field, holding back the enemy and preventing the capture of the panic stricken, who by thousands were without organization or commandants. Colonel Bartlett in his official report says: "During the whole day the regiment behaved coolly and gallantly, promptly obeying every order. They never retreated or gave way before the enemy without a positive command."

Premonition of Death: — Before reaching the battle-field, and for two days previous to the engagement, Norman L. Miller, from Lisle, Broome county, had a premonition that he would be shot in the first engagement and no argument could convince him otherwise. He even gave his tent-mate directions what to write home. On the morning of the day of the battle, while the regiment was halted by the roadside, two or three miles from the battle-field, the boom of an occasional field piece was heard. The writer of this reminiscence, observing that Miller was pale and wore a sorrowful look, inquired of him if he was ailing. "No," replied Miller, "I am not a coward and pale from fright. I will march up to the enemy cool as any man, but I tell you that cannon you hear talks plain, and says Norm. Miller falls this day." He went upon the field, exhibited remarkable bravery, and was one of the early victims of a rebel bullet. His brother now resides in the town of Lisle.

The 27th lost a large number of men

taken prisoners, and upon its return to Washington was but a skeleton of the glory it possessed a few days previous.

Climbing the Military Ladder.—Colonel Slocum, upon recovering from his wound and engaging again in active service, was promoted to a brigadier-generalship and Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers resigning, Major Bartlett was commissioned colonel. The regiment was present at the siege of Yorktown, opened the engagement at West Point, participated in the "Seven Days Battles," Colonel Bartlett leading his men in one of the grandest charges of the war at Gaines' Mills, performing a deed of gallantry to which his native county of Broome can point with pride. On several occasions in the peninsular campaign he performed noteworthy service, and when the army retreated from in front of Richmond the 27th returned to camp near Alexandria, and from thence moved by forced march into Maryland at Antietam. At Crampton's Gap, on the right, Colonel Bartlett led in the charge up the steep mountain side covered with shelvy rock, driving the enemy and capturing many prisoners.

The 27th took part in both Fredericksburg battles, under the command of Colonel Adams, of Lyons, N. Y. (deceased), who had been commissioned colonel to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Colonel Bartlett to the position of brigade commander. The second Fredericksburg was the last engagement. The regiment's two years had expired, and bidding the confederates on the fortified heights beyond the Rappahannock good-bye, the veterans returned to Elmira and were mustered out.

Reception of Companies.—The Broome county companies were the recipients of a magnificent reception on their return to Binghamton. People poured into town from all parts of the county, the fire department was out and artillery salutes were fired

as the train moved in, bringing from the front what was left of Broome's first offering to the nation. As the veterans marched through the streets in their uniforms, gray with the dust of their memorable service, thousands cheered and the air was filled with bouquets tossed from the packed sidewalks. In front of the court-house imposing reception ceremonies took place and the banners, painted in oil, presented the companies before leaving for the front, which they had left in charge of the fire department, were returned to them (these banners have been deposited in the State armory). A banquet was tendered the soldiers in Fireman's Hall by the ladies, and the reception was made a grand gala day, business being almost entirely suspended.

Returning to civil life the veterans were discontented. It seemed like an interrupted Sabbath after the excitement of the field. News of an engagement made them restless, and but a short time elapsed before the majority of them again donned the blue and returned to Dixie to battle in defense of the imperiled flag, many of them as officers.

The 27th Regiment turned out three generals, Slocum, who commanded the left wing of Sherman's army in the famous march to the sea; General Rogers, upon the staff of General Slocum, and General Bartlett, who commanded a division. The service of the two last named is fully set forth in biographical sketches.

Three of the volunteers in Company C, 27th, have held the office of sheriff. Others have been called to occupy important public positions.

THE EIGHTY-NINTH N. Y. VOLS.

This regiment, containing many Broome county men, was mustered into the United States service at Elmira in the fall of 1861. After the proclamation for 75,000 men had

been issued, application was made to the Secretary of War, through Hon. D. S. Dickinson, for permission to raise and organize an independent regiment. After some delay permission was granted, and circulars headed "Dickinson Guards" were sent to various localities, calling on patriotic men to respond to the call of the President, by enrolling for the new regiment. Professional business was then suspended at the office of Colonel Robie, and the rooms were converted into a recruiting rendezvous. The response was so general that a brigade might have been raised instead of a regiment. Four companies were from this county, and the command organized with Harrison S. Fairchild, of Rochester, colonel; Jacob C. Robie, of Binghamton, lieutenant-colonel; Daniel T. Everts, major; John E. Shepard, adjutant. Company B was commanded by Captain James Hazly, of Binghamton; Nathan A. Newton, first lieutenant; Chauncey J. Reed, second lieutenant.

Co. F—Captain, Robert Brown; first lieutenant, Moses Puffer; second lieutenant, William M. Benedict.

Co. G—Captain, Seymour L. Judd, of Windsor; first lieutenant, Edward M. Bloomer; second lieutenant, Frederick Davenport.

Co. H—Captain, John B. Van Name; first lieutenant, Wellington M. Lewis; second lieutenant, Almon Morris.

Co. K—Captain, Frank Burt; first lieutenant, Oliver P. Harding; second lieutenant, Frank W. Tremain.

The history of the service of this regiment is one of hard fighting. A writer, in speaking of Captain Judd's company and the campaigns it passed through, tells the story of the 89th in a single significant paragraph:—

"Company G. was organized in the fall of 1861, by Captain Seymour L. Judd,¹ its

commandant, and mustered in for three years. It left Elmira with the regiment, December 5th, 1861, for Washington, and one month later, having been assigned to the Burnside Expedition to North Carolina, was out on the ocean. In August, 1862, it came north to reinforce McClellan after his defeat near Richmond. It participated, and suffered severely, in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, it was among the first to cross the river and captured the sharp shooters who prevented the laying of the pontoons. At Suffolk the 89th crossed the Nansemond and captured a rebel fort, with all its cannon and men. The regiment was with General Dix on the "blackberry raid" at the time of the battle of Gettysburg. It next went to the assistance of General Gilmore, who soon after took Fort Waggoner and battered down Sumter. The next spring it returned north and formed a part of General Butler's James River expedition. At Bermuda Hundreds those whose term of service expired were mustered out, while those who re-enlisted remained with the regiment until it was mustered out. The dead sleep at Hatteras, Roanoke Island, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Folly Island, Bermuda Hundreds, in front of Petersburg and at Chapin's Farm.

To specify more particularly the service of the 89th, we extract the following list of engagements from the memoranda book of Colonel Robert Brown:—

First battle. — At Camden, N. C., April 19th, 1862. The rebels were defeated and forced to retreat. Lieutenant William Cahill, of company A, was severely wounded

and his commission December 18th, 1861. He resigned October 1st, 1862, and was re-commissioned November 7th, 1862. He died at Fortress Monroe, August 27th, 1864, of wounds received in action before Petersburg, June 15th, 1864, and his remains were brought home for burial."

¹ "Captain Judd's rank dated from October 31st, 1861,

and afterwards died in consequence; private Patrick Sullivan, of Company A, wounded and died.

Second battle. — South Mountain, Md., September 14th, 1862. The rebels charged and were repulsed. Some prisoners taken. Loss in killed and wounded small.

Third battle. — Antietam, Md., September 17th, 1862. The regiment charged the rebels over a stone wall — a hand-to-hand encounter. The enemy retreated, but the 89th, outflanked, was forced to fall back. Laid under arms all night, under the enemy's fire most of the time. Acting-Adjutant Garret Van Ingen, was wounded and died. Captain S. L. Judd and Captain James Hazly slightly wounded. Lieutenant William Pratt, of Company A, severely wounded. Loss in killed and wounded very heavy. Prisoners were taken on both sides.

Fourth battle. — Crossing the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, Va., December 11th, 1863, in pontoon boats, captured eighty rebel pickets. The first regiment that crossed and entered the city. Afterwards complimented by General Sedgwick for the courage and bravery displayed.

Fifth battle. — December 13th, 1862, charge of Marye's Heights, at Fredericksburg. Repulsed with considerable loss in killed and wounded.

Sixth battle. — The Nansemond, near Suffolk, Va., April 19th, 1863, charged upon a battery. Four guns were captured and 111 men, at the point of the bayonet. Corporal James Brown (now sheriff of Broome county) took two revolvers from the rebel captain commanding the battery. Sergeant Marvin Watrous, Company K, killed. (Post Watrous, G. A. R., of Binghamton, was named in honor of this brave sergeant).

Seventh battle. — Suffolk, Va., May 13th, 1863. The regiment charged, driving the enemy. No killed or wounded.

Eighth battle — Hanover Junction, Va., July 4th, 1863. No loss.

Ninth battle. — Siege of Fort Wagner, S. C., August 6th, 7th and 8th, 1863.

Tenth battle. — Swift Creek, near Petersburg, Va., May 10th, 1864.

Eleventh battle. — Bermuda Hundred, May 4th, 1864.

Twelfth battle. — Kingsland Creek, Va., May 12th, 1864.

Thirteenth battle. — Drury's Bluff, Va., May 18th, 1864.

Fourteenth battle. — Wier Bottom Church, Va., May 21st, 1864.

Fifteenth battle. — Coal Harbor, Va., June 2d to 11th, 1864.

Sixteenth battle. — Advance on Petersburg, June 15th, 1864. Assisted in capturing a rebel fort and six guns. Here Captain Judd was wounded.

Seventeenth battle. — Petersburg, June 18th, 1864. Lieutenant-Colonel England killed; Lieutenant John Russell, Company G, wounded.

Eighteenth battle. — Springing the Grant Mine at Petersburg, June 30th, 1864.

Nineteenth battle. — The rebel attack before Petersburg, July 8th, 1864.

Twentieth battle. — Chapin's Farm, Va., September 29th, 1864. Lieutenant Henry Epps, Company I, Lieutenant Thomas Groody, Company B and Captain Henry C. Roome, Company E, taken prisoners. Captain R. C. McCormack, Company I, Lieutenant Samuel Cole, Company H, and Lieutenant George H. Baldwin, Company F, wounded.

Twenty-first battle. — Chapin's farm, September 30th, 1864. The rebels charged and were repulsed with great slaughter.

Twenty-second battle. — Fair Oaks, October, 26th, 1864. Regiment charged and was repulsed with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lewis wounded; Lieuten-

ant Calvin Burt killed, missing and not found.

Twenty-third battle. — Storming of Petersburg, April 2d, 1865. Major Frank Tremaine killed.

Twenty-fourth battle. — At Lee's surrender, Appomattox, April 19th, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH.

This infantry regiment contained many veterans from Broome county, who, having been at the front and experienced the stern realities of service in the field, re-enlisted to again battle for the flag. It was such soldiers that gained for this regiment the credit of excellent discipline and fine soldierly bearing. It was organized with Benjamin F. Tracy, colonel; Isaac S. Catlin, lieutenant-colonel; Philo B. Stilson, major; Peter W. Hopkins, adjutant; James S. Thurston, quartermaster. Broome was well represented in the selections. Company D was commanded by Captain George W. Dunn, who, at the outbreak of the war, enlisted in the 27th New York, Company C, was a sergeant of that company in the first Bull Run, was captured, taken to Richmond, thence to New Orleans. Here he contracted yellow fever, and when exchanged, returned home but a skeleton of his former commanding appearance, his health sadly impaired. He is now a prominent citizen of Binghamton, the present postmaster, but never recovered from the effects of prison life in the South.

Company E was commanded by Captain Edward L. Lewis, who was also Captain of Company C, 27th New York, after the promotion of Bartlett. He served with distinction at the First Bull Run, and his service in the 109th was marked with the same soldierly qualities that won for him the respect of his first command. He is an honored citizen of Binghamton.

The 109th regiment was called into ser-

vice under the proclamation of July, 1862, calling for 300,000 men. By the middle of August the regiment had its complement of men. The first regimental camp ground was at the south end of the present Rock-bottom bridge in a meadow, where barracks had been erected. Of the ten companies, two (D and E) were from Broome county, the remainder from Tioga and Tompkins.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 27th day of August, 1862, for three years. Two days afterward it marched from its pleasant camp on the bank of the Susquehanna, without arms, on its way south, commanded by Colonel B. F. Tracy, of Tioga; Lieutenant-Colonel I. S. Catlin, of Owego; Major, Philo B. Stilson; Adjutant Peter W. Hopkins; Quartermaster James S. Thurston, with surgeons and other officers.

Company D was recruited by Colonel George W. Dunn, who, as before mentioned, had seen service in the 27th New York, and been an inmate of several southern prisons. The recruiting headquarters was a small tent on the northwest corner of the present court-house grounds. The first lieutenant was W. N. Benedict, of Lisle; second lieutenant, Robert M. Johnson, of Binghamton. The rank and file were all citizens of the county — men of good standing.

Company E was recruited by Captain Edward L. Lewis, who had also seen service as captain in the 27th N. Y. The first lieutenant was Moses B. Robbins; second lieutenant, Richard M. Christian, all of Binghamton. The recruiting headquarters was in a store on Court street, north side, two or three doors from State street. The rank and file of this company were all Broome county men, and first class material.

Five of the six above mentioned officers were members of Fountain Hose Company No. 4.

The first camp of the regiment, after leaving Binghamton, was Annapolis Junction, Md., where arms were received — Springfield rifles. For fourteen months the command remained on duty there, guarding the railroad from Baltimore to Washington, and perfecting themselves in battalion movements and company drill. The duty imposed was to keep open the only line of track from Baltimore to the Capital, over which must pass all troops and supplies for the Army of the Potomac.

In October, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Mason's Island, near the Aqueduct Bridge over the Potomac river. A portion of the regiment, under command of Colonel Catlin, was sent to Falls Church, Va., for duty.

In December Colonel Catlin's detached command, which included Companies D and E, was sent to Alexandria to take charge of the distribution of the new troops which were being forwarded daily.

April 28th, 1864, they were ordered to join the Ninth Army Corps, under Burnside, which was to form a portion of General Grant's army. In the battle of the Wilderness the 109th carried into action over 800 rifles, taking position where the woods were on fire around them, and where to be wounded was to be burned. Here they charged the rebel line, and received a counter-charge of the enemy. All day long the regiment maintained the fight in its position, every man from Colonel Tracy down being complimented for admirable conduct.

From the Wilderness to Spottsylvania was but six days. At the latter point they were also in action all day, fighting in a drenching rain storm, and charging rebel batteries, pushing back the line of the enemy at a terrible cost.

North Anna and Coal Harbor were the next fields, marching, fighting and work-

ing in the trenches, the ranks decreasing daily.

The 17th of June, 1864, found the regiment before Petersburg, after forty days of fighting and marching. Of the 800 rifles carried into the battle of the Wilderness, less than 200 were present for duty. June 17th was the greatest trial of the regiment, and the next day many a noble son of Broome county lay upon the enemy's works, torn and bleeding from shell, but in death, with a firm grasp, holding their rifles. Such men are deserving of a monument.

July 30th, 1864, the regiment was engaged constructing works. Every day men were killed or wounded by bullets or mortar shells, and to show any portion of the body was to invite the sharpshooter's unerring aim. The great explosion, or, as it is called, "The battle of the Crater," occurred on the 30th and the 109th was in the thickest of the conflict all day. Colonel Catlin lost a leg and Major Stilson was badly wounded. Neither of these officers returned to the command, and Captain Dunn, of Company D, was promoted to major. Major Dunn and Captain Ed. Evans, the present steward of the State Insane Asylum, Binghamton, commanded the regiment during the remainder of the term of service — ten months. Before Petersburg they were always in range of the rebel guns, and they took part in all the battles from the Wilderness to Lee's surrender.

The battle-flag of the 109th was the first planted on Fort Hell — the rebel fortification before Petersburg, and one of the most vital positions along the line. It remained there until the sun went down, and until Petersburg and Richmond were won. The regiment participated in the Grand Review, May, 1865, and June 4th was mustered out of service near Washington. The 109th received a great many recruits during the term of service, but at the muster out

only a little over three hundred answered to their names.

No one need blush at the record of the 109th. Its gallant deeds will live to be admired by future generations.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH.

This regiment bore no insignificant part in the bloody drama, and many of Broome's representative men were connected with it, among them Captain Milo B. Eldredge, commandant of Company E. After the war he became editor of the *Whitney's Point Gazette*, and died a few years ago, his demise regretted by all who knew him. His acquaintance was an extended one, especially in the northern part of the county.

Company A entered the service commanded by Captain Frederick A. Stoddard; Company B, Captain Henry H. Davis, with Asa C. Gale, first lieutenant, and Owen J. Sweet, second lieutenant; Company F, Captain Henry W. Shipman.

The 137th participated in many of the important battles of the Rebellion. They were participants at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, after which they were transferred to the West, where they took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and in the campaign of Atlanta, marching with Sherman to the sea, and being engaged in the battle of Peach Tree Creek. The men from Broome county left Binghamton in September, 1862, and were mustered out in 1865.

The service performed by this regiment was not confined to the soil of Virginia, but its heroism and daring in the campaigns of the distant South would fill pages of interesting details.

On Every Field. — Broome county was represented in at least thirteen regiments, and her volunteers were found in every active department of the army. She was also

represented in the navy, among those worthy of note, Commodore William W. McKean and Commodore J. R. Sands; also Engineers Levi Safford, William B. Brooks, and Edward O. Robie, all of whom performed noteworthy service. A number from this county enlisted to serve in the iron-clad *Dictator*, but through a mistake were not so assigned.

The Drafts. — Previous to the Act of Congress, March 3d, 1863, making provisions for drafting, all enlistments in Broome had been voluntary. Under this act a draft was ordered in the Twenty-sixth Congressional District, to which Broome was attached, and at Owego, July 17th, it was inaugurated by Captain Edward C. Kattell (a Broome county resident), who was Provost Marshal of the district. A large number were drafted from this county, but the law permitted them to commute by the payment of \$300. Some paid the money, some were excused on legal grounds, and others did not pass examination, so that out of the entire number drafted only ninety-four entered the service, the most of whom were assigned to the 76th N. Y. Among those drafted, quite a number volunteered and selected their regiments, but that number is exclusive of the ninety-four mentioned.

The draft had proved a failure, and when President Lincoln, on the 17th of October, 1863, called for 300,000 men, the bounty system was devised. December 14th and 15th the Broome county board of supervisors held a special session, at which a resolution was passed, directing the county treasurer to pay \$300 county bounty to each man enlisting under the call. That there is magic in money this action of the Board demonstrated. Four hundred and ninety-two men enlisted, a few of them volunteers at the outbreak, who responded to Lincoln's first call at \$11 per month and no

bounty, but the majority volunteers for the first time donning the blue.

February 1st, 1864, the president called for 500,000 soldiers, and February 5th the supervisors again met and passed a resolution providing for another bounty of \$300 to each volunteer. Under this call 261 volunteers were obtained.

The president's call of March 15th, 1864, for 200,000 volunteers was filled so far as the county quota was concerned, without any action by the supervisors.

July 18th, 1864, the president again called for 500,000 soldiers, and July 25th, the board authorized another bounty of \$300. The enlistments aggregated 392.

December 19th, 1864, 300,000 men were called for, and January 13th, 1865, the board of supervisors met and passed resolutions, giving each man enlisting for three years a bounty of \$700, for two years enlistments \$600 each, and for one year \$500. The number enlisted footed up 198. Under these resolutions many furnished substitutes.

To furnish a complete list of soldiers from Broome county would be a difficult undertaking, as the record of volunteers is hard to obtain. It is, nevertheless, highly important that each county effect an organization which will prosecute the work of securing names and the services of volunteers; otherwise, a great many interesting facts may be forever lost, which would prove of great value in the future.

As evidence that Broome county was not backward when the tocsin of alarm sounded, the fact may be referred to that Windsor furnished 273 men.

The town of Maine furnished 190 men, nearly 100 of whom belonged to the 50th engineers. Of this number fifteen were killed.

Among the volunteers from the town of Union the following casualties occurred:—

Charles Langdon, private of the 50th Engineers, died of camp fever at Washington, July 2d, 1864.

Edwin Kipp, private 50th Engineers, died at White House, Va., June 10th, 1862.

Judson Balch, private 16th battery, died of diarrhea, June 10th, 1865.

Levi Howard, private 50th regiment, died at Washington, April 10th, 1864.

Charles Gardner, private 50th Engineers, died in October, 1864.

Hudson Gardner, private 50th Engineers, died from injury received on the cars, November 10th, 1863.

William H. Kipp, private 50th Engineers, died of diphtheria, April 10th, 1864.

Lewis Howard, 51st infantry, died at Covington, Ky., August 30th, 1863.

James Fredenberg, 16th battery, died at Andersonville prison, August 22d, 1864.

Jasper Waterman, private 16th battery, is supposed to have died at Philadelphia, Pa.

Benjamin Whittemore, private 109th infantry, killed in battle of Spottsylvania, May 12th, 1864.

Austin R. Barney, 137th infantry, killed at battle of Lookout Mountain, October 30th, 1863.

Benjamin F. Dunning, 89th infantry, died at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., April 16th, 1864.

John J. Englesfield, private 89th infantry, was killed at the battle of Antietam, September 17th, 1862.

John Cannine, private 137th infantry, was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3d, 1863.

Ezra Cleveland, private 89th infantry, died from wounds, December 7th, 1864.

Lewis Kipp, private 76th infantry, died of chronic diarrhea, at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 18th, 1863.

Manton C. Angell, captain 16th infantry, was killed in the battle of Antietam, September 17th, 1862.

David Millen, corporal 109th infantry, was killed while leading his company in battle of Petersburg, Va., July 30th, 1864.

William J. Millen, private 61st infantry, was killed in battle, May 8th, 1864.

Squire D. Gager, corporal 109th infantry, died of small pox at Washington, February 14th, 1864.

Friend Pratt, private 89th infantry, died from a wound in the fall of 1864.

Henry H. Pulsipher, 16th Heavy Artillery, when last heard from was in Andersonville prison, where he is reported to have died.

Benjamin F. Mason, corporal 137th infantry, killed in battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863.

Frederick Miller, private 50th Engineers, died in hospital at Washington, D. C., September 1st, 1864.

James F. Marble, private 21st cavalry, is reported dead.

Franklin Dunning, private 89th infantry, died of disease at Washington, D. C.

The great civil strife has passed into the shadow land of history, but so long as the government exists, the waters of the lakes rest in their cradled basins, and Niagara's current rushes swiftly to the cataract's verge, so long will the heroism of Broome's soldiery live in the memory of thankful generations.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Broome county has one citizen, among the many who became prominent in the Rebellion, deserving of more than passing mention. Reference is made to Major-General Robinson who was elected lieutenant governor of New York, on the gubernatorial ticket headed by General John A. Dix.

General John Cleveland Robinson was born in Binghamton, April 10th, 1817. Not only as a civilian, but more especially as a

soldier, his life has been an eventful one, calling into exercise all the qualities of the patriot and hero. In 1835, at the age of eighteen, he entered the Military Academy at West Point, remaining until 1838, when he commenced the study of law. The next year receiving a commission as second lieutenant, he returned to service in the Fifth Infantry.

In 1845 he was ordered to the Rio Grande, serving through the Mexican War, and especially distinguishing himself at the memorable battle of Monterey. At the close of this war, glorious in its achievements, Lieutenant Robinson served with his regiment in Arkansas, in the Cherokee Nation, and in Texas. In 1850 he was promoted to captain and was subsequently sent against the Seminole Indians in the everglades of Florida. "Billy Bowlegs" and his copper-faced force, with officers like Captain Robinson pitted against them, yielded to the persuasion of arms and agreed to no longer harass the settlers and perplex the government.

Leaving Florida Captain Robinson went to Utah with his regiment in 1857, and soon after was placed in command of Fort Bridger, from which he was subsequently transferred to the famous Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, where he was in command when our civil war broke out and where he remained until the government deemed it necessary for the welfare of the service that he be ordered west as mustering officer. While performing the duties of that office he was appointed colonel of the First Michigan Volunteers. From this period his promotions were more rapid and duties of greater responsibility. In February, 1862, he was made major of the Second Infantry, and in the April following brigadier-general of volunteers, taking command at Newport News in May, whence he was soon after transferred to the Army of the Potomac

and placed in command of the First Brigade of Kearney's Division in Heintzelman's Corps. General Robinson distinguished himself in the Seven Days' battles before Richmond in 1862, particularly those of June 30th and July 1st. The following extract from General Kearney's report of Seven Days' fight — Glendale — will prove interesting:—

"I have reserved General Robinson for the last. To him this day is due, above all others in this division, the honors of this battle. The attack was on his wing. Everywhere present, by personal supervision and noble example, he secured for us the honor of victory. . . . Our loss has been severe and when it is remembered that this occurs to mere skeletons of regiments, there is but one observation to be made—that previous military history presents no such parallel."

General Robinson also participated in the critical campaign which included the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Centerville, Culpepper, Mine Run and Rapidan, commanding the Second Division of the First Army Corps.

In the subsequent campaign of the Army of the Potomac, in 1864, General Robinson was in command of a division in the Fifth Corps, and at the stubborn battle of Spottsylvania was ordered to advance on Todd's tavern with General Sheridan's cavalry. The enemy behind breastworks stood firm; an attempt to carry the position failed, whereupon General Robinson, with characteristic courage and firmness of purpose, rode up to the head of his division and coolly declaring "this place must be ours!" asked his command to follow him, and gave the order to charge. With electrical impulse the men responded, encountering a terrific fire of musketry. General Robinson received a bullet wound in his knee, which rendered amputation of the thigh

necessary. Recovering, and finding himself unable to endure the hardships of the field, he was employed in less arduous duties until 1869, when he retired from the army with the full rank of major-general.

As an instance of his ready power to make the most of every resource, it may be stated that when he was in command of Fort McHenry was a critical period, as the loss of that position would have been dangerous to the Union, it being the initial point for strategic movements. General Robinson had but 600 men with him, and after the attack upon upon the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, in the streets of Baltimore, the confederates contemplated the capture of Fort McHenry. This would have given them control, not only of the main channel of communication between the national capital and the north and east, but of the capital itself and all its defenses. At this threatening moment a steamer came into port to coal. The general saw his opportunity for a ruse. He erected army tents and made a great show for the reception of a large number of troops. This led the confederates to believe that their plans had been anticipated, and thus Fort McHenry was saved from their grasp, rendering the possible capture of Washington of doubtful use to them.

The general is a man of fine executive ability. Every feature of his heavily bearded face shows the man behind it. Beneath his austere soldier exterior there is a kind heart for a friend but a lion heart for an enemy. He is a sociable companion, and Broome county can justly take pride to count among those born and reared within her limits this distinguished soldier and up-right citizen.

General Hiram C. Rogers, at present connected with the extensive firm of Shapley & Wells, foundrymen and machinists, Binghamton, at the outbreak of the war was

paying teller of the Bank of Binghamton, resigning his position to take the captaincy of Company D, 27th New York. In the First Bull Run battle he was wounded. On the retreat that night, reaching Centerville, Captain Rogers, being the senior officer present, assumed command of the regiment and at the request of Major Sykes of the regular army, took charge of a battery of artillery and conducted it safely to Washington. For his gallant conduct General Porter made honorable mention in his official report.

In November, 1861, he was appointed judge advocate of a general court martial, and the first man of the Army of the Potomac shot for desertion to the enemy, was by sentence of this court.

In January, 1862, President Lincoln appointed him assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain, and assigned him to duty on the staff of General Slocum, the latter commanding a brigade in Franklin's Division. Captain Rogers was present at the siege of Yorktown, the battle of West Point, and all the battles of the peninsular campaign. July 4th, 1862, he was promoted major, and leaving the Peninsula, participated in the battles of the Maryland campaign. After the battle of Antietam Major Rogers was sent into the enemy's lines with a flag of truce, in answer to a communication in relation to the removal of the wounded. When Major-General Slocum took command of the Twelfth Corps, Major Rogers was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to duty with Slocum as assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff. At Chancellorsville and Gettysburg he won the highest praise of his commanding officers. In November, 1863, the corps was ordered to the Army of the Cumberland. When General Slocum took command of the Twentieth Corps, after the capture of Atlanta, Colonel Rogers rejoined

him. In the famous "March to the Sea" Slocum commanded the Army of Georgia, and Colonel Rogers was assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff.

November 16th, 1864, Colonel Rogers accompanied Colonel Ewing, of General Sherman's staff, with a flag of truce to demand the surrender of Savannah. General Hardee's officers met them, dressed in new uniforms, foreign made top boots and white gloves, not much resembling the begrimed colonels who had been on a four weeks' march. Both parties drank out of the same canteen and separated. Soon after the capture of Savannah Colonel Rogers was promoted to brevet brigadier-general. January 31st, 1865, after nearly four years continuous service, he was honorably discharged and returned to civil life. He was never absent from a battle in which his corps was engaged, and is entitled to wear on his badge every engagement of the Potomac army (save Fredericksburg) from Bull Run to Gettysburg, and in the West from Atlanta to the sea. He was a favorite with the rank and file, admired for his bravery and gentlemanly deportment. He was some time ago made captain of the Binghamton City Guards.

Chaplain Barnes. — Chaplain John D. Barnes was known as one of the jolliest men in the army, either in the hour of gloom or victory. He went to the front in 1861, and William Stuart, then editor of the *Broome Republican*, named him "The Patriotic Binghamton Boy." At an early age the chaplain came to Binghamton. He attended school in the old academy, and afterwards at the seminary, until fitted for college. He then entered upon a special course of studies under Dr. Burbank, of Brockport, preparatory to entering the ministry. He helped raise the Thirteenth regiment of N. Y. Vols., commanded by

Colonel Isaac F. Quimby, of Rochester, and enlisted as a private soldier, his regiment assisting in building the first forts for the defense of Washington. Popular among the men, and an exemplary soldier, he was commissioned chaplain, and served in that capacity through all the battles of the Peninsula. Weakened by sickness he was compelled to return home in the autumn of 1862, and reaching civil life was largely instrumental in raising funds for the Sanitary Commission. He is now serving as a minister of the Gospel in this county.

MILITIA OF BROOME COUNTY.

The record of Broome county artillerymen and the well-disciplined and effective infantry organization, is well known in military circles throughout the State. Occupying spacious quarters in the State Armory, and enjoying superior advantages for perfecting themselves, under efficient officers, with the rank and file made up of stable citizens who take pride in their commands, it is not strange that so great popularity has been attained.

THE TWENTIETH SEPARATE COMPANY, INFANTRY.

(BINGHAMTON CITY GUARD.¹)

Upon the disbandment of the 44th Battalion in 1877 a number of the leading young men of the city conceived the idea of organizing here a select corps as a separate company. During the fall and winter following the work went briskly on and on April 18th, 1878, a large company was mustered into the service of the State as the 20th Separate Company, Infantry N. G. S. N. Y., its civil designation being, however, "The Binghamton City Guard." The officers when the company was mustered into the service were as follows: Captain, E.

¹Through the kindness of Charles H. Hitchcock, esq., an active member of this company, we are enabled to furnish the remarkable record of this fine command.

G. Judd; first lieutenant, Authur Tileston; second lieutenant, Edward A. Roberts; first sergeant, Benjamin S. Miller; quartermaster sergeant, Cleveland Robinson.

The work of arming, equipping and drilling went on at once rapidly after the muster, and as soon as the season opened the company manifested at once that fondness for and proficiency in rifle practice for which they have been so distinguished.

In the fall of 1878 the company sent a rifle team to the meeting at Creedmoor, and met with unusual success. During each of the four succeeding years the company sent a team to Creedmoor, and also shot in matches at Rochester, Elmira and Scranton, Pa., in each contest winning credit. The 20th Separate Company's rifle team won during this period prizes of the value of several thousand dollars, and individual prizes and decorations to a large number. Among the prizes may be mentioned a Gatling gun and limber complete, a trophy of ancient armor, and a number of bronzes of great beauty and value. At the meeting at Creedmoor in 1882 the team made the highest score on record, averaging over forty-three out of a possible fifty for each man. During this same year two members of the company, Messrs. Hinds and Ogden, were members of the international team.

During this period the drill and discipline of the company was well kept up in spite of inadequate quarters.

In the fall of 1880 Captain Judd resigned and Charles M. Durkee, then first lieutenant, and a former West Point cadet, was elected in his place. Under Captain Durkee the company made no less progress than under his predecessor, attaining high proficiency in discipline.

In the summer of 1881 the company for the first time went into camp for a week near the Rifle Range, east of the city.

Here the regular routine of camp duty was creditably performed and the members had their first instruction in guard duty.

During the fall of 1881 the first call for active service came. The news arrived of an outbreak of Italian railroad laborers in Owego, N. Y. The squads were quickly gathered and in an hour sixty men were *en route* for Owego. Happily danger was over on their arrival, and their Remington rifles were not needed.

On July 25th, 1882, the company went into camp for a week on the banks of Otsego lake, about a mile from Cooperstown, and for a week enjoyed the scenery and surroundings of that most romantic locality. Here everything from reveille to retreat was carried on according to regulations of the State for camps of instruction.

In the spring of 1883 the affairs of the company were in a somewhat critical state. Forty-seven of its original members were discharged at the expiration of their term of service; and nearly as many raw recruits were taken in. Thus the company, reduced to thirty men and one corporal, was refilled and soon the reorganization was outwardly complete. Having passed this crisis in its career the company had nothing of the kind to fear again, and its progress, put back and interrupted as it was, has been steady since that time.

In the summer following (1883) the company was assigned, with the 30th Company of Elmira and Company B 10th Battalion of Albany, to the 74th Regiment of Buffalo for a week's tour of duty at the State Camp at Peekskill. Notwithstanding the unfortunate circumstances immediately preceding, the company presented a very creditable appearance in numbers and discipline. Colonel Bloomer of the 74th and his regiment did their utmost to make the week both pleasant and profitable for the three companies assigned to them.

On April 1st, 1884, the company removed into their new and commodious quarters in the State Armory on Canal street.

On May 27th, 1884, Captain Durkee was superseded by Captain Hiram C. Rogers, formerly adjutant-general of General Slocum's corps.

On July 3d, 1884, the company embarked for Buffalo to assist in the celebration of the Fourth. While there the company were the guests of the 74th Regiment and met once more Company B and the 30th, with whom they had a year before been in camp. On the 5th there was an excursion to Niagara, the expenses of which were generously defrayed by the men of the 74th.

The officers of the company at present are as follows: Captain, Hiram C. Rogers; first lieutenant, Charles F. Tupper; second lieutenant, Frank D. Lyon; assistant surgeon, D. S. Burr; first sergeant, C. H. Hitchcock; quartermaster-sergeant, E. J. Clark.

The new State uniform has recently been issued to the men, and at present the company is as well equipped in all respects as any in the service. Each man's locker contains more than a hundred dollars worth of uniform and equipment.

The company having surpassed all competitors in rifle practice, has now turned its attention to attaining great proficiency in the countless details of discipline and drill, for which the new armory affords every facility.

The company is constantly receiving accessions to its numbers, and the best of feeling prevails between officers and men.

With the assured favor of the citizens of Binghamton a future of prosperity cannot but await the Binghamton City Guard.

THE SIXTH BATTERY, FOURTH DIVISION
N. G. S. N. Y.

The civil war was a terrible but earnest

lesson to the people. They learned that should a similar calamity threaten the nation in the future, it could only be averted by a thorough organization of the citizen soldiery.

As a result of this feeling, the Binghamton Veteran Battery was organized by a hundred and twenty-five honorably discharged soldiers of the late war who resided in this city, and was mustered into the State service March 30th, 1870, under the name of Battery A 28th Brigade N. G. S. N. Y. On account of the numerous changes in the National Guard during the past years, it has been designated by two other names. In 1879 the company was known as Battery L, but in 1882 its name was again changed to Sixth Battery which is still retained.

Its first officers were: Captain, William M. Crosby; first lieutenant, Laurel L. Olmsted; second lieutenant, Alfred W. Metcalf; first sergeant, Elijah P. Williams; quartermaster-sergeant, Thomas G. Gillick. It was not, however, until the fall of 1870 that the battery received its equipments. The arms were cavalry sabres and four six pound Napoleon pieces.

Although drills were continued that fall and the following winter, a public parade was not made before May, when the battery was called upon by Sheriff Martin to act as a guard around the county jail at the execution of Ruloff.

July 14th it participated in a parade at Owego, and later in the season accompanied the 44th Regiment on an excursion to Whitney's Point. During the fall of 1873 it was ordered to a division encampment at Syracuse, lasting three days, and while there acted as an escort to Governor Dix. It was at this camp that Captain Olmsted assumed command of the battery. During the labor riot of 1877 the battery was held under marching orders for six days, by order

of the commander-in-chief, but no active service was necessary. July 4th, 1878, the company was entertained by Battery G, of Elmira, the compliment being returned by the home company the next year. During the summer of 1879 the battery participated in a sham battle at an encampment of the G. A. R., at New Milford, Pa., and later sent two gun detachments to Wellsburg, N. Y., to take part in the celebration of the Sullivan Centennial. In the fall an artillery school was ordered at Fort Hamilton by the commander-in-chief. Each battery was required to send six members. A first prize of one hundred dollars was awarded to the squad from this battery for general proficiency in drill. The next year another squad was sent when it received honorable mention, no substantial prize whatever being granted. In June, 1880, the battery again shared in a sham battle at Cortland. In 1882 a plan of annual encampments was instituted by Captain Olmsted, and Bainbridge was selected as the place for the first camp. Here the company remained eight days, and throughout the stay the citizens did much to add to the pleasure of its members. From the time of this encampment the battery has maintained a standing in the report of the inspector general above the other batteries in the State. The next year the command was furnished with a stand of Remington rifles and a set of infantry equipments, and thereafter many of the parades were made as infantry. This year found the camp at Unadilla where they well maintained their reputation, both as infantry and artillery, in the inspection by General Briggs, who says in his report: "The men were steady, active and attentive; everything was done in a very handsome manner. The Sixth Battery is unquestionably the most effective in the service, having been carefully instructed in the different classes of dismounted drill, as

well as in the mechanical maneuvers." During the past year the battery was ordered to the State camp at Peekskill, where it received many compliments from the State and regular officers. By order of the commander-in-chief, Captain Olmsted was assigned to the command of this post during the artillery camp.

The following extract from the report of Brigadier-General Philip H. Briggs, Inspector-General, N. G. S. N. Y., regarding the inspection at the State camp, may be of interest: "This battery, the Sixth, fully maintained its reputation as the best light battery in the State service—well drilled and instructed in all dismounted work appertaining to its distinctive arm of the service, including mechanical maneuvers, harnessing, etc.—and would become proficient in mounted drill, as soon as drivers could be instructed and horses trained. * * Percentage present 98.52."

The drill halls have been of diverse sorts and in strange places. The battery was first found drilling in the old Methodist church in Henry street. Then Brigham Hall in the old post-office block served as a place for foot drill, and the pieces were stored. Later, the battery called a barn on Water street its armory, and a room in Court street was rented for company meetings. In 1879 Captain Olmsted secured a building in Dwightville which was, although entirely inadequate for the necessities of the command, far better than its previous quarters. Through the efforts of Senator E. G. Halbert an appropriation was obtained in 1883 from the State for an armory, which was occupied last April in common with the Twentieth Separate company. Pending its erection, the battery occupied quarters in the Landers block on Water street.

The first uniform worn by the battery was dark blue, the jacket being very short

with three rows of brass buttons. The hat was a shako with a red feather plume. The belt was white leather. This was changed for a gray uniform, consisting of a dress-coat as well as a blouse. The shakos were discarded for black helmets, with horse-hair plumes, and gray forage caps. Artillery great coats were also issued to the company. Two years ago the battery received the new state service uniform, white helmets, and blue forage caps. Last summer blue plaited fatigue blowses were obtained.

Drills are held every Friday evening, mostly as artillery, but sometimes as infantry. Since Captain Olmsted has had command not an accident of any nature has occurred in any of their drills. A look at the armory will show their readiness to move at a moment's notice. The four three-inch ordnance guns and their caissons, all packed on the first floor; around the room are the harnesses, ready to slip on the horses' backs. Here the standing gun drill is performed. Looking on to State street are the company parlors, the reading-room, and the quarter-master's department. There is also a large company room, separated from the main drill hall by wainscoting and rich *portières*. The large hall above, which is occupied in common with the Twentieth Separate company, is used for foot drill, and the manual of the sabre and musket. In the eastern portion of the hall are one hundred lockers, which contain the uniforms and light equipments of the battery.

The present commissioned officers are: Captain, Laurel L. Olmsted, who is the senior artillery officer of the State; first lieutenant, John M. Underwood, and second lieutenant, John H. Gross. The enlisted men number about sixty-five. Through the untiring efforts of its efficient commandant, the battery has gained the favor of the citizens of Binghamton and a reputation

throughout the State. The reports of the inspector-general evince that Broome county

may well feel proud to number this command among its military organizations.

CHAPTER XX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF BINGHAMTON.¹

THE town of Binghamton is situated southwest of the center of the county. It is bounded on the north by Chenango, from which it was taken in 1855; on the east by Conklin and Kirkwood; on the south by the Pennsylvania line, and on the west by the towns of Vestal and Union. The town is nine and three-quarters miles in length and about four miles in average width, comprising an area of 24,100 acres. Its surface is quite hilly in the southern part, but its northern and central portions embrace the beautiful stretches of interval bordering upon the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers. These rivers form their junction near the center of the town, in the city of Binghamton, whose corporate territory was erected from this town in 1867.

The soil of the town consists of rich gravelly loam in the valleys, but upon most of the hills it is somewhat slaty. Rich arable lands and cultivated farms extend along the banks of the Chenango, whose green carpeted surface in spring and summer add a charm to the general landscape. Likewise upon the banks of the Susquehanna are extensive grazing and arable fields, uniting the beauty and affluence of nature with the skillful tillage of the husbandman. The soil is for the most part quite rich and fertile and generally under a high state of cultivation.

¹ As it is deemed proper that the history of Binghamton shall follow the general county history, the records of the town are inserted here as properly belonging with the city history, although it is one of the younger towns in point of formation.

In early times this portion of the country, like most of southern New York, was covered with a dense growth of pine forest, and was, during the first stages of settlement, chiefly a lumbering region. All business was then based upon this interest, it being regarded for many years as almost the only industry that would yield a return for labor in cash. The rivers furnished easy transit to market, and a raft of pine promised almost immediate results. So little attention did many of the early settlers pay to the raising of their own bread, that they often went abroad even for their garden vegetables. The time of high water, which now seldom lasts over a week, in those days often continued for several weeks, the melting of the deep snows in the thick pine woods being a somewhat slow process. At such times, as raft after raft went sweeping by, the rivers presented a scene of life and activity to which the oldest inhabitants love to recur, even at the present day.

*Ancient Patents.*²—Previous to the settlement of this section of the Susquehanna and the Chenango valleys, Colonel Robert Lettice Hooper, the patentee of the tract bearing his name, was sent by Bingham and Coxe and, it may be, by others, to survey the shores of this part of the Susquehanna. He traveled it up and down in an Indian canoe, managed by a faithful Indian whom he employed. He would lie down in the canoe with an Indian blanket thrown over

² See preceding pages for further details on this subject.

him, and take the course and distances with a pocket compass while in this recumbent position. He took this precaution through fear of being shot by Indians on the shore.

After this survey a purchase was made of the Susquehanna valley from the Great Bend to Tioga Point. At what precise period the patents were obtained is not now known.

Thomas's patent embraced the Bend and extended six miles down the river; then Bingham's patent, extending from Thomas's western line to some two or three miles below Binghamton, two miles wide, lying equally on both sides of the river. Hooper and Wilson's patent lay next, embracing a part of Union and Vestal, of the same width and lying upon the river plain. This patent, terminating westward where the line separates Broome county from Tioga county, was subsequently divided by the proprietors by a line that ran through the center of the old church in Union, when it stood upon its original foundation. The two patentees, at the time they made the division, gave to this congregation (which was then Dutch Reformed) each seventy acres of land. Next to the patent of Hooper and Wilson was that of Coxe, which extended some miles beyond Owego. These gentlemen were from Philadelphia.¹

The first permanent settler within the territory comprised within this town was Captain Joseph Leonard. He came from Wyoming in 1787, with a young wife and two little children. His wife and children, with a few household goods, were brought up in a canoe by the hired man, while he himself came up on land with two horses, following the shore and regulating his progress by that of the family on the river.

¹ A sketch of Mr. Bingham will be found in connection with the history of the city, which was named in his honor. Mr. Coxe was a descendant of Governor Coxe, of West Jersey, a friend and contemporary of William Penn. The father and sons located lands very extensively in West Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Captain Leonard was originally from Plymouth, Mass. He had settled in the Wyoming valley before the massacre and was there under arms at that time, although not participating in the action. At the time of the great Susquehanna ice freshet his dwelling was carried away, with many others, in the widespread devastation of that deluge; and this, with the uncertainty of land titles in that region, induced him to seek other and more secure possessions.

Captain Leonard received his first information of this region through Amos Draper, an Indian trader in these parts. Upon his arrival here he found "a Mr. Lyon living in a temporary log house" on the west side of the Chenango, not far below the terminus of the present Suspension bridge. This was James Lyon, who for a number of years kept a ferry across the Chenango river at this point. On the oldest map of this section of country, the ferry is marked as "Lyon's Ferry;" probably his log cabin was the first habitation of a white man erected on the site of the city of Binghamton.

Captain Leonard settled just above the present location of the county poor asylum. Amasa Leonard, his son, occupied a portion or all of the Captain Leonard farm up to the time of his death. Amasa Leonard is claimed to have been the first white child born in Broome county. Captain Leonard died in December, 1842, in the ninety-first year of his age.

In the short space of two or three weeks after the arrival of Captain Leonard came Colonel William Rose and his brother, and fixed their location a little farther up the river beyond Captain Leonard's. This place was called "Rose's Settlement;" of late years Nimmonsburg, or "Goosetown."¹ A

¹ The latter appellation was given to the place by Theodore Pierson, a son of Jeremiah Pierson, who owned the first nail factory in the United States, at Ramapo, in northern New Jersey near the New York State line. He owned an estate at Nimmonsburg of seven hundred acres of land.

short time after his arrival, Colonel Rose and Amos Draper, the trader, invited the Indians of the neighborhood to meet them in council and leased of them for the term of ninety-nine years, one mile square, for which they were to give a barrel of corn each year. This lease, however, was illegal, as the Legislature had previously passed an act, "that no lands should be leased or purchased of the Indians by private individuals." Before, however, it was known to the Rose brothers that such a law was on the statute book, they had purchased Mr. Draper's interest in the lease. It embraced the land in both the Leonard and the Rose settlements. The brother of Colonel Rose subsequently removed and settled in Lisle, and finally removed to Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

Colonel Rose and his brother came from Connecticut on foot; when they reached Wattles's Ferry—the point at which the Catskill mountains cross the Susquehanna—they purchased a canoe in which they descended the river, bringing provisions with them to this place. On their way down they saw parties of Indians on the shores sitting by their fires or skirting the mountains in pursuit of deer; but none of them showed any signs of hostility.

These young men had been attracted towards the Phelps and Gorham purchase in what is now Steuben county; but learning, when they reached Union, that the lands where they were going were in dispute, they turned back to the confluence of the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers, whose pleasant aspect had favorably impressed them on their way down.

In the same year (1787), and not far from the same time, came Joshua Whitney, father of General Whitney; William Whitney, a brother of the first named, and Henry Green. These three families came from Hillsdale, Columbia county, and settled on

the west side of the Chenango river about two miles above its junction with the Susquehanna, on what was afterward called Whitney's Flats. At this time there appear to have been no other inhabitants, except those already mentioned, nearer than Tioga Point, a distance of forty miles.

But the town, or rather the territory now comprised in it, was not without an accession to its list of settlers, for during the same year came in the following: Jesse Thayer, who located on the Christopher Eldredge place, as it was in more recent years, at the foot of what is now Front street, in Binghamton. Peter and Thomas Ingersoll located on what is now the Eldredge place, on the bank of the river in the fifth ward. Samuel Harding settled on the Bevier place on the east side of the Chenango. Captain John Sawtell settled about three miles up, upon the east side of the Chenango, nearly opposite the poor asylum, where he kept the most ancient tavern in this region.¹ The place has been recently called the Dickson farm. A Mr. Butler settled a little below Captain Leonard, on the river bank; and Solomon Moore settled on the site of the city of Binghamton near where the gas works are located. He was the father of John Moore who owns the large farm in the fifth ward.

Says the author of the *Annals*: "Soon after the settlement of the emigrants already mentioned (the next year) other families to the number of about twenty came and set-

¹ In the year 1794 or 1795 the much celebrated Talleyrand, during his stay in the United States, visited his exiled brethren at this place (the French exiled emigrants in the vicinity of Greene, Chenango county). On his way at this time he passed one night at Captain Sawtell's, whose house the hospitable master made free for the lodging and entertainment of travelers, before there was any public house opened in the place. Mr. Benjamin Sawtell remembers (1840) distinctly his staying at his father's. He says M. Talleyrand was accompanied by another gentleman; that the guests and his father talked during the evening on the subject of the Catholic religion. — WILKINSON'S *Annals*.

tled in the region. These greatly added to the privation and want which were already experienced by the original emigrants. But amidst these scenes of hardship and want some of the most redeeming traits of human nature were manifested. The families who had barely more than what they needed from day to day, would impart to those in need with the same impartial and generous hand that a mother distributes her limited store to her hungry children. They would reserve no more to themselves than they parted with. It is a very ancient maxim, found in the writings of Pythagoras, and verified invariably to those who are its subjects, that 'true friendship is reciprocal in its nature.' Such genuine hospitality and kind feelings as were exemplified from day to day by these early sons of the forest — these pioneers of present fruitful fields and thriving villages — were almost sure to produce the happy results which followed. It is stated by the present survivors that there were no serious disputes in their commercial transactions for a series of years; that for a length of time they had no occasion for a magistrate or jury. It was five years after the settlement before they had the semblance of a court. This was held by Esquire Johnson, in the open air, shaded by some trees."¹

Those who came in and settled on the east side of the Chenango river and north of Bingham's Patent, with some exceptions, took no title for their lands, but merely squatted. At first the proprietorship of the land was not much known or recognized. But when it became known and the claims urged by the proprietors, the greater part left and went farther west. Captain Sawtell took a title for his land. The Beviere when they came in also took titles. David Og-

den and Captain Quigley, who settled next beyond, took titles from the patentees. Beyond these came Ezekiel Crocker; then Captain Buel and his son, all of whom took titles for their lands, which were part of Clinton and Melcher's Patent. John Butler, from Vermont, settled for a few years on the opposite side of the Chenango from Captain Sawtell.

We are informed by Mr. La Motte Blanchard, of Binghamton, that John Hale came into the old town of Chenango in 1797 and settled where Captain Hazley now lives. He remained there one year when he went to Pennsylvania, returning a short time before his death in 1855. He was extensively known through this region as a pioneer surveyor. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and he himself served in the War of 1812 under General Scott at Buffalo and along the Niagara frontier, and at New Orleans under General Jackson. He was grandfather of Mr. Blanchard.

In the year 1798 those living on Bingham's Patent, or the great majority of them, had not taken titles for their lands. In this year there was a petition drawn up and signed by most of the inhabitants who had not yet taken titles and sent to Mr. Bingham at Philadelphia. Ebenezer Park was the bearer of the petition. We insert a copy of the interesting document, as follows: —
"To the Honorable William Bingham: —

"A petition from the inhabitants and settlers on the said Bingham's Patent, on Susquehanna river, in the towns of Union and Chenango, county of Tioga, and State of New York, humbly prayeth:

"That, whereas, we, your petitioners, having been to considerable expense in moving on to said land and making improvements, we pray your honor would grant us three lives lease, and we will pay an annual rent for the same; otherwise, let us know on what terms we can have the

¹These courts were held under the shadow of some tall elms on the west side of the road near the outlet of Cutler's Pond.

land, and your petitioners as dutiful tenants, shall ever comply.

"CHENANGO, February 15th, 1798."

This petition was drawn up and signed at "Chenango," in what is now the town of Binghamton. It was then the "the town of Chenango, county of Tioga," the county having been erected from Montgomery county in 1791, and the town of Chenango then formed, embracing a greater part of the eastern portion of the county. It extended from Chenango Forks to Fort Deposit. This town (Binghamton) was set off from Chenango in 1855.

The particular spot in the great town of Chenango where the petition was signed was at "Chenango," the old village on the west side of the river about two miles above Binghamton, (see old map) which had been started by a number of the first settlers prior to any of the civil divisions. It was a sort of "Squatter's Sovereignty" municipality, formed in advance of any title to the land, as will be seen from the petition. Part of it lay within the line of Bingham's Patent, and part above the line, so that the north line of the patent cut it in a north and south direction into two halves. Yet untitled and "cut" as the little frontier hamlet was, it was estimated by the authorities who erected the county of Tioga as entitled to equal honor with Newtown (now Elmira), for these were each constituted half-shire towns. Think of the "grave and reverend seigniors," Jonathan Fitch and Joshua Mersereau, holding a court here nearly a decade before Binghamton was thought of! They did, and so did their successors, Judge Whitney and Judge Morgan Lewis, afterward governor of the State. Courts were held for a time at Mr. Spaulding's, who lived near the Oliver Crocker place, on the road to Union, when alternating with Elmira; also at Mr. Whitney's (Whitney's Flats) until they were removed to the court-house in Binghamton.

That the thirty-seven petitioners were all, or most of them, occupants of Bingham's Patent, and therefore in what is now the town of Binghamton, is evident in their own declaration — "We, the inhabitants and settlers on the said Bingham's Patent," etc. We give a list of them as furnished by Mr. Wilkinson in his *Annals*: "Abraham Sneden and Daniel Sneden, who lived where Henry Squires now (1840) keeps his public house (four miles up the Susquehanna from Binghamton); Abraham Sneden, jr., who lived where Judson Park now (1840) lives (in town of Kirkwood); William Miller lived on the Harder place; Ebenezer Park, the father-in-law of Judge Chamberlain, lived where Ira Stow and the elder Mr. Bartlett now (1840) live (in town of Kirkwood, three miles east of Binghamton); Joseph Compton lived a little east upon the same lot; Zachariah Squires and James and Asa Squires, who lived on the site of Russ's public house (about seven miles east of Binghamton); James Ford lived on the place known as Moore's farm; Silas Moon who lived where Mr. Brown now (1840) does (three miles above Binghamton); Ezra and Ira Keeler who lived on the James Hawley place (four miles from Binghamton, towards Montrose); J. Lamereaux, who lived where Edward Park now (1840) lives (on the Park farm); Robert Foster and Roswell Gray lived on the Judson M. Park place (adjoining one last above named); Nathaniel Taggart lived where Elias Jones now (1840) lives (a mile above the "Squires Tavern," towards Kirkwood); John Carr lived on part of the farm of Judge Chamberlain (three miles east of Binghamton); Arthur Miller lived on the farm where General Whitney now (1840) lives (a mile east of Binghamton); Barnabas and Solomon Wixon lived on the south side of the Susquehanna, where James Evans now (1840) lives (two and one half miles from Bing-

hamton, up the river); Jonathan Dunham lived on the Bingham place (near the Binghamton water works); Zebulon Moore lived one mile below the village on the south side of the Susquehanna; Daniel Delano and Levi Bennett lived near Millville; Samuel Bevier occupied a lot on Bingham's Patent which Arthur Gray afterwards purchased (on the site of the depots of Binghamton); James Lyon lived at the ferry, which he kept; Abraham Carsaw and William Brink lived on the Rufus Park place (one mile below the mouth of Chenango on the Susquehanna); Silas Hall lived where the wife of Andrew Moore at present (1840) lives (Tompkinsville); Asher Wickham lived on the farm near the State asylum; Thomas Cooper and Walter Slater lived where Deacon Samuel Stow now (1840) lives (just above the water works); Andrew Cooper occupied the flat from Colonel Lewis's mills to the Red bridge; David Compton lived and kept tavern on the Finch farm; Amos Towsley lived on the south side of the Susquehanna opposite where Elias Jones now (1840) lives (about one mile south from the Squires tavern);¹ Judge Chamberlain lived, though a little after the date of the petition, on the lot with his father-in-law, Ebenezer Park.

Judge William Chamberlain, with his wife, moved here from Dutchess county in 1799. His father-in-law also came from the same county. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1802; was sheriff of the county in 1817, which office he held a little less than the term of four years, being removed through the influence of countervailing politics. Afterward he was appointed assistant justice, and held the office of judge of Broome county for seven or eight years.²

¹The words in parentheses in this list will enable readers of the present day to locate the points alluded to. They are all supplied by Mr. William Wentz, of Binghamton.

²See full list of the judges of the county in another chapter.

He held the office of warden or vestryman in Christ church, Binghamton, for many years.

In the earliest stage of the settlements there were few or no stores. One important means of obtaining what, in all frontier counties have been regarded as foreign articles, for a series of years, was through peddlers who came through and purchased the furs and peltry of the inhabitants, giving them in exchange woolen goods, hats and shoes. Individual heads of families frequently made journeys overland and by the water-courses to Albany and Philadelphia to purchase necessary supplies. Luxuries then were out of the question, save those which the streams and forests supplied to the fisherman and hunter.

Shad in those days were abundant in the Susquehanna, running up as far as Binghamton and often to the source of the river. Thousands of them were caught from year to year within the limits of this town, and at the three great fishing places along the river. These were at Union, opposite Judge Mersereau's; at Binghamton opposite Dry bridge; and upon the point of an island at Oquago. There were other places of less note, one on the Chenango opposite Bevier's, another at the mouth of Snake creek, in what is now the town of Conklin.

"The time that the shad would arrive here and at which time they began to be caught would generally be about the last of April, and the fishing would continue through the month of May. It was made quite a business with some, and after the county was sufficiently inhabited to create a demand for all that could be caught, the business became a source of considerable profit. During a few of the first runs the shad would sell for eight and ten cents apiece; and after this the price generally ran down as low as three cents a shad. Herring also ran up at the same time with

the shad; but as it was no object to take the former when plenty of the latter could be caught, the nets were so constructed as to allow the herring to pass through the meshes.

"The nets employed were from sixteen to thirty rods long and each net required from six to eight men to manage it. The time for 'sweeping' was generally in the night, as the shallowness of the water would not allow them to fish in the day time. Again, the shad in the night would run up on the ripples to sport, which gave the fishermen another advantage. They would make their hauls the darkest nights without lights either in their boats or on shore. They had their cabins or tents to lodge in and would be notified when it was time to haul by the noise a shoal of fish would make in sporting on the shallow places.

"The shad never seemed to find either a time or place at which to turn and go back. Even after depositing their eggs they would continue to urge their way up stream until they had exhausted their entire strength, which, out of their salt water element, would entirely fail them. The shores, in consequence, would be strewn with their dead bodies, upon which the wild animals would come down and feed. Their young fry would pass down the stream in the fall, having grown to the length of three or four inches, in such numbers as to literally choke the eel weirs." Shad have ceased running up the river as far as Binghamton since about 1820.

Old hunters say that wild animals were uncommonly plenty in these parts when the county was first settled. Martins were caught in dead-falls for their furs. Panthers were frequently met with and shot. Wolves and bears were numerous, and large deer, the staple commodity with hunters, graced the forests and drank from most of the springs and small streams. There were to

be seen sometimes twenty and thirty in a drove and great numbers of them were killed. There were several modes of hunting the deer. Beside the ordinary one of pursuing them by daylight with hounds, the hunters would resort to the deer licks, of which there were many, and ascertaining as nearly as practicable where they stooped to lap the water, they would set their guns so as to take the deer when they came by night to drink.¹

As early as 1791 some of the settlers of the rich Susquehanna valley began to produce a surplus of stock; for in that year Joshua Whitney (afterward General Whitney), then eighteen years of age, was sent by his father (Judge Joshua Whitney of Whitney's Flats) to Philadelphia with a drove of seventeen cattle. It is probable that some of them were purchased of other settlers in the vicinity. The greater part of the way lay through a dense wilderness. While this undertaking shows the enterprise of the father, as well as the courage and energy of the son, it at the same time reveals the obstacles in the way of the settlers in this part of the country in finding a market for their surplus produce. The towns below on the Susquehanna, and the city of Philadelphia, were the market for the whole southern tier, until the completion of the Erie canal in 1825. Cattle, lumber and grain were run down in "arks" from Arkport near the Genesee country, to Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for more than a quarter of a century, and cattle were driven across the country to those markets. Many of these arks also came down the Tioughnioga from Cortland county. The Erie canal connected the great west with the eastern seaboard, and at once the tide of business turned in that

¹The reader who has a taste for hunting stories will find several interesting ones told in the history of Windsor.

direction. Some means of connection with that great artery of commerce must be found, and hence the southern tier sought an outlet in that direction through Crooked Lake and its canal to the Conhocton, and the Chenango canal from Binghamton to Utica. Before the completion of those great improvements, the task of getting to market or of getting goods into the interior, was a tedious and laborious one.

Young Whitney started for Philadelphia with his cattle late in the fall, going by the way of Great Bend; thence to Salt Lick farm, six miles; thence through the Nine Partners to Hopbottom, on the Tunkhannock creek; thence, with no road but marked trees, to Thornbottom, twenty-five miles from Nine Partners. The habitations of men to be met with were only where it was necessary to stay all night, and at these places the cattle had to subsist by browsing in the woods. In ranging for food they were liable to stray, and in spite of his utmost vigilance it was often difficult to get them all together in the morning upon getting ready for a new start. He, however, lost none. From Thornbottom he proceeded to Lackawanna, and thence ten miles to Wilkesbarre; from there he drove to one branch of the Lehigh, twenty miles. Here his cattle became poisoned by eating laurel, and were so affected that he was obliged to suspend his journey for more than a week, at a small Dutch settlement three miles west of the Pocono mountain. The night before arriving at this place the exorbitant charges of a miscreant landlord had nearly robbed him of his last dollar. He wrote to his father and awaited an answer. His father went to his relief. His Dutch host and family, indeed, the whole neighborhood, could scarcely understand a word of English, so that he was obliged to communicate by signs as well as he could. After his father came and replenished his

purse, with his cattle recovered and his courage renewed, he proceeded on to Philadelphia by way of the Wind Gap and through Nazareth.

After disposing of his cattle, he procured the mercantile goods which it was his design to bring back to the settlement. Placing them on Pennsylvania wagons, they were drawn to Middletown, ninety miles from Philadelphia, and then shipped on board of a Durham boat, to be pushed up the river by six men, all the way from this place to Owego, two hundred and fifty-five miles. Often on account of the strong current opposing them, he would be obliged to be out himself waist-deep in the water, with cakes of ice floating against him, for hours together. He arrived at Owego a little before Christmas.

Judge Whitney, father of this brave young man, was not spared long to his family and neighborhood. He died of yellow fever on his way from Philadelphia, where he had been to purchase goods. By a previous arrangement his son was to meet him at Wilkesbarre with boats to bring the goods up the river. When he got there he found a letter from his father informing him of his sickness at a public house at the Wind-Gap, and with orders from him to come immediately to him. By riding very early and late he arrived there the next day, just in time to see his father alive and to close his eyes after the spirit had fled. He found the landlord and his family much alarmed at the contagious nature of the disease and they advised him not to go in where his father was. But he paid no attention to the advice, although from the pressure of circumstances he felt obliged to have the remains interred that night. A coffin was hurriedly made and the son literally carried out and buried his father, with the help of only two negro servants.

At first there was no public burying

ground set off. Those families in which death occurred earliest, buried their lost relatives near home upon their own farms; the places of which would naturally become their family burying ground, and the places of interment in some cases for the immediate neighborhood.

Mr. Thayer, with several others, was buried on a spot of ground on the banks of the little run that empties into the Susquehanna a short distance above where he lived. In consequence of several heavy rains, so much of the bank was carried away as to leave the bones exposed. The bones of Mr. Thayer were disinterred by the same means and carried away by the stream, no part of them being afterward found but the skull, which was sacredly buried in another place.

There was observed, many years ago near the bank of this run, a monumental stone rudely cut, bearing the date 1795, but the figure "9" so imperfect as to be easily taken for a figure "7." Thus several were deceived and read it "1775," a date altogether too early to render its correctness at all probable. The stone was found fallen down some time prior to 1840 and was carried to Mr. Bingham's barn, where it was found to read "1795," with the initials "S. H."; thus bringing it within the time that the place had been used as a burying ground, and the initials are supposed to stand for the name of Sarah Hall. There was also found near the stone a coffin containing two sets of bones, those of one being uncommonly large.

There are still to be seen the vestiges of a somewhat ancient burying ground near Deacon Stow's, on the bank of the river and about one hundred rods west southwest of his house. This burying ground was commenced about 1798 or 1799. It was then shaded with pitch pine and a retired place, the road running farther from

the river than it does now. The first person buried there was Mrs. Mansfield, whose husband lived on the opposite side of the river. There was also a Mrs. Hall, the wife of Silas Hall, and Deacon William Miller, buried there.

On the bank of the Chenango about four miles above the city of Binghamton, in this town, settled William Van Name about the year 1797. This settlement is intimately connected with the perfidy of a British officer of the surrendered army of General Burgoyne.

After the surrender at Saratoga Judge Mersereau had charge of all the prisoners and it devolved upon him to provide for them. They were conducted to Boston and thence sent back to England. A British officer, one of the prisoners, was unwell and asked of Judge Mersereau a furlough to go into the country into some private family, to recruit his health. The Judge sent him to his own family, which was then residing in Springfield, Mass. His family consisted of a young wife and three little children. While the officer was in Judge Mersereau's family his health improved wonderfully; he was able in less than a week to leave and to take also with him the Judge's wife, who was never seen by her husband afterward. This new pair took with them also a fine pair of black horses and a chaise, with a large amount of silver plate. The youngest child, which was a babe at the breast, the mother left with a neighboring woman, with money and clothes. This babe became Mrs. Van Name, the wife of William Van Name, the settler of whom we have spoken, who, with her, settled on the Chenango river about four miles above Binghamton, in 1797. The desertion of the babe must have occurred in 1778, soon after the surrender of Burgoyne; hence she was about nineteen or twenty years of age when she accompanied her

husband to this wilderness home. Their sons were living on the old place there until within a few years. The other two children taken by the mother when she deserted her home were Lawrence and Cornelius Mersereau, late of Union.

A man by the name of Cole lived and died about two miles above Rose's settlement. He had taken refuge there in the deep recesses of the wilderness before any white inhabitant had moved into those parts, and was found there by Whitney and Rose upon their arrival in 1787. The author of the *Annals of Binghamton* says:—

"Out of regard to the descendants of Mr. Cole, who are said to be numerous and respectable, it might be thought to be the duty of the writer of these annals to suppress the history of his deeds. But the love of truth which should pervade all minds, even of those more immediately affected by its development, should form an ample justification for the narration of so much of his inhumanity as is well known to so many of his contemporaries. He is said to have been an accomplice in leading on the Indians in that most inhuman massacre at Wyoming¹ and also that at Minisink. It is said that while engaged in the infernal employment at the latter place, an Indian, who was about to seize a child lying in its cradle in order to dash its brains out, felt his heart misgive in its cruelty by the babe's smiling upon him, and was about turning away from the deed, when Cole, observing him to hesitate, said, with an oath, 'Is your heart too tender for your work?' Upon this he seized the little innocent and terminated its tender life against the door-post.

¹ The impartial reader of history will scarcely agree with the writer as to the inhumanity of this "massacre." Although the bloodshed at Wyoming was terrible, it is quite clearly shown by Stone, the able and careful author of the life of Brant, that it was much less a massacre than a fair battle. The reader is referred to the work in question.

"A few years after Mr. Cole had settled here there came two young men into the neighborhood from Minisink, inquiring for him; whose parents, according to their narrative, he had murdered. Cole himself had moved to this place from Minisink. Hearing where the author of their parents' untimely and bloody death was living, they came all the way from their own neighborhood,¹ with the sworn purpose to kill him. They were armed with rifles, and upon arriving here they met Colonel Rose and Judge Whitney, who were engaged in their fields. They made inquiries of these men respecting Cole, and finding them frank and candid in their answers, and acquainted with the reputed fact that Cole had been engaged in the massacre of their devoted neighborhood, they ventured to inform them of the object of their errand, tragical as it was intended to be. Mr. Whitney and Mr. Rose, although they could not altogether condemn the heroic and natural spirit of revenge of these young men, yet felt strongly inclined, principally from regard to his family, to dissuade them from their purpose.

"While these gentlemen were talking to the young men, Cole himself appeared in sight. They beckoned to him to turn away, which intimation he understood and obeyed. They stated to these young men that Cole was now settled among them and had surrounded himself with a family; that it was a long time ago when the deed was done and also in a time of war.² The young men moved by what had been said to them, relinquished their purpose and returned home. Mr. Cole was, after this, careful of exposing himself when he came

¹ Below what is now Port Jervis, New York, in the old Machackimack settlement.

² It occurred in the autumn of 1778, during the Revolution, when the Indians and Tories under Brant swept down the Delaware and destroyed the old Machackimack settlement.

to learn that it was known in Minisink where he was.

"Captain Leonard, on one occasion, being at Tioga Point with Mr. Cole, found it necessary to get him out of the way of two men who were taking this opportunity to kill him. The manner of his death, finally, might be considered as a judicial punishment for the barbarity of which he had been guilty. He died a miserable, lingering death, occasioned by the fall of the roof of his house."

Tom Hall, who died about the year 1837, having been a town charge of this town for many years, was also engaged in the massacre at Wyoming and Minisink. He married, or at least lived with, the celebrated Queen Esther, who distinguished herself at the massacre of Wyoming.¹

An act dividing the town of Chenango was passed by the board of supervisors of Broome county, in annual session, December 3d, 1855. The committee on division of towns, who drew up and presented the bill, were Henry P. Ensign, Marcena Glenzen, Samuel H. Birdsall and Riley Bush. Two new towns were set off from Chenango, viz.: Port Crane (afterward changed to Fenton), and Binghamton. The boundaries of the latter are thus defined:—

"All that part of the town of Chenango in the county of Broome, which lies south of a line commencing in the west boundary of said town at the northwest corner of lot number one hundred and eighty-one in the Chenango township of the Boston Purchase; thence running easterly on the north line of lots numbers one hundred and eighty-one, one hundred and eighty, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty-four and twenty-seven, in said Chenango township of the Boston Pur-

chase, to the middle of the Chenango river; thence up the middle of the said river to the north line of lot number thirty-one in Clinton and Melcher's patent; thence easterly on the north line of said lot number thirty-one to the west line of the town of Conklin, is hereby erected into a separate town, to be hereafter known and distinguished by the name of Binghamton."¹

The first annual town meeting for the town was held at the court-house in the village of Binghamton on the second Tuesday in February, 1856, Benjamin N. Loomis, Corydon Tyler and William M. Waterman, presiding. The first supervisor elected for the town was John S. Wells, who first took his seat in the board at a special session held June 3d, 1856, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature entitled "An act to provide for the more thorough supervision and inspection of common schools, and further to amend the statutes relating to public instruction in the State," passed April 12th, 1856. At this special session of the board two school commissioner's districts were formed—the eastern comprising the towns of Sanford, Colesville, Conklin, Windsor, Port Crane and Chenango; and the western comprising the towns of Barker, Binghamton, Lisle, Maine, Nanticoke, Triangle, Union and Vestal. The school commissioners elected by the board were George Burr and Lewis W. Moody. The supervisors who have served the town since its organization have been: John S. Wells, 1856; Lewis S. Abbott, 1857; Job N. Congdon, 1858–9; Joel Fuller, 1860; Benjamin F. Sisson, 1861; Austin W. Tyler, 1862–3; Francis T. Newell, 1864–7; John W. Cutler, 1867; William M. Ely, 1868–9; George Sherwood, 1870; William Whitney 1871–3; John Moses, 1874; Peter J. S. Coon, 1875; Luke Dickson, 1876–8; William Whitney, 1879–80; W. S. Stone,

¹ Hill told George Park, esq., that he was never married to Esther, but lived with her about two years. — *Annals of Binghamton.*

¹ Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, pp. 18–20.

1881; Burritt Brown, 1882; M. L. Jones, 1883; Lewis S. Abbott, 1884.

The first school in this town was taught by Colonel Rose, in a school-house built by the settlers. It stood near the site of the Dutch Reformed church. Another school-house was built on the west side of the Chenango river nearly opposite the former. Schools were kept only during winters, and sometimes not then. The teachers were for some time men of the neighborhood — at first Colonel Rose, then a son of General Patterson; after him a Mr. Fay; then a Mr. Cook, who came with the Beviers from Ulster county. He taught a number of winters, and after him a Mr. Slighter.

Hawleyton. — In 1829 and subsequently at different times Major Martin Hawley bought of the State and of the heirs and assigns of Judge Cooper, twenty-five hundred acres of land lying between Bingham's Patent and the State line in the southern part of this town. This tract had been occupied either by purchasers under Judge Cooper, or by squatters, to the number of about twenty families; but at the time Major Hawley made the purchases the inhabitants had nearly all abandoned the lands, considering them too sterile for cultivation. Major Hawley had an idea that the fault was more in the settlers than in the soil; that enterprise and intelligent management would bring forth good results on these lands, and, indeed, that they were no exception to the generality of the uplands in this portion of the State. This Major Hawley demonstrated by personal experiment, moving upon his tract in 1833 and carrying on for a number of years a noted dairy of some fifty cows. He proved that these lands, in common with all the uplands of Broome county, were abundantly capable, under suitable cultivation, of producing good and remunerative crops both of grass and grain.

Major Hawley gave a great impetus to farming in this section, and both in theory and practice inculcated better methods of cultivating the soil than had before prevailed. He lived at Hawleyton about three years — from 1836 to 1839 — when he returned to Binghamton and devoted himself to the management of his large real estate interest in the eastern part of the village. Soon after this, in 1842, the Broome County Agricultural Society was formed and held its first fair in Binghamton.

Port Dickinson — This hamlet, which is now virtually a part of Binghamton and is connected with the city proper by a street railway, is about two miles north of the city. It is upon the line of the abandoned Chenango canal, to which waterway it owes its existence. Joseph Carman, Nelson Stow and Abram Bevier were early settlers in this vicinity. The gentleman first named came to this locality when he was but nine years old and worked for Mr. Bevier until he was twenty-one, when he purchased the farm which he has since owned. He carried on mercantile trade here for some time and was a contractor on the Erie Railroad when it was being built to the amount of \$2,000,000. He also built the mills at Port Dickinson.

Port Dickinson was formerly called Carmanville, in honor of Mr. Carman. The settlement was given its first real impetus when the Chenango canal was put through, and it became a "port" of considerable shipping importance. Its present name was given in honor of Daniel S. Dickinson.

The post-office was established about the time of the close of the war, and J. C. Carman was the first postmaster. It was located at first on the canal, where the collector's office was also situated, and a grocery store was established there. The other postmasters have been James Dunn, L. M. Jones, C. F. Scudder, B. P. Harper and H.

E. Merrill, who has had the office since July, 1884.

Nelson Stow built a tavern here in 1871. It was kept first by C. P. Jewell and was burned in 1872. The present hotel is kept by J. J. Henry.

B. P. Harper has had a store here for five years, succeeding Scudder & Dunn. E. D. Hunt opened a general store in April, 1884.

A paper-mill was erected here in 1855 and operated by Knapp, Goodell & Phillips. It was subsequently burned and was rebuilt in 1872.

Following are the names of the supervisors of Binghamton, since the formation of the town, with the years of their service:—

John S. Wells, 1856; Lewis S. Abbott, 1857; Job N. Congdon, 1858–59; Joel Fuller, 1860; Benjamin F. Sisson, 1861; Austin W. Tyler, 1862–63; Francis T. Newell, 1864 to 1866 inclusive.

1867 — First ward, Lewis S. Abbott; second ward, William Ogden; third ward, T. J. Clarke; fourth ward, J. N. Congdon; fifth ward, John Evans.

1868 — First ward, Lewis S. Abbott; second ward, William Ogden; third ward, D. R. Grant; fourth ward, J. N. Congdon; fifth ward, Lewis Baird.

1869 — First ward, Lewis S. Abbott; second ward, William Ogden; third ward, Martin Stone; fourth ward, Ensign Conklin; fifth ward Darwin Felter.

1870 — First ward, Lewis S. Abbott; second ward, John A. McNamara; third ward, Martin Stone; fourth ward, ———; fifth ward, Robert Campbell.

1871 — First ward, Henry S. Jarvis; second ward, John A. McNamara; third ward, Martin Stone; fourth ward, B. R. Johnson; fifth ward, Robert Crozier.

1873 — First ward, Lewis S. Abbott; second ward, John A. McNamara; third ward, George Germond; fourth ward, Lyman B. Smith; fifth ward, Darwin Felter.

1874 — First ward, Lewis S. Abbott; second ward, William Ogden; third ward, Henry C. Merrill; fourth ward, Harry Lyon; fifth ward, Darwin Felter.

1875 — First ward, Lewis S. Abbott; second ward, William Ogden; third ward, Henry C. Merrick; fourth ward, John E. Wentz; fifth ward, Lewis Baird.

1876 — First ward, Lewis S. Abbott; second ward, Charles M. Cafferty; third ward, Robert M. Mosher; fourth ward, William H. Wilkinson; fifth ward, James L. Weed.

1877 — First ward, Carlos Cortesy; second ward, J. A. McNamara; third ward, James J. Rogers; fourth ward, William H. Wilkinson; fifth ward, B. L. Harford.

1878 — First ward, H. S. Jarvis; second ward, J. A. McNamara; third ward, O. L. Stevens; fourth ward, William H. Wilkinson; fifth ward, Albert Hatten.

1879 — First ward, D. Post Jackson; second ward, J. A. McNamara; third ward, H. C. Merrick; fourth ward, Dudley T. Finch; fifth ward, Edwin Evans.

1880 — First ward, H. S. Jarvis; second ward, J. A. McNamara; third ward, C. O. Root; fourth ward, H. W. Chubbuck; fifth ward, Edwin Evans.

1881 — First ward, H. S. Jarvis; second ward, J. A. McNamara; third ward, C. O. Root; fourth ward, P. H. Lee; fifth ward, Edward Harris.

1882 — First ward, A. J. Inloes; second ward, J. A. McNamara; third ward, M. J. McKaige; fourth ward, P. H. Lee; fifth ward, ———.

1883 — First ward, William H. Hecox; second ward, G. W. Brink; third ward, M. J. McKaige; fourth ward, D. T. Finch; fifth ward, Connell Harley.

1884 — First ward, J. B. Cosgrave; second ward, Lewis Buffum; third ward, M. J. McKaige; fourth ward, D. T. Finch; fifth ward, Connell Harley; sixth ward, L. S. Abbott.

Following are the city officers for the year 1884:—

Mayor—George A. Thayer, residence 141 Water street.

Board of Aldermen.—First ward, F. H. Stephens, John Kelly; second ward, Chas. Gale, J. A. Wheeler; third ward, A. Roberson, Alonzo Everts; fourth ward, W. A. Heath, Ezra Murphy; fifth ward, Louis Baird, Albert Hatten; sixth ward, W. W. Cafferty, R. Barnes.

Standing Committees.—Finance and Education—Murphy, Cafferty and Roberson. Streets, Walks and Bridges—Everts, Gale and Baird.

Fire Department—Heath, Wheeler and Stephens.

Water and Gas—Kelly, Roberson and Gale.

Police and License—Stephens, Kelly and Barnes.

City Buildings and Property—Baird, Cafferty and Heath.

Ordinance and Printing—Wheeler, Barnes and Murphy.

Health—Barnes and Everts.

City Officers.—City Clerk—E. H. Freeman.

City Attorney—A. D. Wales.

City Treasurer—James B. Arnold.

Recorder—Francis W. Downs.

Superintendent of Streets and City Property—O. W. Earle.

City Engineer—H. C. Merrick.

Chief Engineer Fire Department—L. S. Harding.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—W. H. Powers.

Sexton—W. F. Norris.

Janitor—S. J. Bennett.

City Notaries Public.—F. E. Ross, F. F. Williams, J. W. Manier, H. Barnum, W. M. Hand, C. W. Loomis, Jerome De Witt, W. R. Osborn, T. R. Morgan, E. M. Fitzgerald, W. M. Crosby, jr., H. J. Gaylord,

D. S. Richards, George F. Lyon, E. C. Moody, T. L. Arms, Frank D. Lyon, M. W. Scott, E. K. Clark, Edmund O'Connor, A. A. White, David Murray, H. B. Boss, M. F. Brown, A. M. Sperry, A. D. Wales, A. C. Matthews, C. F. Tupper, H. J. Kneeland, John Manier, H. Morse, B. S. Curran, T. A. Harroun, Neri Pine, David H. Carver, George Whitney, C. S. Hall, L. M. Sherwood, R. A. Stone, A. M. Cumming, P. P. Rogers, Richard Ely, H. G. Rodgers, William A. McKinney, W. H. Scoville, H. S. Monroe, G. L. Lawyer, D. L. Brownson, G. W. Penrie, G. L. Sessions, Frank Stewart, T. B. Merchant, C. M. Dickinson, L. C. Aldrich.

Excise Board.—Henry Schad, C. B. Richards, W. L. Mudge,—Owen J. Coughlin, clerk.

Police Commissioners.—J. F. Carl, Geo. W. Dunn, T. G. Rich, E. F. Jones,—C. W. Gennet, clerk.

Health Officer.—C. D. Spencer.

Board of Health.—G. A. Thayer, president; Alva Bloomer, H. B. Boss, C. C. Edwards, M. D., G. A. Bishop, T. J. Clark, J. F. Rice.

Assessors.—J. F. Rice, Allen Perkins, Alfred Dunk.

Constables.—Cornelius Cary, Robert Brown, William Ragan, Alexander McGuire.

Commissioner of Charities.—Pierre W. Cunningham.

Justices of the Peace.—Albert Hotchkiss, W. H. Hecox.

Police.—C. D. Rogers, chief; C. Burdett Abel, assistant chief; John R. Cline, William Moore, James R. Vailes, Charles L. Jay, Ansel K. Martin, Charles H. Meade, Daniel Hanley, Jacob Carlin, George Weslar, policemen.

City Auditors consist of a majority of the city supervisors, recorder, justices of the peace and city clerk.

Water Board. — Commissioners — Geo. W. Lester; James B. Weed, treasurer, term expires June 1st, 1887; John Anderson, term expires June 1st, 1886; D. R. Grant; Abel Bennett, term expires June 1st, 1885.

Superintendent — Darwin Felter.
Secretary — H. E. Allen.
Engineers — S. Green, E. Sedgwick.
Firemen — Michael Brodey, William J. Courtney.

CHAPTER XXI.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BINGHAMTON.

THE ORIGINAL SITE.—Previous to the year 1799 no village had been thought of where the city of Binghamton now stands. The general situation at that time, and for several years earlier, at "Chenango Point" is well shown by the map on the following page, which represents the locality as it was in 1797. Settlements had been made much earlier along the valleys of the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers, and Great Bend, Owego and Newtown (Elmira) were neighboring hamlets of considerable importance.

The accompanying map shows the old treaty ground where the treaty with the Indians was made in 1786. Several important roads ran along the valleys much as they have done in later years. The road from Great Bend, on the northern side of the river, came down nearly where it does at the present time, as far as the Dry bridge. It then inclined to the right and led directly towards the point of Mount Prospect. Here was a ferry over the Chenango. After crossing the river the road inclined towards the Susquehanna again, and intersected the present Susquehanna and Owego road some three miles below Binghamton. There was a branch of this road that crossed the Chenango at Lyon's Ferry, near the site of the present Suspension bridge. Roads were laid out and traveled on both sides of the

Chenango river. The one on the right bank intersected the Susquehanna road at Lyon's Ferry. Near the upper end of the map, on the right hand, appears the site of "Sawtell's tavern" at the intersection of the "post road to Catskill." On the left hand is shown the "main road from Chenango Forks to Owego," curving around the base of Mount Prospect and running off in a westerly direction.

Besides the upper and lower ferries over the Chenango, there appears also a ferry across the Susquehanna just above the confluence of the two rivers. This ferry crossed at the foot of the lower of two small islands (see map), as did also the upper ferry across the Chenango. South of the Susquehanna near the ferry a "graveyard" is laid down on the map, showing that some one or more of the settlers had paid the debt of nature and been buried there before the village was founded.

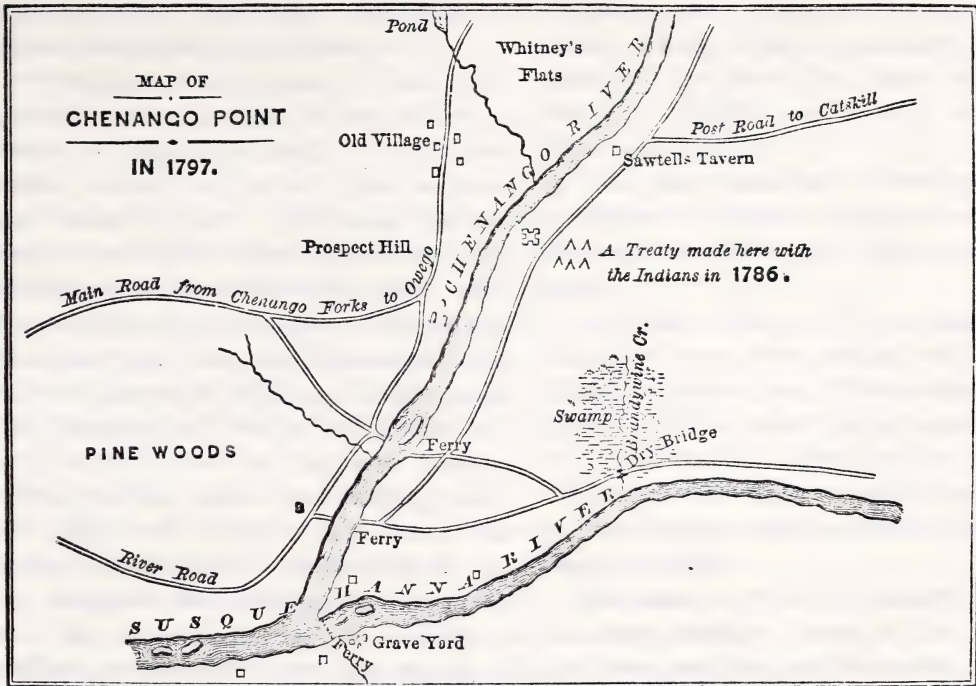
The only houses besides those marked on the map are Sawtell's tavern, the ferry house at Lyon's Ferry, two houses on the north side of the Susquehanna above the point, and two on the south side below it.

The Old Village.—By consulting the map of 1797, a cluster of houses may be seen on the road leading from Chenango Forks to Owego, just above the promontory point of Mount Prospect. This was

the "old village," which was superseded by Binghamton, although the senior of the latter place by at least half a dozen years. It had begun building up some five or six years previous to 1799, and at the time it was determined to change the location, there were a number of buildings and considerable business centered there. A tavern was kept by Lewis Keeler, who came from Norwalk, Conn. Colonel Isaac Sayres,

ture and was speaker of the House in 1816. In 1818 he was appointed the first district attorney of Steuben county, although then serving a term in Congress, having been elected to represent that congressional district in 1816. He was again in the Legislature in 1825-26. Previous to 1840 he removed to Wheeling, Va., and was a member of the Legislature of that State.

Two physicians, Drs. Forbes and Bar-



a great uncle of Mr. Keeler, settled there. He had been a sea captain in the French War, and, with others, destroyed the type and stamped paper sent by the British ministry to New Haven. He was an uncle of the elder Selah Squires. A printing-office and newspaper, conducted by Daniel Cenzer, were among the enterprises of the old village. Mr. Cenzer went to Bath, Steuben county, attracted no doubt, by Colonel Williamson's glowing prospectus of his famous "city on the Conhocton." There he conducted a paper, was elected to the Legisla-

tholomew, settled at the old village. Lee and Webster, two brothers-in-law, carried on a distillery there—a very important manufacturing industry in those days. Delano and Monroe were merchants. Judge McKinney began business there in a store and continued it more than a year before removing down to the new location. Judge Jacob McKinney was from Northumberland, Pa., and came to "the Point" about 1800. He was the father of the late Hon. Charles McKinney and of Rev. Sabin and Silas McKinney, of Binghamton.

This incipient village received the name of "Chenango Point," which title was corrupted into "Chenang Pint" by the river men and others. The choice of the site for its location was undoubtedly induced by the situation of the roads and of the principal ferries.

The "Twin Elms." — An incident connected with the change of location from the old village to the new site of Binghamton may be worthy of mention herein. It is concerning the "twin elms," and has been related substantially as follows: —

"One day while a group of men were gathered in the bar-room of the old Keeler tavern at Chenango Point, a young man entered whom they called 'Josh' — General Joshua Whitney.¹ Of course the first inquiry was for the news, as Whitney was known to have been absent for some days. He informed his interrogators that he had been east and had seen Elmendorf, who had the charter for building a bridge across the Chenango and that he had learned exactly where it was to be located. Said he, 'Boys, you had better stop building here; the village will be built down where the bridge is to be built.' They all fell in with this conclusion and fixed upon a 'chopping bee' for the next day for the purpose of making an 'opening' down near the site of the proposed bridge.

"The next morning Joshua Whitney, Selah Squires and four others, six in all, stepped into a canoe with their axes and floated down the river. They tied their canoe to a beautiful elm standing on the bank of the river, and passing through

the brush across a narrow flat and up a steep bank, they discovered some recently marked trees. Whitney exclaimed, 'Here is the spot!' The men cut an opening of less than an acre in extent, and on this, it is said, General Whitney subsequently erected his house and Lewis Keeler his hotel. At present it would be identified as the southeast corner of Court and Water streets.

"After the day's work the party returned to their canoe. While one was getting it ready, young Squires exclaimed, 'Boys, look over the other side; there is another elm just like this one exactly opposite! They are *twins*!'"

Thus took place the christening of the twin elms in the great cathedral of nature where the beautiful city of Binghamton now stands.

Afterward, when inquiry was made as to where the prospective bridge was to be located, the answer was, "Down towards the point, a few feet above the twin elms." The bridge was built in 1808, and for years after those two noble trees were the pride of the citizens and attracted the admiration of every beholder.

The bank on which the eastern one was standing gradually yielded to the action of the floods and ice, and the stately tree, becoming undermined, began to lean towards the stream. As this action went on in successive years, dead branches, like gray hairs, began to appear in the top. It bowed its head lower and lower, and finally losing its hold of the treacherous bank, it bade adieu to its twin brother opposite and was swept away in the great freshet of 1865. The survivor yet stands, a splendid specimen of the grand old elm, in all the beauty and vigor of its youth, with its long arms extended, shading nearly half an acre of ground, bending gracefully downward, or reaching out its finger-tips to the railing of

¹In 1830, William Wallace Whitney, a son of General Joshua Whitney, went south to benefit his health. He married a very wealthy heiress at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1832. In the same year he died of yellow fever in New Orleans. His widow afterward married Major-General Gaines, of the United States army. She was the Myra Clark Gaines whose lifetime of litigation in the United States courts, relative to southern estates, attracted much attention a few years ago.

the bridge as if to shake hands with an old acquaintance of fifty years standing.¹

One important reason for the change of location of the village was that the northern line of Bingham's patent ran nearly through the center of the old village. And so, when General Whitney became agent for Mr. Bingham in 1800, he conceived the idea of moving the village down upon its present site. Besides, the present site has vastly the advantage over the former in scope and eligibility of situation for a city.

The bridge at Court street was part of the great western road soon built through from Kingston on the Hudson to Elmira, and the removal of the village brought it in line with that thoroughfare. Inasmuch as the patent did not embrace the old ground, General Whitney as agent had special reasons for seeking the change of location. He, therefore, took the necessary measures to divert the attention of settlers and the public to this place, as destined to be the rising village. He placed the superior advantages of the newly chosen site before the public. He bought a number of the buildings of the old village and had them moved down. Under the direction of Mr. Bingham, he offered many advantages to the early settlers and was liberal in the donation of land to the county and to religious societies.

The oldest house which stood on the site of Binghamton was a log structure built by Nathaniel Delano in 1788. Mr. Delano was a blacksmith, but owing to the lack of iron in the country at that time, he did little at his trade and left after a few years. The house which he built and occupied is the uppermost one on the north bank of the Susquehanna, shown on the map of 1797. In this log cabin—then deserted by its former occupants and somewhat

dilapidated—lived in solitary tenantry Rev. John Camp, a deposed Presbyterian minister, from 1802 to 1806. The story of this man, and that a sad story, is thus told by Mr. Wilkinson in his *Annals of Binghamton*:—

"The Rev. Mr. Camp was originally from Plymouth, Conn. He had been designed by his parents, more particularly his father, in the education he received, for the Episcopal ministry. He, however, entered the Presbyterian ministry. He received the title of Master of Arts from Yale College, his alma mater, in 1780, about which time he was married. Some time after this he settled over the Presbyterian congregation at New Canaan, where he remained the pastor for nearly twenty years. He was deprived of his ministerial functions when he came here, although he sometimes preached when invited. He lived here in very considerable obscurity, and reduced to the necessity of laboring in some petty business; and that, too, without understanding it.

"He was esteemed in his day as a popular and able minister, whose preaching was always acceptable to every class of hearers. The contrast between his former and latter life must have been mortifying to himself, as well as painful to his friends. He remarked one day while here, as he sat upon his shaving horse at work, 'The time was,' said he, 'when every person who met me bowed to me; but now none bows to me but my old horse.'"

In 1806 Mr. Camp moved into the house owned by Widow Crosby, which had been lately vacated by the death of her husband.

Topography.—The city of Binghamton is pleasantly situated at the junction of the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers. The site on which it stands comprises not only the extended area or table land intervening between the converging rivers, but the valleys lying along the opposite banks, both of

¹ Condensed from the *Binghamton Times*, June 19th, 1873.

the Susquehanna and the Chenango. The latter river divides that portion of the city lying north of the Susquehanna in a northerly and southerly direction into two nearly equal parts—the first and sixth wards lying west of the Chenango river, the second, third and fourth wards lying on the east of it, and the fifth ward lying on the south of the Susquehanna, which, at the confluence of the two rivers, runs in a direction nearly from east to west.

These different sections of the city are connected together by substantial and convenient free bridges. The uppermost of these, crossing the Chenango river at Ferry street, is a fine wire suspension bridge, 360 feet in length between the towers. The Court street bridge, crossing the Chenango lower down, is 358 feet long. The Rock-bottom bridge, an iron structure of fine workmanship, is the uppermost one on the Susquehanna, crossing at Carroll street, with a length between the shore abutments, of 570 feet. The lower Susquehanna bridge, at the foot of Washington and Water streets, is about 700 feet long, and the oldest bridge now standing in the city. A foot bridge for the convenience of pedestrians also crosses the Susquehanna at the foot of Exchange street.¹

The rivers from these bridges—whether one looks up or down the Chenango, or up or down the Susquehanna—present a uniformly rapid current of about six miles an hour, with beautiful clean bottoms and banks, sparkling waters, and in many places shaded and well kept lawns extending to the water's edge. The scene presented is rural rather than commercial, no busy wheels of steamboats having vexed these waters nor sails of commerce whitened their surface. To see Binghamton's commerce in these modern days, it is necessary to go to the railroad stations and along the busy

thoroughfares of the city. Even the canal, which was once the great commercial artery, has been filled up and converted into State street, lined with rows of commercial houses; and, to show how completely the rail-car has superseded the water-craft, while we write these pages workmen are engaged in laying tracks for a street railroad through this new thoroughfare.

All the benefit Binghamton now derives from her rivers may be summed up in the words, beauty and recreation; pleasure boating being quite a feature, and the rapidity of the current the purity and unobstructed condition of the streams being conducive to public health.

The site of the city, except where the rivers enter and pass out, with valleys of greater or less width, is environed with hills. Those which lie upon the north, divided by the Chenango, and those upon the south along the line of the Susquehanna, have a nearer proximity to the city than those which lie towards the other points of the compass. "These mountains do not rise high enough to be sublime; but their easy slopes, their rich and distinctive foliage, and their embossed surface during summer seasons, upon which the eye may rest with pleasure, give them a truly beautiful and picturesque appearance."

The surface within the city limits is not an entire plane, although the grading that has been done at various points has rendered it much more level than it was in its natural state. The primitive unevenness of the surface was caused by its being dotted over here and there with drift hills deposited during the glacial period—smaller hills, but of substantially the same origin and quality of material as those which constitute the mountains of this section: all having been "dumped," so to speak, from the great ice rafts of the world—making

¹ See history of these bridges further on.

material which, during the glacial epoch, floated down from the North; the great northern sea, with its huge glaciers, breaking over the upheaved granite ridges of the earth, grinding their loose masses and wearing them into rounded boulders, cobble stones, gravel and sand.

One of these primitive drift hills stood, before the city was founded, near the present court-house and was called "Court hill." From the top of it, some twenty-five feet above the present grade of the street, the boys in olden times used to coast down Court street to the Chenango canal. The hill has been cut away and the name gone over to the neatly rounded hill on which the court-house now stands. Quite a number of hillocks and ridges known to the older inhabitants have gone to fill up hollows and make rough places smooth, so that the ancient topography is no longer discernible amidst the changes which have been wrought by time.

The primitive site of the city was covered with a growth of pine and shrub oak. In consequence of the annual burning over of the ground, which was practiced by the Indians, and afterward kept up for a number of years by the whites, there was little or no underbrush and even the lower limbs of the oaks and pines were, by the same means, kept trimmed or prevented from growing, so that "a rabbit could be seen at a distance of more than a musket shot." After these burnings there would grow up every season a kind of spindling grass, which exhibited very faintly the hue of verdure. Wild roses and the flowers of the mandrake were here and there seen, contributing their mite toward cheering the solitude of the forest, and the stone and gravel which lay whitening upon the surface were by far the most conspicuous objects. In process of time, however, and without any reference to a future village,

there were about twenty acres cleared near the confluence of the two rivers; about eight acres below the junction on the northern bank of the Susquehanna; about ten acres on the western side of the Chenango river, nearly opposite the lower bridge; and eight acres on the east side in the vicinity of Court and Water streets.

Survey and Occupation.—The events above narrated led to the survey and occupation of the original site of Binghamton. It was laid out into streets and village lots in the year 1800, and, therefore, began its career with the beginning of the nineteenth century. The period which this history has to record is, therefore, a period of eighty-four years; and it is doubtless one of greater progress in the various arts of civilized life than any similar period of modern times. The growth of Binghamton is, in many respects, a good illustration of this progress. Eighty-four years ago scarcely had a beginning been made to smooth the rough ways or to convert the crude materials of nature into the graded streets, the beautiful lawns and terraces, the stately rows of warehouses, the massive business blocks, the sightly public buildings and palatial residences of this goodly city. Nor had anything been done to develop her schools and churches and that intellectual and social life, that moral refinement and culture, of which material progress, at least, is but an external and imperfect symbol.

Two streets only were at first opened—Court and Water streets. Lots were laid out three-quarters of an acre in size, and the usual price was twenty dollars a lot; corner lots, of course, cost higher. The first building erected within the village plot was a dwelling house built by John G. Christopher. It stood on Water street near the site of the present gas works, and was built in the autumn of 1800. This house was occupied by Mr. Christopher only a

short time. The next building was the store of Judge McKinney on Water street, near the residence of Alexander Stuart, erected in 1801. In this store, which was only twenty feet square, Judge McKinney and General Whitney, the Nestors of mercantile business in Binghamton, did business as partners for a while. Then Judge McKinney built a storehouse for grain on the opposite side of the street. Perhaps he meant to encourage farmers to raise grain by showing his good will towards furnishing a home market and the convenience of "cashing" their checks in goods over his own counter. But that was not the key to success, as the Watermans, the Seymours and the Lewises found it later — in the lumber business. The experiment of making Binghamton a grain center at that early period failed. It was, by natural situation and resources a lumber center for many years, and not until the pine timber was pretty well exhausted, did the people in the vicinity give much attention to the cultivation of the soil. Judge McKinney's storehouse is said to have been the third building in the place. Lewis Keeler about this time put up his tavern-house on Water street. Early in the year 1802 General Joshua Whitney built his residence on Court street at the termination of Water, which at that time did not extend north of Court. The building is yet standing, though converted into various offices, among others Cook & Davis's printing-office.

Among the accessions of the village in 1801 were the brothers James and Balthazar De Hart. They were lawyers, the latter a judge, having received his title in New Jersey.¹

In 1801 John Yarrington, a blacksmith, settled in the place. He was a man of enterprise, and soon had a house and shop erected on the northwest corner of Court

and Washington streets. He appears to have been the first blacksmith in the village, and for a considerable period the only one. He removed to Crane's Ferry, town of Vestal.

Mason Whiting, esq., bought the same year of General Whitney a lot of fifty feet front on Water street, running back to the river, on which was an unfinished residence. Mr. Whiting finished this and the next year removed his family thither. Mr. Whiting was made a magistrate soon after his arrival and, being an active business man, as well as an able lawyer, he was of influence and consequence among the early citizens.

John Townley, a very useful citizen of the early village, became a resident in 1801. He purchased a lot of General Whitney on the southwest corner of Court and Washington streets, fifty feet front, on which he built his dwelling. Mr. Townley was from Elizabethtown, N. J., and descended from a very wealthy and influential family of that place; a skilled workman in carpentry and house-joining.

In 1802 Daniel Le Roy, esq., an eminent lawyer, came into the place. He purchased a lot on the northeast corner of Court and Washington streets, on which he built a two-story residence. In the same year Guido Bissel purchased a lot upon which there was already standing a plank house, which he made his residence. It stood upon the spot of ground occupied by the Zenas Pratt homestead, No. 58 Water street.

The first court-house, built in 1802, stood nearly opposite the present grounds, on the northwest corner of Court and Chenango streets. It was about twenty-two by thirty-six feet in dimensions, finished in a plain and tasty manner, with two log jail rooms and room for the residence of the jailor below and the court room above. It was afterward moved across the road and stood a

¹ See chapter on the Bench and Bar.

little down from the top of Court hill, south of west from the present court-house.

In 1802 a Mr. Pratt fitted up a building for a pottery on Court street, where Merrill & Root's hat store is. It was an unfinished building of rude construction, bought by Mr. Pratt of General Whitney and moved to the spot. It was afterward converted into a dwelling house.

In 1802 the first tailor came into the place, in the person of John R. Wildman, who purchased and built on Court street near the Exchange buildings. The building was removed about thirty years afterward. Mr. Wildman continued in the business quite a number of years.

In 1803 Judge William Stuart came into the place. For a time he rented and lived in the house first built by General Whitney at the foot of Court street. Then he removed to the John Townley house. In 1805 he purchased the house built by John J. Christopher on Water street, giving to it the name of the "Cottage House." Here he resided a number of years.

In 1803 John S. Townley bought the Mason Whiting house and lot, which the latter bought of General Whitney; and Mason Whiting, in 1805, purchased and built upon a lot on the other side of the street further south.

In 1803 Thomas Whitney purchased a lot and began building a house on Water street. He sold it, unfinished, to Henry Pinckerton, a tailor, who finished it and rented it to Benjamin Sawtell. Mr. Pinckerton died there in Mr. Sawtell's family the next year. Thomas Whitney was a younger brother of General Joshua Whitney. General Whitney was born August 24th, 1773. He came first to this section of country in 1787, when he was about fourteen years of age. He married Rhoda Jewell and had a family of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. Their

names and births were as follows: Pamela, April 12th, 1794; Virgil, February 5th, 1796 (living in Binghamton); Vincent, May 23d, 1799 (deceased); George, August 12th, 1801 (deceased); Washington and Franklin, twins, July 22d, 1803 (deceased); Joshua, December 17th, 1806 (lives in Binghamton); Rhoda, April 14th, 1808 (died in infancy); William, September 28th, 1810; Mary Amelia, October 2d, 1812 (deceased); Charles, April 1st, 1815 (living in Binghamton); Robert, April 21st, 1818 (died in infancy).

In 1804 Mason Whiting, esq., erected his law office on Water street. The same year Henry T. Shipman built the south end of Zenas Pratt's cabinet shop where Blackmer's brewery now stands. Mr. Shipman came from Saybrook, Conn., and settled in the village in 1803. He was by trade a chair-maker and painter, excelling especially in the latter.

William Woodruff, esq., was a settler of about the same date. Upon coming to Binghamton he was appointed a justice of the peace, which office he held many years. He was the first sheriff in the newly organized county of Broome; clerk of the county during two terms; clerk of the board of supervisors from 1806 to 1821. Mr. Woodruff was a man of considerable learning, though self-taught, and of fine natural talents. He died at Hyde Settlement some forty years ago, leaving five children, none of whom resides in the county.

Selah Squires, who served an apprenticeship to the hatter's trade with Lewis Keeler at the old village, started a hat shop in Binghamton in 1804, on the southeast corner of Court and Washington streets.

In 1804 Lewis Squires, brother of Selah and James Squires, became a resident of the village. He was a house carpenter, an active and enterprising man, and one of the principal architects of the buildings that

were erected after he came. He engaged quite extensively in building, first purchasing a lot where Exchange buildings stand, on Court street, on which he built a dwelling house.

William Bingham, the patentee from whom Binghamton received its name, was born in England and came to America when a young man. His residence and place of business was Philadelphia. He was well educated and had studied law in England, though on coming to Philadelphia he adopted the pursuit of a merchant, in which he was eminently successful. His land and mercantile transactions were large and he acquired great wealth. He married the daughter of Thomas Willing, of Philadelphia. His two daughters married the distinguished London bankers, Alexander and Henry Baring. He connected himself with many houses in Europe and his trading vessels visited nearly all the great marts of the world. He had grants of land from the British crown before the Revolution. Upon the validity of his patent, embracing the site of the present city, are based all of the land titles in this section. Mr. Bingham was a member of Congress while that body was sitting in Philadelphia. He died in London in 1804.

Binghamton is called "Chenango Point" in the court records until 1817, and then it is the "town of Chenango in the county of Broome" until 1834. The first legal recognition of the name occurs in the act incorporating the village, May 3d, 1834.

Prominent Early Settlers. — We give below a list of prominent early settlers of Binghamton, with dates of their settlement, sketches of many of whom appear in different parts of this work: —

Hon. William Seymour, 1802; Dr. Elihu Ely, 1805; Christopher Eldredge, 1806; Judge Monell, 1807; Daniel Rogers, 1808; Hon. John A. Collier, 1809; Colonel Oliver

Ely, 1809; Dr. Tracy Robinson, 1810; George Park, 1810; Lewis St. John, 1811; Myron Merrill, 1811; Colonel Joseph B. Abbott, 1811; Major Augustus Morgan, 1812; Hon. Thomas G. Waterman, 1813; Dr. Ammi Doubleday, 1812; John T. Doubleday, 1812; General Julius Paige, 1814; Samuel Smith, 1815; Richard Mather, 1815; Peter Robinson, 1815; Major Martin Hawley, 1818; Gilbert Tompkins, 1814; Hon. Hamilton Collier, 1822; Henry Mather, 1828; Levi Dimmick, 1828; Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, 1831; Hon. Ausburn Birdsall, 1831; Lewis Seymour, 1831; Hon. John R. Dickinson, 1832; William Wentz, 1833; Horatio Hand, M.D., 1835; Hon. Benjamin N. Loomis, 1835.

Thomas Cooper settled near the site of the water works before 1800. He had a son Thomas and was a farmer. He died there.

Samuel Smith was a very early settler, and had a tannery which stood on the east side of Front street, just below the bridge. He became a justice of the peace.

John Congdon came here from Vermont in 1813, bringing with him his son John, then fifteen years old. He settled at what is known as Dimmick Hill, near Castle Creek. The son was a miller, and died in 1872. He was well known as "Deacon" Congdon. Ezra was another son who always lived in the city and died in 1880. Joseph, another son, died more than twenty years ago on Lewis street. He attended the toll bridge on Court street at one time, and kept a tavern near the site of the City National Bank. There were two other sons of Joseph, one of whom lives at the ashery and the other on Castle Creek.

Peter Robinson came to Binghamton about 1815, as usher in the select school that was kept by a Mr. Shipley about two miles up the Chenango on the Whitney farm. He studied law with General Thomas

G. Waterman and became a prominent attorney; was elected to the assembly in 1826 and was made speaker. This school of Mr. Shipley's was one of the very earliest attempts to establish a select school in the vicinity. Another was subsequently kept by Professor Olney, author of the geography bearing his name.

Thomas Clark, father of Thomas J. Clark, who now lives on Fayette street, came here in 1843; he died in 1884. Eli Pratt, son of Ezra Pratt, who was born in Colesville in 1807, located here in 1842, and became prominent in the milling business at Millville, part of the time in connection with Luke Doolittle, who now keeps a store on Carroll street.

INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE.

The village of Binghamton was incorporated by an act of the Legislature on the 3d day of May, 1834. By this act the corporate limits of the village were fixed and the village divided into five wards. The first ward was to embrace all that part of the corporation which lies west of the Chenango river; the second to embrace all that lying east of the Chenango river, south of the center of Court street and west of the center of Center (now Collier) street; the third ward, all that part lying north of the center of Court street east of the Chenango river and west of the center of Chenango street; the fourth ward all that part lying east of the Chenango river, north of the center of Court street and east of the center of Chenango street; the fifth ward to embrace all the residue of the village lying south of the center of Court street and east of Center street.

On the first Tuesday in June, 1834, pursuant to a provision of the act, the inhabitants of the village met in their respective wards and chose the following named persons as trustees: —

Samuel Peterson as trustee of the first ward.

George Park, trustee of the second ward.

Stephen Weed, trustee of the third ward.

William Seymour, trustee of the fourth ward.

William B. Doubleday, trustee of the fifth ward.

These five, with their successors, clothed with the powers specified in the same act which created them as officials, were to form a perpetual board of trustees for the government of the village, in everything pertaining to its public peace, its safety and its improvement.

On the 4th of June, at the first meeting of this board, the following persons were chosen its officers: —

President — Daniel S. Dickinson.

Clerk — Erasmus D. Robinson.

Attorney — Joseph S. Bosworth.

Treasurer — Julius Paige.

Police constable and collector — Joseph Bartlett.

Five fire wardens were also appointed, as follows: —

First ward, Myron Merrill; second ward, George T. Ray; third ward, Levi Dimmick; fourth ward, Cary Murdock; fifth ward, Isaac Leavenworth.

At the same meeting a committee was appointed to draft a code of by-laws for their internal regulation. The board proceeded in the same month to pass a resolution for forming two fire companies, to be called the "Hook and Ladder companies."

The principal acts and proceedings of subsequent village and city authorities will be alluded to in the following history of the various institutions, improvements, etc., of the place.

The village charter was amended in 1837, chiefly in relation to highways and streets. It was again amended in 1851 and on the 12th of April, 1853, another amendment

was made, changing the ward boundaries and forming the sixth ward.¹

Early Merchants. — Judge McKinney opened the first store in the village, on Water street, in 1801, and the same year took in as a partner General Whitney. Their goods were brought from Catskill on the Hudson river, the cost of transportation being three dollars per hundred pounds. General Whitney opened a second store in partnership with William Woodruff in 1803, and continued it about a year.

Crosby & Blanchard, from Philadelphia, began mercantile business in the village in 1802 and continued a short time.

About 1805 Dr. Elihu Ely opened the first drug store in the place. The next year he built a store and began the general mercantile business on a larger scale than had yet been attempted in the village. He also made extensive purchases of real estate. In 1810 he purchased a lot immediately opposite the court-house, containing one acre and a half, for three hundred dollars. In November of the same year he purchased the lot of one acre on which the Phelps Bank building now stands; and in 1811 he bought of Mr. Wildman the lot and dwelling, comprising two acres, on which he first opened his drug store, for \$1,100. Subsequently his purchases of village property were more numerous. Dr. Ely retired from medical practice in 1832, and he died in 1851. He was the father of Richard Ely, of Binghamton.

James and John Park began their career as merchants in 1806; they built their store on the northwest corner of Court and Chenango streets. These gentlemen were brothers of George and Rufus Park.

General Whitney's store, east of his dwelling, was built in 1807.

In 1806 Daniel Le Roy and Christopher Eldredge formed a mercantile partnership.

The former had been in the business, in connection with his law practice, a year or two earlier.

In 1808 the name of James McKinney appears among the merchants. Also that of a Mr. Powell, who conducted "a very large store" for about two years.

Colonel Oliver Ely entered into partnership with his brother, Dr. Ely, in 1810, on the northeast corner of Court and Washington streets. This important firm continued until 1819, after which Colonel Ely conducted the business alone. He was for half a century one of the leading business men of the place. An additional drug store was established in 1810 by Dr. Tracy Robinson. Dr. Doubleday became a partner in this business in 1812. Dr. Robinson also kept a dry goods store about three years (1816-19) when he and Major Augustus Morgan went into the Jarvis House.

Myron Merrill, the first president of the old Broome County Bank, was one of the merchants of by-gone time. He was in partnership with Richard Mather from 1822 to 1827 and from 1828 to 1835 was a partner with Mr. Leavenworth.

General Julius Paige began business as a merchant on Court street in 1821. There was then only one other store on the north side of that street; on the south side there were two — Christopher Eldredge's and Messrs. Hawley & Tompkins.

In 1823 General Paige built his first permanent store, about on the site of No. 32 Court street. In 1829 he took in as a partner R. M. Bailey, from Berkshire county, Mass.

Richard Mather, after serving as a clerk in the store of Colonel Ely from 1815 to 1823, went into mercantile business for himself at the latter date. In 1824 he built on the west side of the Chenango river. His brother, Henry Mather, became a part-

¹ See session laws, 1853.

ner about 1828. They were both successful in business.

In 1836 Samuel Brown, jr., in company with George F. Bragg, began trade together; they did a large and successful business.

In 1837 began the partnership of Colonel Ely and Uriah M. Stowers.

William Pratt was the first hardware merchant in the place. In 1835 Hamden K. Pratt, a brother of William, entered into partnership with the latter. William Pratt died about 1838 and H. K. Pratt was then associated with J. E. Sampson, firm of Pratt & Sampson.

Gilbert Tompkins and Major Martin Hawley began mercantile business in 1818. The firm continued unbroken until 1824. At about the first mentioned date Major Hawley came into the village and bought of Joshua Whitney the store afterward kept by Colonel Hazard Lewis.

Major Hawley in 1821 bought the place which was afterward the Daniel S. Dickinson house, No. 40 Washington street. It was then unfinished, and he fitted it up and moved into it with his family. In 1828 he purchased of the agent of the Bingham estate, jointly with Colonel Tower, nearly all of the vacant lands in the eastern part of the village plat, amounting to about seventy acres. It was then covered with oak and pine, and he cleared and sowed it to wheat.¹

Lewis Seymour, James and John McKinney were a mercantile firm on Court street in 1831; Mr. Seymour became a member in that year. He was an extensive lumberman, and father of Lewis Seymour, of Binghamton. He was drowned in the Chenango river above the Court street bridge while attempting to rescue a young man, who was also drowned.

Charles McKinney was born in Binghamton June 17th, 1810, and died in Utica on the 8th of June, 1884. His father was a prominent early merchant of Binghamton and held the office of sheriff and postmaster. Charles McKinney was one of the leading business men of Binghamton. He was in the carriage business, afterward in the drug business, and still later engaged in general forwarding on the Chenango canal. Thirty-three years ago he engaged in the coal business and shipped large quantities of coal north from this section *via* the Chenango canal. The building of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley railroad soon closed the canal, and Utica being a favorable point for the distribution of coal east, north and west, Mr. McKinney transferred his business to that city twelve years ago, establishing the late office in Bagg's Hotel. He took as a partner Judge Sherman D. Phelps. The firm of McKinney & Phelps existed until 1879, handling all the coal sent over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. In 1875 another partnership was formed by Mr. McKinney with H. C. Albright, and the firm of McKinney & Albright handled all the Delaware and Hudson Company's coal shipped over the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton railroad and Albany and Susquehanna railroad. After the death of Judge Phelps in 1878 the two firms were merged into the one, McKinney & Albright. He served as mayor of the city one year, and was also elected to the Assembly from this district.

In 1828 Charles Sanford commenced mercantile business in Binghamton in company with Levi Dimmick. He afterward engaged in real estate business quite extensively. Mr. Dimmick was originally from Connecticut, and came to the village about the same time with Mr. Sanford.

Horatio and Alfred Evans founded their

¹ For further sketch of Major Hawley, see history of town of Binghamton.

mercantile firm in 1836. For two years previous the former had been in business with his father.

Uriah M. Stowers, long a partner with Colonel Ely in a large and successful business, was from Towanda when quite a lad, and had been a clerk in the store of R. Mather. He became a partner with Colonel Ely in 1837.

BRIDGES.

Court Street Bridge.—The first bridge across the Chenango river at the foot of Court street was built in 1808 by Marshall Lewis and Luther Thurston, at an expense of \$6,000. It owed its existence to the enterprise and pecuniary resources of Lucas Elmendorf, of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., who obtained a charter for it from the State. This bridge was 600 feet long, twenty-five feet wide and thirty feet high. Two other bridges, substantially of the same dimensions, have since occupied the same site.

The second Court street bridge was erected under the supervision of Joshua Whitney in 1825, Colonel Hazard Lewis being the master builder. The cost was only about \$3,000, owing, it is said, to the abutments of the old bridge having been used in the new structure.

This bridge was carried away by the great freshet of February, 1865. The upper bridge, at Ferry street, was first lifted from its abutments by the swollen and rapid current, and being swept down with great force against the lower bridge, the latter gave way, and both were carried down the river.

All the bridges in the village up to this time had been toll bridges, owned and controlled by incorporated companies. The "Chenango Bridge Company," one of the first to seek a monopoly of the crossing at the village, had obtained an amended charter in 1843, and at the time of the disaster,

in 1865, owned and controlled the Court street bridge. The "Binghamton Bridge Company," which had erected the upper bridge, was incorporated April 5th, 1855, to "build a bridge across the Chenango river at a point not less than eighty rods above the present (Court street) bridge, and south of the New York and Erie railroad bridge." Daniel S. Dickinson, E. D. Robinson, E. C. Kattell, Henry Mather, and Morgan S. Lewis were the commissioners. The corporation was to continue forty years beyond the completion of the company's bridge.

These were the the companies which were controlling the crossings of the Chenango river, and exacting a tax from all comers and goers in that direction when the flood swept away their bridges early in 1865. It was a good time for the citizens to make a move looking in the direction of free bridges; accordingly the subject was at once brought before the Legislature, and on March 25th, 1865, before the freshet had fairly abated, an act was passed appointing Jared D. Sessions, John S. Wells and Francis T. Newell commissioners "to negotiate for and purchase, for and in behalf of the town of Binghamton, for such compensation as they may deem reasonable, all the lands, privileges and franchises, or such part of them as they may deem necessary, belonging either to the Chenango Bridge Company, or to the Binghamton Bridge Company, or to both; and should such purchase be effected, to immediately form plans and erect on the site or sites so purchased, either or both of them, a good and sufficient bridge or bridges, either of wood or iron, with suitable sidewalks and railings, etc."

The act authorized the town to borrow a sum not exceeding \$30,000 for the purposes named therein, provided the electors should vote in favor of the same at a special town meeting called for the purpose. The meeting was called and the amount voted.

The commissioners proceeded to negotiate with the bridge companies. They bought the interest, property and franchises of the Chenango Bridge Company, but not of the Binghamton Bridge Company. These companies had been in litigation for several years, the former having brought an action of trespass against the latter for building a bridge across the Chenango river within the limits expressly included in their charter. The charter of the Chenango Bridge Company had given them the exclusive right to two miles both above and below Court street, and the Binghamton company had obtained another charter and erected another bridge within a few hundred rods of their bridge at Court street. The action was brought against the Binghamton Bridge Company in the Circuit Court, where the defendants gained the suit. The Chenango Company appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the State and were again beaten, when they carried it to the Court of Appeals which affirmed the decision of the other courts. The Chenango Company, determined to seek the last resource in the maintenance of their vested right, carried the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. Here the case was decided in favor of the plaintiffs, the court holding that their charter was of the nature of a contract, inviolable even by the Legislature itself. This decision, however, was not reached until December, 1865, seven or eight months after they had sold out their entire rights and interest to the town commissioners. No doubt the fact that they had been thrice beaten and that the final decision was yet in doubt and might go against them, as had all the others, had much to do in disposing them to sell. Had the decision of the court been reached a few months sooner, the company might still have been disposed to hold on to their monopoly.¹

¹For report of this case in the Supreme Court, see 3 Wallace, p. 51

The present Court street bridge was the first free bridge in the city. It was erected in the summer of 1865 by the commissioners, Jared D. Sessions, John S. Wells and Francis T. Newell, at a cost of about \$38,000. The abutments and piers were newly built, and the span slightly lengthened, so that it is now 610 feet long. Isaac G. Perry was the architect.

White Bridge.—The bridge across the Susquehanna formerly called the "White bridge" was built in 1825-26 by Colonel Hazard Lewis, at a cost of \$6,500. The act authorizing the building of this bridge was passed April 21st, 1825.¹ The property of it was vested in Christopher Eldredge and John A. Collier, their heirs and assigns. These gentlemen divided the presumptive expense of the bridge into shares, which were purchased by Elihu Ely, Hazard Lewis, Gilbert Tompkins, Myron Merrill, Lewis St. John, Martin Hawley and Julius Paige, who, together with Messrs. Eldridge and Collier, constituted a body corporate under the name of "The Susquehanna Bridge Company of the village of Binghamton," chartered January 21st, 1829.

This was a toll bridge, owned and controlled by the above corporation until it was bought by the city in 1874.

About one-half of this bridge was carried away by the heavy freshet and ice-jam of the spring of 1873. It was immediately rebuilt. This bridge is 700 feet long, twenty-eight feet high and twenty-five feet wide. It was quite thoroughly repaired in 1874, and in 1882 the covering was removed from it.

Suspension Bridge.—The Suspension bridge across the Chenango river at Ferry street was built in the summer of 1871, at a cost to the city of \$28,000. Hon. Walton Dwight, mayor of the city, gave his personal bond for all that the bridge should

¹Session laws, 1825.

cost over and above the sum named, and he is said to have paid for the construction of the abutments.

The act authorizing the building of the bridge was passed March 13th, 1871, and appointed Walton Dwight, John S. Wells and Henry B. Ogden commissioners, with power to purchase the property and franchises of the Binghamton Bridge Company and to erect the Suspension bridge upon the site of their bridge which had been carried away in the great flood of 1865.

The vote of the city upon the question of issuing the bonds stood as follows: Whole number of votes cast; 829; for the bridge, 634; against it, 195; majority, 439. At six o'clock on the evening of the election fifty guns were fired on Court-house square in honor of the result.

The contract was let to W. A. Roebling & Son, of Trenton, N. J., who put up the structure. The length of the span between the towers is 360 feet; height of the towers, twenty-five feet. The suspension cables are each composed of seven steel wire ropes two inches in diameter. W. A. Roebling was chief engineer.¹

Upper Susquehanna Bridge. — On April 1st, 1865, a company was chartered called "The Court Street Bridge Company of the Village of Binghamton." It was authorized to "erect an uncovered bridge across the Susquehanna river at any point they may select at or near the mouth of Brandywine creek, between the fifth and sixth wards of the village of Binghamton." The bridge was built soon after the date of the charter, and subsequently bought by the Rockbottom Bridge Company and removed to the site of the present iron bridge, where it did service until 1874.

Rockbottom Bridge. — The original Rock-

bottom Bridge Company was incorporated April 1st, 1853. The charter lapsed by reason of non-fulfillment of the objects for which it was given, and a new charter was granted by the Legislature April 21st, 1862, incorporating Joseph Abbott, Horatio Evans, Eli Pratt, Allen Perkins, B. N. Loomis, or their successors or assigns, with a capital stock of \$10,000, to be issued in shares of \$50 each. The new company purchased the lands, interests and franchises of the old company and had the right to receive the same amount of toll as the Susquehanna Bridge Company of the village of Binghamton. The company bought the upper bridge, which had been built at the mouth of the Brandywine creek, and removed it to their site at Rockbottom. It was a substantial wooden bridge and was used by the public until the city and town of Binghamton purchased the interests and property of the company and erected the present free bridge in its place. At the same time the White bridge was bought of the Susquehanna Bridge Company, the toll system abolished, and all the bridges in the city made free bridges.

The present Rockbottom bridge is a fine iron structure, 570 feet in length. It was erected at a cost of \$32,500 by D. M. Halbert, mayor of the city, and John Moses, supervisor, in 1874. The structure was put up by the King Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. C. A. Beach, engineer.

Foot Bridge. — The Binghamton Foot Bridge Company was incorporated by act of the Legislature passed April 1st, 1865, William Stuart and Augustus L. Harding, commissioners, with power to construct and maintain a bridge across the Susquehanna at Binghamton at or near the foot of Exchange street in said village. Nothing appears to have been done under this charter, nor, indeed, under any other authority

¹Mr. Roebling was also the engineer of the Niagara suspension bridge and of the suspension bridge connecting New York and Brooklyn. He died before the completion of the latter work.

towards supplying this convenience for pedestrians desiring to cross more directly from their homes in the fifth ward to their business in the more central part of the city, or to the post-office and other public places; and it was not until 1874 that a temporary bridge was built by a few citizens, costing some \$2,500. This was blown down, and another similar structure was erected, which was carried away by the ice in the spring of 1880. The present foot bridge was built in 1882, at a cost of about \$6,000. It is 570 feet in length.

RAILROADS.

The New York and Erie railroad was opened from Pierpont on the Hudson to Binghamton in December, 1848, and was completed through to Dunkirk in April, 1851. In 1852 its eastern extension through New Jersey to Hoboken was completed, and soon after the branch was extended from Corning to Buffalo.

The opening of this great thoroughfare so enlarged the commercial facilities of Binghamton that the natural advantages of its situation began to be more and more apparent. Projects for the building of other roads soon began to be entertained; that for the Syracuse and Binghamton railroad was resumed, after having lain dormant for nearly twenty years; from the south soon came the Delaware and Lackawanna road to furnish an outlet for the Wyoming valley and the rich coal fields of northern Pennsylvania. It was not until the relation of the proposed Syracuse and Binghamton road to these vast coal fields had been discovered that the project awakened a lively interest among Binghamton men, although Daniel S. Dickinson, Joseph S. Bosworth and Thomas G. Waterman (three of her most eminent citizens) were among the directors of the company in 1836.

That company and charter had lapsed,

but in 1852 came a fresh revival, in the light of the new facts which had been developed. A new charter was procured, and a new company organized. An act was passed on the 27th of March authorizing the president and trustees of the village of Binghamton to take stock in the road, and appointing Ammi Doubleday, Rodney A. Ford, Hazard Lewis, Daniel S. Dickinson and Samuel P. Hall commissioners under the name and style of "The Commissioners of the Railroad Fund of Binghamton," to have the exclusive control of the negotiation of the bonds of the corporation. These gentlemen entered with characteristic energy upon the discharge of their duties; the village voted the necessary bonds, and the construction of the road now moved forward. In July, 1852, contracts were let, and the work of grading commenced in September. The road was finished and opened for traffic in the autumn of 1854. On the 8th of October an excursion train of twenty-seven cars ran over the entire road from Syracuse to Binghamton, and returned, the cars being so loaded with enthusiastic passengers as to compel many to stand. It was some years before the enthusiasm of that hour was fully justified in a well managed and beneficial railroad; but it came at last, and was the result of the growth and development of time.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, having perfected its connection with the Erie at Great Bend, Syracuse and the towns generally along the line began to enjoy the luxury of coal fires in ameliorating the rigors of our northern winters. This corporation had long desired an entrance for their coal into Binghamton, but could not obtain a right of way on account of the Erie charter. As luck would have it, in 1868, the Syracuse and Binghamton road was for sale, with its charter to the State line. The Delaware, Lackawanna and

Western company purchased it, and laid a third rail upon the road bed between Syracuse and Oswego for the purpose of running their broad guage cars to the latter place. But, owing to a controversy in regard to crossing the track of the New York Central at Syracuse, their trains did not run into Oswego until 1869, when the Delaware, Lackawana and Western company had by purchase obtained possession of the Syracuse and Oswego road. A double track was laid over the line, and it is now one of the best equipped and most successful branches in the State.

Though a little out of chronological order, we may as well finish what we have to say about this corporation before proceeding to other roads.

In the autumn of 1880 the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company began the extension of their road from Binghamton to Buffalo, by the construction of an entirely new road-bed. The distance is 203.05 miles. The first passenger train ran over the road from Binghamton to Oswego April 3d, 1881, and on May 14th, 1883, trains ran through to Buffalo.

The Albany and Susquehanna railroad was opened to Binghamton in January, 1869, having been delayed for more than two years in the construction of the very difficult tunnel in the vicinity of Nineveh in this county. The tunnel is 2,200 feet through a hill of loose gravel and rock.

This road is now owned and managed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The latter have constructed a road connecting this with their coal mines, across the eastern portion of Broome county, so that their coal sent to Albany is not drawn through Binghamton. Still they do a large freighting business at this point, as will be seen from their shipping statement elsewhere.

The railroad from Utica through the

Chenango valley was begun in 1867 and finished in 1869. Its southern termination is at Chenango Forks.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUILDINGS.

The advent of the railroad soon made perceptible changes in the village. Buildings began to be erected after the plans of professional architects. The first were Christ church on Washington street, and the building of the City National Bank, on the corner of Washington and Court streets. Since the latter building was put up there has been a marked and constant improvement in the stores and other places which have been built on the principal streets. Many of the buildings and store fronts would be a credit to any city. The private residences display much taste, both in their architectural designs and in the well arranged and well kept grounds attached to them. There are on some of the principal residence streets many beautifully ornamented grounds with lawns and terraces, which, since the introduction of the city water, are easily kept fresh and inviting even during the driest and warmest weather. Some of the residences in the city, like that of the late Judge Phelps, on Court street, are exceptionally fine. The Phelps mansion is said to have cost \$100,000.

Firemen's Hall, situated on Collier street, was finished in 1858. It has rooms for the fire apparatus and conveniences for thawing, cleaning and drying hose in winter; also separate rooms and parlors for the several companies; rooms for the common council and city offices. The board of education formerly met in a room in this building, and the public library was kept here until both were transferred to the Central High School building upon the completion of that edifice. They have since been removed to the Washington Street School building. The third floor of Fire-

men's Hall is used for lecture and concert purposes, and also for meetings and festivals; for the latter purpose an adjoining room is fitted up with a range, work-tables and other culinary appliances.

BANKS.

The banks of Binghamton have always been carefully conducted and ably managed, affording to the business community that kind of accommodation which the wants of legitimate business require, and have consequently encountered the panics, and other commercial emergencies through which the country has passed, with credit and integrity unimpaired.

One bank, it is true (the Binghamton Bank), closed and went into liquidation about 1842, after having struggled for an existence for nearly three years. But this was owing to the fact that a second bank was not then needed in Binghamton, rather than to any unsoundness or mismanagement in the bank itself. The village was at that time small and it was before the completion of any railroad centering here. It could hardly be expected of an inland country village, such as Binghamton was at that time, that its requirements would be beyond the capacity of one good banking institution.

The insolvent bank of which we speak was organized in 1839; John Lagrange, of Vestal, president; Calvin L. Cole, cashier; directors: John Lagrange, Calvin L. Cole, Dwight Danforth, Samuel Brown.

The other bank then in the village was the Broome County Bank, which had been established in 1832, and had attained a successful and permanent footing. Most of the business men of the place were at first identified with the Broome County Bank, and were members of its board of directors. The resources of this bank proved equal to all its exigencies, even to those of the great

financial pressure of 1837. Its security rested upon the Safety Fund and the correctness of its business transactions. When the time came for other banks to have a legitimate place in the business of the village, they naturally took their place, and have prospered.

Of the banking institutions of Binghamton we give the following succinct history:—

National Broome County Bank.—Broome County Bank, the predecessor of the above named institution, was established in 1831, and was the first bank of any kind in Binghamton. It was chartered with a capital stock of \$100,000 with the privilege of extending its issue to \$150,000. The act of incorporation was passed April 18th, 1831. The banking house, erected in 1832, is thus described in the *Annals of Binghamton*:—

"It is elegantly built of brick, fifty feet by forty, and the walls thirty-four feet high, standing on Court hill, corner of Court and Chenango streets, and opposite the courthouse, having the advantage of the pleasant elevation of Court hill."

The old bank was taken down to give place to the Phelps building in 1871.

The bank was organized June 13th, 1832, when Myron Merrill was elected president and Cary Murdock cashier. The second president was Cyrus Strong, who was elected June 12th, 1853, and died in office in 1865. His son, the present Cyrus Strong, was elected president of the bank January 9th, 1866, and still holds the office. Mr. Murdock was superseded as cashier by Tracy R. Morgan, the present incumbent, who was elected April 28th, 1841, and has consequently been cashier of the bank continuously for more than forty-three years. As a veteran banker probably Mr. Morgan could find few peers even in the older cities.

Broome County Bank was organized as

a free State bank January 1st, 1855, and as a national bank August 9th, 1865.

The first board of directors in 1832 consisted of Cyrus Strong, Cary Murdock, Daniel Evans, Samuel Smith, Myron Merrill, Peter Robinson, Jesse Orcutt, Lewis St. John, Virgil Whitney, Thomas G. Waterman, Christopher Eldredge, John A. Collier, Joshua Whitney. The only one living out of these thirteen, is Virgil Whitney, now in the eighty-ninth year of his age. At the time of his election as a director of this bank he was thirty-six years old.

Directors for 1884. — Cyrus Strong, Job N. Congdon, Joseph E. Ely, David L. Brownson, Tracy R. Morgan.

Susquehanna Valley Bank. — The Susquehanna Valley Bank of Binghamton was incorporated January 1st, 1854. Its capital stock is \$100,000. The first meeting of the stockholders was held November 25th, 1854, when the following board of directors was chosen: Sherman D. Phelps, Giles W. Hotchkiss, James Munsell, Hazard Lewis, William M. Ely, William E. Taylor,¹ Charles McKinney, Henry S. Hitchcock, Augustus Morgan, Henry Mather, S. T. Scranton, Martin Stone, B. Marvin.

Sherman D. Phelps was elected the first president and held that office continuously until his death, November 13th, 1878. In January, 1879, Egbert A. Clark was chosen president and held the office until June 2d, 1884. James W. Manier was chosen president June 2d, 1884, and now holds the office.

R. W. R. Freeman was elected cashier April 6th, 1855, and resigned in April of the same year. George Pratt was chosen cashier June 2d, 1856, and held the office continuously until December, 1863, when he resigned to become cashier of the First National Bank of Binghamton. Henry W.

Ibbotson was acting cashier until June, 1864, and James W. Manier was acting cashier from June, 1865, to June, 1867, and after that cashier until June 2d, 1884.

Arthur Griffin was chosen assistant cashier December 17th, 1881, and on June 2d, 1884, was chosen cashier, which office he now holds.

The board of directors for 1884 are: Egbert A. Clark, Hon. John W. Chapman, Hon. William B. Edwards, Arthur Griffin, Sigmund J. Hirschman, George A. Kent, James W. Manier, Alonzo C. Mathews, William T. Phelps, Gilman L. Sessions, Charles Seymour, Charles M. Stone.

The bank has never failed to pay a semi-annual dividend to its stockholders.

The Chenango Valley Savings Bank was incorporated with the following named trustees, April 14th, 1855: Benjamin N. Loomis, John J. Youmans, Ransom Balcom, Elijah Castle, Judson M. Smith, Richard Mather, S. C. Hitchcock, Isaac L. Bartlett, Lewis Seymour, Albert Way, Samuel J. Olmsted, Francis T. Newell, H. E. Pratt, Charles McKinney, Augustus Morgan, Sherman D. Phelps, Giles W. Hotchkiss, Martin Stone.

Before the bank was organized for business six of the above mentioned trustees went out, *viz.*: Messrs. Youmans, Castle, Smith, Olmsted and Newell, who resigned, and Mr. Albert Way, who died September 24th, 1863. In their places were chosen Tracy R. Morgan, Hiram M. Myer, Henry Mather, Joseph E. Ely, George Pratt and W. N. Wilson.

The bank was organized April 20th, 1867, by the choice of S. C. Hitchcock as president; Augustus Morgan, B. N. Loomis, vice-presidents; and Sherman D. Phelps, treasurer.

Mr. Hitchcock resigned the presidency May 13th, 1868, and Sherman D. Phelps having resigned the office of treasurer at the same time, was elected president, May 13th,

¹ Mr. Taylor is the only member of the original board of directors now living.

1868; Tracy R. Morgan was elected treasurer. Sherman D. Phelps held the office of president of the bank until his death, November 13th, 1878, since which no president has been elected.

Augustus Morgan, one of the vice-presidents, died September 26th, 1868, and Richard Mather was elected in his place and has held the office ever since. The senior vice-president, B. N. Loomis, has held that office ever since the organization, and he was also one of the charter trustees.

The present officers of the bank (1884) are Benjamin N. Loomis, Richard Mather, vice-presidents; Tracy R. Morgan, treasurer.

The following changes have occurred in the board of trustees: April 1st, 1873, R. Balcom resigned,¹ and J. W. Manier was elected in his stead. May 27th, 1873, Hiram M. Meyer died, and D. L. Brownson was elected in his place. September 26th, 1868, Augustus Morgan died, and J. S. Wells was elected in his place, and served till the number of trustees was reduced to thirteen, December 11th, 1877, when he retired. Giles Hotchkiss died February 5th, 1878, and S. F. Cary was elected to fill the vacancy. Henry Mather died May 1st, 1870, and J. N. Congdon was chosen in his stead. George Pratt resigned August 5th, 1873, and Cyrus Strong was elected his successor. Lewis Seymour died July 4th, 1873, and R. M. Hagaman was chosen and served as trustee till his death, which occurred November 24th, 1880. Charles McKinney resigned in March, 1874.² Hallam E. Pratt resigned February 1st, 1876. Sherman D. Phelps died November 13th, 1878, and James Prendergast was elected to fill the vacancy. S. C. Hitchcock died September 27th, 1878, and E. A. Clarke was chosen in his place. Martin Stone died December 29th, 1876.

Following are the names of the trustees for 1884: Richard Mather, Isaac S. Bartlett, Cyrus Strong, J. W. Manier, Job N. Congdon, E. A. Clark, Joseph E. Ely, B. N. Loomis, W. N. Wilson, D. L. Brownson, S. F. Cary, James Prendergast, Tracy R. Morgan.

The offices of this bank are in the Phelps Bank building, corner of Court and Chenango streets. It is one of the finest buildings of the kind in this section of the State, and took the place of the old bank building which stood on the same corner and which was built in 1832.

Binghamton Savings Bank. — This institution was incorporated April 18th, 1867, the following named being the first board of trustees: Frederick Lewis, Isaac S. Griswold, Cyrus Strong, Oliver C. Crocker, William E. Taylor, Harris G. Rodgers, Charles W. Sanford, Erasmus D. Robinson, William P. Pope, Abel Bennett, Lewis Seymour, Henry Mather, Horace N. Lester.

The bank was organized April 24th, 1867, by the election of Horace S. Griswold, president; William P. Pope, and Frederick Lewis, vice-presidents, and Harris G. Rodgers, treasurer.

The succession of presidents of this bank has been as follows: Horace S. Griswold died August 9th, 1870. Frederick Lewis was elected January 3d, 1871; resigned May 4th, 1873. Charles W. Sanford, elected March 4th, 1873; died July 30th, 1883. Harper Dusenbury, elected January 28th, 1884, now in office. Vice-presidents: William P. Pope, elected April 24th, 1867, resigned January 6th, 1874. Frederick Lewis, elected April 24th, 1867; elected president January 3d, 1871. William E. Taylor, elected January 3d, 1871; time expired January 6th, 1880. Harper Dusenbury, elected January 6th, 1874; elected president January 28th, 1884. Horace N. Lester, elected January 6th, 1880; died Octo-

¹ Mr. Balcom died January 6th, 1879.

² Mr. McKinney died at Utica, N. Y., June 8th, 1884.

ber 2d, 1882. William B. Edwards, elected January 3d, 1883. William H. Wilkinson, elected January 28th, 1884.

Mr. Harris G. Rodgers, the treasurer of the bank, has held that office ever since the organization. So also of Mr. Erasmus D. Robinson, the secretary. Mr. Charles W. Gennet, the teller, was elected June 19th, 1867, and has steadily held that position. Succession of trustees: Horace S. Griswold, died August 9th, 1870; Harper Dusenbury, elected January 3d, 1871; Charles W. Sanford, died July 30th, 1883; Oliver C. Crocker, resigned June 2d, 1874; William H. Wilkinson, elected August 4th, 1874. Henry Mather, died May 1st, 1870; John G. Orton, elected October 4th, 1870; Horace N. Lester, died October 2d, 1882; James B. Weed, elected January 23d, 1883; Lewis Seymour, died January 4th, 1873; Gilman L. Sessions, elected May 6th, 1873; William P. Pope, died December 22d, 1879; Orlow W. Chapman, elected February 3d, 1880; Frederick Lewis, resigned January 6th, 1874; Darius S. Ayres, elected January 20th, 1874, and served till June 3d, 1879; William B. Edwards, elected August 5th, 1879; Abel Bennett, resigned January 20th, 1874; William S. Smith, elected March 3d, 1874; Charles M. Stone, elected November 1st, 1883; William E. Taylor, served till January 28th, 1884; James K. Welden, elected May 6th, 1884. Three of the charter trustees still remain, *viz.*: Cyrus Strong, Erasmus D. Robinson and Harris G. Rodgers.

Officers for 1884: Harper Dusenbury, president; William B. Edwards, William A. Wilkinson, vice-presidents; Harris G. Rodgers, treasurer; Erasmus D. Robinson, secretary; Charles W. Gennet, teller. Trustees, 1884: Cyrus Strong, Harper Dusenbury, E. A. Robinson, William H. Wilkinson, James K. Welden, William S. Smith, William B. Edwards, John G. Orton, G. L.

Sessions, O. W. Chapman, James B. Weed, Charles M. Stone, Harris G. Rodgers.

The bank first opened business in the old Ely building on Washington street, where it remained until 1870, when it removed to the First National Bank building on the corner of Washington and Court streets. In 1879 it took up permanent quarters in its fine suite of rooms on the corner of Court and Collier streets.

All interest is carried to the credit of each depositor on the books of the bank semi-annually, where it stands as a deposit and is entitled to interest the same as a deposit in cash. No trustee can use or borrow the funds of the institution or receive any pay or emolument for services. All the accumulations belong to the depositors, and after saving the surplus provided for by law, will be ratably divided among them.

The following statistics are taken from the seventeenth annual statement, January 1st, 1884:—

Total assets.....	\$915,343 47
Amount due 4,615 depositors.....	883,303 07
Amount of surplus on par values.....	\$ 32,040 40
Add market value of U. S. Bonds (\$40,250) and other Stock above par, as per report to Department.....	45,980 00
Amount of surplus on market values.....	\$ 78,020 40
Cash paid for premiums on Bonds during the year.....	\$ 1,323 97
Total number of accounts opened since organization, 14,382; new accounts opened in 1883, 971; accounts closed during the year, 886.	
Amount deposited since Bank opened	\$9,829,710 62
Amount withdrawn on demand to date....	8,946,407 55
Amount of interest paid depositors to date	359,785 33
Average amount of each account.....	191 40
Total number of transactions—payments to and re- ceipts from depositors—for the year, 18,970.	
Total number of interest credits, 8,331.	
Average daily items with depositors, 88.	
Total number of open accounts, 4,615, <i>viz.</i> : 2,136 of them have each \$50 or less to their credit; 618 have between \$50 and \$100; 678 have between \$100 and \$200; 321 have between \$200 and \$300; 228 have be- tween \$300 and \$400; 131 have between \$400 and \$500; 319 have between \$500 and \$1,000; 149 have between \$1,000 and \$2,000; 30 have between \$2,000 and \$3,000; 5 have between \$3,000 and \$3,200.	

City National Bank.—The Bank of Binghamton was chartered July 29th, 1852, and was organized July 30th, by the election of the following officers: Ammi Doubleday, president; Charles W. Sanford, vice-president; William R. Osborn, cashier.

It was reorganized as the City National Bank July 1st, 1865, with the same officers, who held their places until the death of Mr. Doubleday, which occurred July 23d, 1867. Charles W. Sanford was elected his successor in the presidency, and held the office till January 8th, 1878, when he declined re-election, and William R. Osborn was chosen president.

The changes in the vice-presidency have been as follows; Charles W. Sanford held the office of vice-president until he was elected president in January, 1868. At that date Morris S. Griswold was elected vice-president in place of Mr. Sanford, and held the office till the time of his death in 1870. In January, 1871, William E. Taylor was chosen vice-president in place of Mr. Griswold, deceased. Since March 25th, 1882, Harris G. Rodgers has been an additional vice-president of the bank.

Succession of cashiers: William R. Osborn, who began as cashier of the old bank, continued with that and under the new organization until January 8th, 1878, when Hartwell Morse, the present cashier, was elected. Mr. Morse had been assistant cashier since December 17th, 1872, and clerk since 1864, before the bank was organized.

The banking house on the corner of Court and Washington streets was erected in 1855, and occupied for business in 1856. It was considered at that time one of the finest banking houses in the southern portion of the State, and still compares favorably with those of more recent date.

Tribute to Ammi Doubleday. — "At a special meeting of the directors of the City

National Bank of Binghamton, held July 25th, 1867, William R. Osborn, cashier in the chair, and Harris G. Rodgers, secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: —

"*Whereas*, This board, in the dispensation of Divine Providence is called upon to mourn in the decease of Ammi Doubleday the loss of its president, who, since the organization of the Bank of Binghamton, in 1852, has held that office with distinguished ability, and to whose sagacity, experience and efforts this institution is greatly indebted for its successful management; be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That in the death of our late president we have lost a highly esteemed and faithful officer, a wise and judicious counselor, a courteous and pleasant associate, a warm and cherished friend, a prompt and constant attendant at the sessions of the board.

"*Resolved*, That we will hold in grateful remembrance his distinguished virtues as a man, a citizen and an associate, and commend to general emulation the bright example he has left of diligence, integrity and efficiency in business.

"*Resolved*, That this bank, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, will be closed during the afternoon of Thursday, the 25th instant, and that we will attend his funeral in a body.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, with the expression of our sincere condolence in their great bereavement, and to the several newspapers of the city for publication.

"H. G. RODGERS, Secretary.

"Mr. Doubleday was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., in 1790, and came to Binghamton in the year 1813, over half a century ago. He has been therefore, identified from the very infancy of our city

with its business, its interests and its progress. Possessing remarkable activity and vigor, both of mind and body, superior attainments, minute and extensive information, an extraordinary memory, and a social and genial temperament, he instructed and delighted with anecdote, incident and varied knowledge, the circles in which he moved, and was a recognized authority in all matters connected with the history of the place. He was a man of uncommon business habits and faculties, of high integrity, of honorable and Christian principles, of a generous and liberal spirit, and true and exemplary in all the relations of life."

First National Bank.—This bank was organized under the National Bank law in 1864; Abel Bennett, president, and George Pratt, cashier. Mr. Bennett resigned May 5th, 1884, after a presidency of over twenty years, since which Mr. F. T. Newell has been president. Mr. Pratt, having held the office of cashier nearly the same length of time, resigned in January, 1884, and Mr. John Manier, formerly assistant cashier, was chosen to fill the vacancy. The officers for 1884 are, therefore, F. T. Newell, president, John Manier, cashier.

The original directors were Abel Bennett, Elias Hawley, Charles McKinney, Moses T. Morgan, Locey Halsted, Ransom Balcom, Jared D. Sessions, all of whom are deceased except Abel Bennett. Mr. Sessions died June 23d, 1868, Mr. Halsted March 13th, 1874, Mr. Morgan, September 22d, 1879, Mr. Balcom June 6th, 1879, Mr. McKinney June 8th, 1884. All were out of their office, respectively, as directors, at the time of their death, except Elias Hawley, Ransom Balcom and Hon. Charles McKinney.

The board has been annually elected on the second Tuesday in January of each year. Following are the names of the new members, with dates of their election: Da-

rius S. Ayres, January 1865, in place of Charles McKinney. Henry S. Jarvis, January, 1867, in place of Jared D. Sessions. Harper Dusenbury, January, 1872, in place of Elias Hawley, deceased.¹ Jeremiah Bean, January, 1873, in place of Moses T. Morgan. J. B. Bowen, January, 1875, in place of Locey Halsted.² Charles McKinney, January, 1877, in place of Henry S. Jarvis. S. C. Millard, January, 1877, in place of Harper Dusenbury. John Clapp, January, 1878, in place of Ransom Balcom. Harper Dusenbury, January, 1879, in place of Darius S. Ayres, deceased.³ F. T. Newell, January, 1883, in place of Charles McKinney, re-elected, and died in office June 8th, 1884. The other new members of the board elected in January, 1884, are Isaac L. Bartlett, in place of S. C. Millard, and W. S. Weed, in place of Jeremiah Bean, deceased.⁴

Directors for 1884: Abel Bennett, J. B. Bowen, Francis T. Newell, John Clapp, Harper Dusenbury, Charles McKinney till June 8th.

Merchants' National Bank.—This bank was organized March 9th, 1874; Erastus Ross, president; W. H. Wilkinson, vice-president; and George M. Burr, cashier. Mr. Ross still retains the office of president. Mr. Wilkinson resigned the vice-presidency in January, 1879, and D. S. Richards was appointed in his place, and still holds that position. Mr. Burr held the position of cashier until January 1st, 1879, when he was succeeded by T. T. Mersereau, who remained cashier until February, 1879, when Horace Griswold was chosen to the office. The latter discharged the duties of cashier until January, 1880, at which date Fred Ross, the present cashier, was appointed.

¹ Elias Hawley died March 14th, 1871.

² Locey Halsted died March 13th, 1874.

³ Darius S. Ayres died August 28th, 1879.

⁴ Jeremiah Bean died October 28th, 1883.

The first board of directors was: Erastus Ross, Allen Perkins, B. N. Loomis, W. H. Wilkinson, H. Westcott, George Carver, Lyman Pollard,¹ J. B. Chaffee, O. E. Bump, R. K. Armory, H. W. Chubbuck, Charles Davis, Allen Barlow. Six of this original number are still directors, *viz.*: Messrs. Erastus Ross, H. Westcott, H. Chubbuck, Allen Barlow, George Carver, and Charles Davis.

The directors for 1884 are: Erastus Ross, H. Westcott, J. B. Babcock, D. S. Richards, I. S. Mathers, W. H. Chubbuck, Allen Barlow, L. Fulligar, George Carver, E. A. Clark, Clinton Ross, Fred E. Ross, and Charles Davis.

POST-OFFICE.

The first postmaster was Joshua Whitney, in 1795; it was through his agency the office was established. He had the contract for carrying the mail from Catskill to this place. He kept the office at his own dwelling (Whitney's Flats). About the year 1800 it was transferred to Oring² Stoddard and kept at Union. In 1802 it passed into the hands of William Woodruff, esq., who was the first postmaster at Binghamton proper. He located the office in his hotel, and held it about six years. Judge Robert Monell succeeded him, holding the office two years; he removed it to the Stuart house on Water street, in which he had his law office, and afterwards removed both offices to the Keeler tavern, then kept by Judge McKinney, to suit his convenience as a boarder at the latter place.

Judge McKinney next took the office and kept it at his hotel, appointing a deputy upon his removal to his farm, who did the business until the appointment of Mr.

¹Lyman Pollard died March 8th 1876. J. B. Chaffee died December 29th 1882. R. K. Armory died August 23d, 1877.

²This is the former spelling of the name; but it was generally spelled "Orange."

Woodruff again, as his successor. The latter kept the office for a time in an upper room of the toll-house at the Chenango bridge, and afterwards removed to where Rexford's drug store was lately kept. In 1813 Judge McKinney was reappointed, and placed the office in Zenas Pratt's store, in a part of the building that burned down. Zenas Pratt was postmaster in 1817, and kept the office in his dwelling house. In 1821 John C. Swain succeeded Mr. Pratt, and kept the office in his store at the foot of Court street.

Virgil Whitney received the appointment in 1823, and held the office till 1836, when Dr. Tracy Robinson was appointed his successor. Dr. Robinson kept the office first in the Jarvis House, then in the Exchange building, and for greater convenience of the mail stage, in 1839, removed it to the Phoenix House. The postmasters since Dr. Robinson have been: Franklin Whitney, Joseph B. Abbott, Virgil Whitney, William Stuart, 1861-70; E. B. Stephens, May 9th, 1870, to January 9th, 1882; George W. Dunn, January 9th, 1882.

In 1802 William Woodruff, esq., was appointed postmaster of the village. At that time the mail was carried on horseback once in two weeks from Catskill to Elmira. In 1810 the facilities were so increased as to bring a weekly mail from the principal points, east, west, north and south. A through stage line (weekly) from Newburg to Owego was established in 1816, Messrs. Teter & Huntington, proprietors, the former the driver. It was at first drawn by two horses, and afterwards by four.

INCORPORATION AND OFFICERS.

The village was incorporated May 3d, 1834. It was divided into five wards. The first trustees were Samuel Peterson, first ward; George Park, second ward; Stephen Weed, third ward; William Seymour,

fourth ward; William B. Doubleday, fifth ward. At the first meeting of the board, June 4th, the following named persons were chosen officers: attorney, Julius Paige; treasurer, Joseph Bartlett; police constable and collector, Myron Merrill; George T. Ray, Levi Dimmick, Cary Murdock and Isaac Leavenworth, fire wardens.

HOTELS.

Several of the earliest houses of entertainment have already been spoken of. The first was built by Lewis Keeler in 1801. In 1803 Thomas Whitney opened a tavern in the Le Roy building on Court street, one portion of which was occupied by his brother, General Joshua Whitney, and William Woodruff, esq., as a store. The building was destroyed by fire in 1805.

The most famous hotel of the early times was that known for many years as the "Peterson tavern." It was built in 1809 by David Brownson, who had previously kept the ferry where Court street bridge now stands. It was called the "Peterson house" from the fact that Samuel Peterson, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812-14, was for many years its landlord. Mr. Peterson was from Philadelphia, and was a well known citizen of Binghamton until a comparatively recent date. This tavern stood on the site of the present Congregational church, corner of Main and Front streets. It was afterwards named the "Chenango House," and was known far and wide to staggers and travelers throughout the Chenango and Susquehanna valleys, until it was destroyed by fire in 1859.

Colonel Joseph B. Abbott and his father-in-law, Lewis Squires, built in 1828 the tavern called the "Broome County House" on the site of the present Exchange Hotel. It was destroyed by the great fire of 1838, but it had previously been sold to Lorenzo Seymour for \$10,000. It was rebuilt, and

from the circumstances of its rising out of the ashes of the former structure, was called the Phoenix Hotel. About 1842 its name was changed to that of the Exchange Hotel, which it still retains. It was extensively repaired and refitted, a mansard roof placed upon it, giving it an additional story, and it was made in all respects a first-class hotel. The proprietors for 1884 are Gardner & Gardner.

The old "Binghamton Coffee-house" was built soon after the last war with England. In 1819 Dr. Tracy Robinson and Major Augustus Morgan became the proprietors. In 1820 Major Morgan went into the staging business, increasing therein until he had large interests in extended and remote lines in different parts of the union.

The Binghamton Coffee-house or Hotel became the "American" at a later period, and then the Cafferty House. The building stands on the southeast corner of Court and Water streets.

A temporary hotel stood on the east bank of the canal, north side of Court street, now northeast corner of Court and State streets.

"Way's Hotel," kept for many years by Albert Way, still does duty on Court street opposite the Centenary M. E. church, under the name of the Crandall House. This house has received large repairs and additions and is a popular place of resort for people from the country. Ira W. Woodworth is the present landlord.

The old "Franklin House," built and named when South Washington street was known as Franklin street, was built in the autumn of 1867. It was afterwards replaced by the present brick building, which retains the same name. S. A. Cahill, landlord, 1884.

The "Chenango House" on South Water street, is one of the old hotels. It was formerly called the "Cafferty House," and was built some time before the Franklin

House. This house was badly damaged by fire in the winter of 1871-72, but has been repaired and refitted. The proprietor in 1884 is L. D. Teter.

In the immediate vicinity of this last mentioned hotel the business portion of Binghamton first began to develop, and for a long time that part of Court street near the river, and of Water street south of Court, included all the important places of business. These were at first the only streets laid out. When the street now called Washington was first opened, it was regarded as a mere lane or back street. No one supposed it would become a street of any importance, and therefore care was not taken to make it as wide as the other principal streets.

The "Mersereau House" was one of the first hotels built near the New York and Erie Railroad station. It stood on the corner of Chenango and Depot streets. About 1865 Warren F. Spaulding took it and converted it into the most attractive, neatly furnished, completely equipped and well kept hotel then in Binghamton. Broad porticos were added to the main building, an elegant cottage attached by a corridor fronted on Chenango street, and beyond that southward on the same street was a neat park belonging to the hotel premises. In the cottage of this hotel died Hon. Walton Dwight, late mayor of the city.

The Spaulding House was taken down to make room for the railroad in the spring of 1883.

The Lewis House was built in 1849, soon after the opening of the Erie railroad to Binghamton. Its present proprietor, William Shanley, bought the property of Jacob Swartwout in 1874, and in 1881 added the mansard roof, which gives it an additional story. It has broad double balconies, supported by columns which extend up to the third story. This, with the mansard and

gable roof, gives it an airy and elegant appearance. It has been refitted and is modern in all its appointments, containing eighty rooms for transient guests, beside those occupied by quite a number of regular boarders. This house is 120 feet long by sixty feet wide, with an L extension of twenty feet; making it 120 feet on Prospect avenue by eighty feet on Lewis street. It is within sight of the railroad station, and is a remarkably pleasant and well kept hotel.

Hotel Bennett, built by the Hon. Abel Bennett in 1880-81, is one of the finest hotels in this section of the State. It is a substantial brick structure, 132 feet in length by 156 feet in width, in height four stories and basement. It is provided with the best means for accommodating the traveling public and is luxuriously furnished. This house is situated on Washington street near Court, in the business part of the city, on a line of horse cars connecting with the railroad stations, the asylum and Ross park. It also runs a regular coach to all passenger trains.

The opening of this hotel on the 26th of April, 1881, was the occasion for one of the most brilliant reception assemblies ever given in this city. The City Guard band occupied the reading room at the head of the stairway and began to play early in the evening. At nine o'clock Beman's fine orchestra took their places upon the stage in Lester Hall, opening off the second floor of the hotel, and the strains of the overture soon filled the auditorium with a flood of harmony. This was followed by a march, during which the preliminary tour of the hall was made by the guests. The first waltz followed, and the festivities of the evening were fairly inaugurated. In the banquet hall the table, laid with damask cloths, were arranged in the form of a hollow square, occupying nearly the entire length of the beautifully decorated dining-room.

A profusion of choice exotics exhaled their sweet odors from every available point where they could be placed around the room, and ten floral pyramids, five feet in height, ornamented the tables at various points.

The hotel was furnished, equipped and organized for a first-class hostelry at large expense, and for a few months under its original management was run at considerable loss. But under its present management it has attained to a prosperous financial footing. G. M. Furman, the present proprietor, took exclusive charge of the hotel in August, 1881.

NEWSPAPERS.

Chauncey Morgan owned the first printing press and issued the first newspaper in Binghamton about 1811. It was called *The Broome County Patriot*, and was printed in an upper room in the building occupied by Rexford's drug store. Daniel Cruger's paper, *The American Farmer*, issued at the old village of "Chenango Point," had, of course, preceded the *Patriot*. But the former, upon the abandonment of the old village, went to Owego, where it was for a while conducted by Stephen Mack, afterwards first judge of the county. The *Broome County Patriot* passed through the hands of Reuben S. Close and Dr. Ely into the hands of Dr. Tracy Robinson, who, in 1818, enlarged the paper and issued it under the name of *The Phoenix*. Dr. Robinson conducted the paper three years, during two of which his son-in-law, Major Augustus Morgan, was associated with him as a partner. In 1818 Dr. Robinson sold his interest to Anson M. Howard, who failed in a few years, and *The Phoenix* ceased to be published.

During the days of *The Phoenix*, in 1818, Abraham Burrell started an opposition paper called *The Republican Herald*. In 1820 Dorephus Abbey purchased Mr. Burrell's

interest and continued the paper in his own name a few years, at the expiration of which he sold the establishment to an association of citizens who employed Mr. Burrell as editor and printer, and the paper was conducted in his name.

Mr. Abbey met with a tragic end; in the spring of 1839 he was hung in Kingston, Canada, for his participation in the patriot war.

In 1823 Major Augustus Morgan purchased a new press and issued a new paper under the name of *The Broome County Republican*. It is the same paper which, by continuance through various changes, still bears that name. After the paper got into circulation it proved to be the more popular of the two, and the *Herald* gradually declined, and, while in the hands of Mr. Burrell the last time, became extinct.

In 1824 Mr. Abiel C. Canoll became a partner with Major Morgan, and this partnership continued till 1828, when Major Morgan sold his interest to Thomas Collier, father of Hon. John A. and Hamilton Collier, who had lately taken up his residence in Binghamton.

Thomas Collier was born in Boston, and his father, Richard Collier, was the first brazier in the city. Thomas Collier served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade with his uncle, Thomas Draper, who printed one of the earliest papers in Boston.

Mr. Collier and Mr. Canoll remained partners in the publication of the paper until 1830, when the former sold to Edwin T. Evans. The latter sold his share of the business to B. T. Babcock in 1835, and Messrs. Canoll & Cook conducted the paper until July, 1839, when Mr. Canoll sold his interest to Mr. J. J. Davis and retired from the firm. The proprietors were then Davis & Cook for a time, and afterwards Mr. Cook, until 1848, when it was purchased by Mr. E. R. Colston and published by him

about a year. The *Republican* afterwards passed into the hands of William Stuart, esq., and was edited and published by him, daily and weekly, after some changes presently to be noticed, until some time in 1864. It was next owned by and published by the Carl Brothers & Taylor until February, 1867, when it was purchased by Messrs. Malette & Reid.

Dropping the regular thread of the paper at this point, to be resumed after a little, let us notice several other papers which were started and finally became merged in the *Republican*.

In 1840 a daily called the *Evening Express* was issued from the *Republican* office, and in 1849 Messrs. Stuart & Evans began the publication of the *Daily Iris*, which was afterwards merged in the *Daily Republican*. The *Weekly Iris*, enlarged from the semi-monthly of that name, was published by Edwin T. Evans until 1853, when it was merged in the *Republican*. Rev. William H. Pearne (Methodist) started the *Susquehanna Journal* in 1852, which was merged in the *Republican* in 1855. The *Binghamton Standard* (a weekly) was begun in November, 1853, by J. Van Valkenburg, and was published successively by him, G. W. Reynolds, F. N. Chase, Alvin Sturtevant, and M. L. Hawley & Co., until 1869, when by purchase it was united with the *Republican*, and published weekly, under the title of *The Republican and Standard* and subsequently the *Binghamton Republican*, weekly, and the *Binghamton Standard*, semi-weekly.

Messrs. Malette & Reid, who purchased the *Republican* in February, 1867, continued to publish it until May 25th, 1874, when an incorporated company called "The Binghamton Republican Association," Geo. J. Reid president, took charge of it and published it until December, 1877. About November 1st, 1874, Mr. Malette retired,

and Frederic G. Mather became a stockholder and assumed editorial management of the paper.

On December 29th, 1877, articles were filed incorporating the "Binghamton Printing Company," with a capital stock of \$55,000: Aaron Steele, Frederic G. Mather, Tracy R. Morgan, George W. Dunn, Albert M. Hagaman, Alonzo C. Mathews, Marcus W. Scott, Benjamin De Voe, Giles W. Hotchkiss, trustees. This company published the paper until October 4th, 1878, when the "Binghamton Publishing Company" was formed; C. M. Dickinson, president and secretary. This latter company still owns and publishes the paper. Mr. Dickinson has been editor since the retirement of Mr. Mather in July, 1877.

January 1st, 1877, the *Binghamton Daily Times* was purchased by Mr. Mather and incorporated with the *Daily Republican*. The latter was then made a morning paper, and has so remained ever since.

The *Binghamton Democrat* is the lineal descendant of the *Broome County Courier*, which was started in 1831 and conducted until 1837 by J. R. Orton. During the next five years it changed hands six times, passing successively into the possession of Sheldon & Marble, J. C. Sheldon, E. P. Marble, Marble & Johnson and J. & C. Orton in 1842, by whom the name was changed to the *Binghamton Courier* and *Broome County Democrat*. In 1846 it passed into the hands of Dr. N. S. Davis. During 1847 it was published by J. L. Burtis, under the abridged title of the *Binghamton Courier*. Mr. Burtis sold out to J. T. Brodt, who conducted the paper until 1849, when it passed into the hands of Hon. John R. Dickinson, and from him received its present title of *Binghamton Democrat*. The paper was edited and published by Judge Dickinson until 1855, when W. S. Lawyer was received into partnership,

and this firm continued the publication till 1857, when Messrs. Lawyer & Adams bought out Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Adams died in 1860; at that time George Bartlett was editor, but in the general re-adjustment of parties at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Bartlett became a "war democrat," and Hallam Eldredge, assumed the editorship of the paper, which position he held till 1871, or thereabouts, since which the brothers, William S. and George L. Lawyer, have continued to publish and edit the paper.

In January, 1869, the *Daily Democrat* was started by the Lawyer Brothers and has continued under their management as editors, publishers and proprietors ever since.

William S. Lawyer is the oldest journalist and printer who has been continuously connected with a newspaper in this city. He began as an apprentice-boy in the office of the *Democrat* in 1848. George L. Lawyer has been connected with the *Democrat* since 1864. The brothers are natives of Schoharie county and came to Binghamton in boyhood.

The *Democrat* was enlarged in 1876, and again in 1883. It is at present a nine-column quarto.

The *Binghamton Times* (daily) was started December 1st, 1863, and published in quarto by C. B. Gould at the corner of Court and Collier streets. The paper was put under the editorial supervision of Edward K. Clark, esq. It was Republican in politics, but having to compete with two dailies and three weeklies well established, its publication could not be sustained. It was discontinued in August, 1864.

In April 1871, the *Binghamton Times* was revived as a weekly under the supervision of its former editor, and published by the Times Association.¹ In May, 1872, it passed into the hands of Messrs. Purdy &

Cronin, and was changed from a quarto to a folio.

December 4th, 1872, the *Daily Times* was started by Messrs. Purdy & Cronin, and was conducted by them till April 1st, 1873, when the "Binghamton Times Association" was formed, consisting of David E. Cronin, James C. Freeman, Vincent St. John and Timothy C. Cronin. These gentlemen continued to publish the paper until January 1st, 1877, when it was purchased by Mr. Mather and consolidated with the *Binghamton Daily Republican*. Special pains were taken with the *Times*, and in typography and press work it challenged comparison with any other paper in the State.

The Democratic Leader, weekly, was first issued, September 10th, 1869, as an unswerving supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. A. W. Carl and E. H. Freeman, were its original publishers and editors, the former having been one of the publishers and the editor of the *Republican* in this city. Six months later, Mr. Freeman retired and F. M. Abbott became one of the publishers with Mr. Carl. He retired after six months. In 1873 Mr. C. A. Hall purchased a half interest, but soon after concluded to commence the study of law, and A. W. Carl became sole publisher and editor, and continues so to this time. In March, 1878, he commenced the publication of the *Daily Leader*, in connection with the weekly, as an outspoken Democratic paper, and it has been three times enlarged to accommodate its increasing business, and is now a prosperous eight column folio, circulating 3,400 copies in its parish, which covers all the territory in a circuit of sixty miles. It is a member of the United Press Association.

The *Latest Morning News* was started by Wales & Mantz, March 16th, 1882, and was discontinued March 5th, 1884. It was a sprightly venture in the way of news, both

¹ Incorporated March 6th, 1871.

local and telegraphic, and a member of the associated press, independent in politics. The publishers were Ira L. Wales and Frank A. Mantz, the latter now of the Albany *Evening Journal*.

The *Journal*, an advertising sheet, was commenced in April, 1869, by J. E. Williams; it was published for about six months and discontinued for want of proper management and support.

The *Sunday Tribune* was started in 1879 by the Baker Brothers, William T. and Thomas F. Baker. It was an eight-page paper, thirty-six by forty-eight inches, containing fifty-six columns. The Baker Brothers conducted it about eighteen months and sold to Messrs. Van Vredenburg & Mantz; the latter sold his interest to the former, who in turn sold to Wales & Mantz, proprietors of the *Latest News*, May 20th, 1883. January 10th, 1884, the firm of Wales & Mantz dissolved, the latter retiring.

The *Iris*, a semi-monthly journal devoted to miscellany, history, arts, biography, anecdotes, poetry and general literature, was begun in June, 1842, by Mr. C. P. Cook. It was first printed in quarto form, and in its typography was a remarkably neat and elegant specimen of printing. The contributors generally appended their initials to their articles. A few of the full names are here given of those who wrote poetry for its columns: "D. D." Dian Dodge, of Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y.; "J. H. C." James Hamilton Collier, esq.; "E. D. W." Emeline De Witt; "C. A. W." Catharine A. White, of the Binghamton Boarding School; "Q." James H. Collier; "M." Mayhew McDonald; "C. F. P." C. F. Park; "J." J. Boughton.

There were several other contributors from Central New York whose names appear in full under the titles of their articles. The *Iris* was a favorite with the public, and

some of its pieces were widely copied, with complimentary notices, in other papers.

SEMINARIES AND ACADEMY.

Miss R. S. Ingals, a graduate of the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., established the Riverside Seminary in 1848. This was a boarding and day school for young ladies, very pleasantly situated on the west side of the Chenango river. It was conducted with remarkable success for about twenty years.

In 1857 Miss Barton opened a seminary for young ladies in the Doubleday block on Hawley street. This school was maintained about thirteen years.

In September, 1861, Miss Susan K. Cook, the accomplished daughter of Rev. J. B. Cook, opened a school for young ladies at the residence of her father, on the corner of Court and Liberty streets, now the residence of R. K. Armory. This institution was not patronized as it deserved, in consequence of its distance from the center of the village. Miss Cook afterward held a prominent position in the Packer Collegiate Institute, of Brooklyn.

The *Binghamton Female Academy* was opened on Wednesday, June 1st, 1842, under the care of A. J. Wilson, A. M., as principal. The female department was under the charge of Mrs. Wilson. Mr. Wilson was a gentleman of culture and experience, and had previously been at the Auburn Female Seminary as principal. The board of trustees was composed of the following named gentlemen: Rev. E. Andrews, Rev. D. D. Gregory, Rev. S. W. Bush, Rev. T. A. Stanton, Rev. Robert Baird, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Myron Merrill, John Clapp, Elias Hawley, S. H. P. Hall, Oliver Ely, Christopher Eldredge, Brazillai Marvin.

The academy building was a substantial brick edifice of three stories, with a base-

ment fitted up for the principal's residence. It stood on the court-house lot, on the site of the present county clerk's office, and was taken down in 1867. The academy was accepted and taken under charge of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, August 3d, 1842, and since that time has participated in the funds which are annually distributed by the Regents.

In 1861, upon the organization of the Binghamton free schools, the academy passed under the control of the board of education and became the Binghamton Central High School.¹

Fred S. Lyon was principal of the academy in 1856-57, and Professor Rodman Lewis in 1861, when it was transferred to the board of education.

In addition to the academy, there were two excellent schools for young ladies, — the Binghamton Boarding School, conducted by the Misses White, and a Female Seminary by the Misses Hill. Also a school for boys under the care and proprietorship of George Bartlett, A.B. These, besides the regular district schools, furnished all the facilities for education that the village and vicinity then seemed to need.

The Susquehanna Seminary. — This institution was founded in 1854 by the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A substantial and imposing building of brick, 161 feet long and four stories high, was erected for the accommodation of the school. It stands on a beautiful eminence at the west side of the city. The school was maintained seven years and finally became hopelessly embarrassed and failed. The building, after standing unused for some time, was fitted up in 1867 at the expense of the State for the use of the asylum for the blind now located at Batavia, but was never occupied by it. It is said to

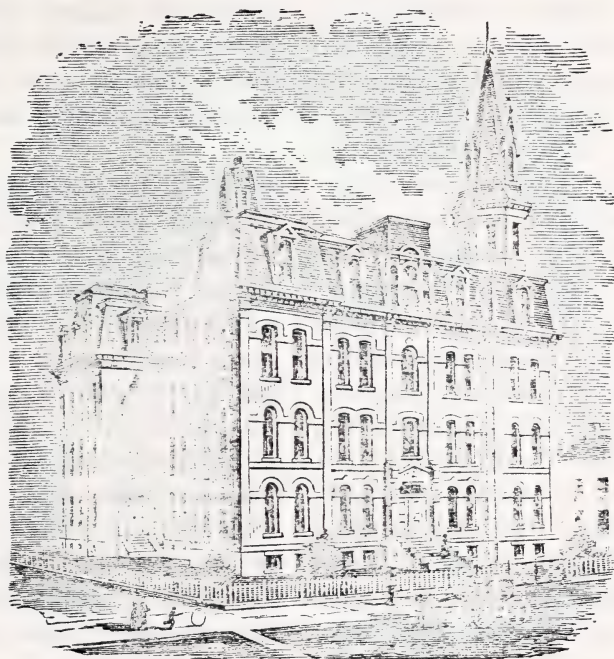
have then been purchased by Mr. Place, who was intending to establish and endow an institution for the education of young ladies, to be named Place College. During about three years of the time that the building was owned by Mr. Place, it was occupied by the Susquehanna Valley Home, an asylum for orphan children, gathered from the counties of Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Tioga and Tompkins. Late in the autumn of 1871 the home was transferred to the "Griffith Mansion" where it is now located. The seminary and grounds connected with it were in 1872 bought by the late Dean Smith, who started an institution for the education of young ladies, called Dean College. Mr. Smith was principal and his accomplished wife and daughter were teachers. He was a gentleman of good qualifications as an educator and had been previously connected with similar schools in the eastern part of the State. He struggled hard and for a time maintained quite a successful school, but it was too late in Binghamton to support such a private institution, in competition with the well established and adequate public school system of the city. His finances gave out and he became involved in heavy judgments in the courts. The college, however, continued during his lifetime. He died in Binghamton in 1877. Rev. Robert A. Patterson, A.M., who, in the mean time, had married Prof. Smith's daughter, took charge of the institution and managed it until some time in 1880, when it closed as a school, and was soon after taken possession of by the Catholics as St. Mary's Orphan Asylum. This institution receives the same proportion of aid from the State as the Susquehanna Valley, each county superintendent of the poor paying the expense of the maintenance of the inmates from his county.¹

¹In the Regents' report it is still designated as the "Binghamton Academy."

¹See statistics of county alms house; also of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, connected with St. Patrick's Church.

Public Schools. — The several district schools of the village of Binghamton were organized into a system of union graded schools by a statute act of the Legislature passed April 19th, 1861. In pursuance of the provisions of this act a board of education was elected, consisting of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Judge B. N. Loomis, Judge Horace S. Griswold and Messrs. William Sprague, Hallam E. Pratt, William S. Baird, Joel Fuller and Myron Merrill.

ville, wood. No. 6, in Bringhamville, wood. No. 7, in Tompkinsville, brick. The academy building, brick. On August 6th, 1861, the academy was formally adopted into the free school organization. The first teachers employed by the board, May 22d, 1861, were Helen A. Shove, Delphine S. Stocking, J. A. Custer, Elizabeth M. Armstrong, Mary W. Marvin, Eliza S. Bascom, J. F. McCollister, H. A. Lockwood, J. A. Robinson, Clara A. Ingersoll, Fannie J. Sparks,



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

The first meeting of the board was held at the office of Judge Griswold April 23d, 1861, when Mr. Dickinson was chosen president. Professor D. H. Cruttenden was employed to take charge of the schools as the first superintendent.

The schools placed under his charge were the common district schools and Binghamton Academy, accommodated in buildings as follows: No. 1, on Oak street, brick. Nos. 2 and 3, on Washington street, brick. No. 4, on Pine street, brick. No. 5, in Mill-

Sarah J. Thompson; and Mr. Lewis and Mina S. Bascom were in the academy — fourteen teachers for the eight schools then in existence.

On June 12th, 1861, the board adopted a code of regulations which classified the schools as follows: Grades 1 and 2 constituted the primary school. Grades 3 and 4, the junior school; Grades 5, 6, 7 and 8, the senior school; and 9, 10, 11 and 12 constituted the academic school. A committee of the board reported, September 21st,

1861, that the attendance of the schools at that date was about 850 pupils, being an increase of over one hundred since the preceding April, when the board first assumed charge of the schools. On September 2d 1861, the board provided for purchasing the library of the Young Men's Library Association for \$105, while its present estimated valuation is \$6,000. November 12th, 1861, a committee of the board took charge of this library, as well as the libraries which had belonged to the district schools. An inventory, taken January 6th, 1862, fixes the total number of volumes at 2,196; 542 of this number were duplicates, thus leaving 1,654 as the number of different volumes.¹

The following statistics will indicate something of the growth of the schools of Binghamton: In 1861 the population was 6,000 and the total enrollment in the schools was 850. In 1870 the population was 12,694, and the total enrollment 2,097. In 1881 the population was 17,315 and total enrollment 3,000. Thus, during the twenty years of the free graded school system, the percentage of attendance increased from thirty-five to sixty-five per cent. During these twenty years the sum of \$169,137.97 was expended for the building of school-houses alone; \$15,115.19 for school-house sites; \$1,242.73 for hiring school-houses; \$30,167.63 for repairing and insuring school-houses; and \$395,978.88 for salaries of teachers and superintendents. The expenditures other than those above mentioned includes expenses of library, school apparatus, miscellaneous current expenses, etc., making the total disbursements for this period \$731,276.42. The receipts

during this period were, State money, \$130,963.06; corporation tax, \$572,479.70; all other sources, \$27,833.66. Total receipts, \$731,276.42.

The per cent. of school population in average attendance is third in the United States; Boston, with seventy-two per cent. being first; San Francisco, with forty-seven per cent. second, and Binghamton third, having an average attendance of forty-six per cent. of her school population.

David H. Cruttenden, A.M., the efficient superintendent for three years, resigned in the spring of 1864, when H. T. Funnell, principal of Ward School No. 5, was appointed superintendent. Mr. Funnell resigned in October, 1866, and the duties of superintendent were performed by Prof. George Jackson, principal of the academy, until the appointment of Norman F. Wright, of Batavia, N. Y., April 29th, 1867, who resigned January 4th, 1869, and was succeeded by George L. Farnham, of Syracuse, who entered upon his duties in April, 1869, and filled the office until October 26th, 1875. Prof. R. B. Clark, of Fitchburg, Mass., was appointed October 26th, 1875, resigned July 13th, 1876. His successor was O. B. Bruce, principal of school No. 4, who was appointed superintendent July 20th, 1876, and served until December 17th, 1877. M. L. Hawley, of Cortland, N. Y., appointed superintendent March 18th, 1878, resigned March 7th, 1881. Dr. J. H. Hoose, of Cortland Normal School, appointed May 15th, 1881, and entered upon the discharge of his duties in July, 1881; resigned May 1st, 1882. M. W. Scott, the present superintendent, was appointed August 7th, 1882.

The school census of October 10th, 1883, shows that the whole school population of the city is 5,654; of these 2,868 are in the public schools; 542 in parochial schools, and 2,244 not in any school. Although

¹The Young Men's Library Association was organized December 4th, 1852. In 1856 it contained 1,500 volumes. John R. Dickinson was president; William Barrett, vice-president; J. T. Cary, secretary; A. E. Andrews, treasurer. Managers—Joseph Ely, John G. Orton, Harris G. Rodgers.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the military operations and the results of the campaigns. The report then discusses the political and economic conditions of the country and the measures taken by the government to deal with the war. The final part of the report contains a summary of the findings and a list of recommendations.

The report is written in a clear and concise style, and it is well organized. It is a valuable document for anyone interested in the history of the country and the war.

The report is divided into several sections, each dealing with a different aspect of the war. The first section deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the war. The second section deals with the military operations and the results of the campaigns. The third section deals with the political and economic conditions of the country and the measures taken by the government to deal with the war. The final section contains a summary of the findings and a list of recommendations.

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this shows that only 627 over half of the school population are actually in the public schools, yet it indicates a large increase of attendance compared with former years. At first the prejudice against public free schools and the private and parochial interests, induced many to forego the privileges provided by the school system. So that it has only been by a wise policy on the part of the board of education in making the public schools as attractive and efficient as practicable, and in providing the best educational facilities, that the opposition to the schools has been gradually overcome. When we consider that it has been necessary for these boards to be backed up pecuniarily to so large an extent by the tax-paying community, without which their best-laid schemes must have ended in failure, we can form some idea of the difficulties of their situation and have all the greater admiration for the success they have achieved.

The public schools of Binghamton have to day an absolute majority on their side; for, after adding together the number in the parochial schools and those not attending anywhere, the public schools outnumber the others. This majority is one that will be constantly increasing as the people grow in their appreciation of the advantages and value of the public schools. The school census of October 10th, 1883, compared with the census of 1882, shows an increase for the year of 527. The schools of the city of Binghamton are eleven in number, designated as follows: Central High School, located on Main street; building erected in 1871-72, at a cost, including furniture, of \$100,000. This building is not surpassed by any one of its class in the State outside the city of New York. Number of pupils registered for the year ending June 27th, 1884, 202; average attendance, 159. Elliot R. Payson, principal.

Grammar School, located on Washington, corner of Hawley street; building erected in 1880. This structure contains the city school library and offices of the superintendent and board of education. Number of pupils registered 140; average attendance 114. Principal, Miss Rose Whitney.

School No 1, located in High School building on Main street. Number of pupils registered 503; average attendance 393. Marcus A. Miller, principal.

Washington Street School, No. 2, located on Washington, corner of Hawley street in Grammar School building. Number of pupils registered 199; average attendance 130. Miss Emma C. Mills, principal.

Robinson Street school, No. 3, located on the south side of Robinson street; building brick. Number of pupils registered, 523; average attendance, 370. Henry L. Fowler, principal.

Pine Street school, No. 4, located on Pine, corner of Fayette street. Building brick; erected 1868. Cost about \$14,000. Number of pupils enrolled, 523; average attendance, 399. Arthur E. Knox, principal.

Carroll Street school, No. 5, located on Carroll, corner of Whitney. Building brick; erected in 1871. Number of pupils registered, 493; average attendance, 366; Clarence F. Norton, principal.

New Street School, No. 6, located on New street; building brick; erected 1884. Number of pupils registered, 322; average attendance, 244. Miss Roxie A. Eldredge, principal.

Alfred Street School, No. 7, located on Alfred street. Building brick. Number of pupils registered, 151; average attendance, 112. Miss Emma J. Gaffeny, principal.

Oak Street Primary school, No. 8, located on Oak street, corner of North. Building of brick. Number of pupils registered 401; average attendance 269. Miss Ella Follett, principal.

Clinton Street school, No. 9, located on Clinton street, now in process of erection, will accommodate 250 pupils. It is expected this will be ready for occupancy January 1st, 1885.

Expenditures for the year ending July 31st, 1884: Teachers' and superintendents' salaries, \$34,560.42. Expenses of library and laboratory, \$2,247.09. Construction and repairs, \$5,888.24. Heating, furniture, janitors and miscellaneous expenses, \$6,312.12. Total expenditures, \$49,007.87.

The school year consists of forty weeks, and is divided as follows:—

Fall term (16 weeks). Commences first Monday in September; closes Friday before Christmas.

Winter term (12 weeks). Commences first Monday after New Years; closes last Friday in March.

Spring term (12 weeks). Commences second week in April; closes last Friday in June.

Board of education, 1883-84: Hiram Barnum, president; Marcus W. Scott, superintendent and secretary.

James H. Graham, Frank H. Stephens, John B. Van Name, Herbert E. Smith, Daniel S. Burr, M.D., Henry P. Clark, Joseph H. Chittenden, M.D., Daniel Lyons, Frederick W. Putnam, M.D., Moses Stoppard, Horace E. Allen.

City School Library.—This library was established in 1861, when the board of education purchased as a nucleus the library of the Young Men's Association for the sum of \$105, it being made a condition of the sale that the library should always be a free one. Additions to it have since been made from time to time by the board, the last of 541 volumes in 1884. The whole number of volumes now upon the shelves is 5,600. Their value is estimated to be between \$6,000 and \$7,000. During the last library year—October, 1883, to October, 1884—

the annual circulation amounted to 19,600 volumes. The number of individual borrowers was 1,625. During the last three weeks in September of each year all books are called in and an annual inventory is taken.

The library is open to the public except Sunday, as follows: On Saturday from 2 o'clock to 8:30 o'clock P. M., and on other days from 2 to 6 P. M. All persons residing in the city and non-resident pupils of the public schools are entitled to take out books, and all persons are admitted to consult the reference library, under proper regulations.

The Binghamton Commercial College was first opened in 1859 by Messrs. Lowell & Warner. It is designed to furnish a thoroughly practical business education, and has been very successful in carrying out that design. In 1868 Mr. D. W. Lowell, who had become sole proprietor, sold out to Messrs. Bull & Wheeler, who had previously been teachers in the school; but in July, 1869, the school and property reverted to Mr. Lowell, who has since conducted it with much success.

THEATRES.

Succeeding the early days when the public amusements of Binghamton consisted almost entirely of "general training" and a little later of the itinerant elephant which was goaded about the country and exhibited as a curiosity in barns, the old "Brigham Hall" was used as a place of public amusement. There the theatrical entertainments, lectures, etc., that came this way were presented until the year 1864, when the Academy of Music was built. This was the first theatre proper in the city, and was erected by Dr. Ammi Doubleday, W. P. Pope, sen., William E. Taylor, O. W. Chapman and Elijah Brigham. Its cost was about \$16,000.

The ownership of this place of amusement was finally concentrated in the hands of O. W. Chapman, A. D. Turner and William E. Taylor. The structure was burned on the 2d of January, 1884. Fanny Davenport was billed to appear there on the following night. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

There is now no theatre in the city; but such arrangements are in progress as will, undoubtedly, result in the erection of a building which will be a credit to the place in the very near future.

There are, however, four roller skating rinks in the city, which are just now enjoying their share of the patronage from the popular craze.

CHURCHES.

Christ Church (Episcopal).—The first organization of an Episcopal church in Binghamton was effected on the 19th of September, 1810, Rev. Daniel Nash, chairman. It took the title of St. Ann's Church. This organization was dissolved and a new one formed six years later, Hon. Tracy Robinson, chairman. Dr. Robinson was a member of the vestry nearly all the remainder of his life. The edifice was consecrated by Bishop Hobart, November 20th, 1818, by the name of Christ church. This building was sold to the Methodists and removed to Henry street. A new edifice was erected in 1822. This stood till 1854, when it in turn gave place to the present stone building, which was opened for worship on the 4th of March, 1855. The cost of the church and furniture was estimated at \$35,000. It would require probably double that amount to build such an edifice at the present rates of material and labor. This was the first one erected of the several elegant and substantial church edifices which now adorn the city. It is on the west side of Washington street, opposite the junction of

Henry street with the latter, and is a beautiful specimen of the pure Gothic style in architecture; it will seat seven hundred persons. This edifice, according to the design of the architect, is constructed with the chancel towards the street in order to preserve the ornamentation, while its front and transept are at the west end.

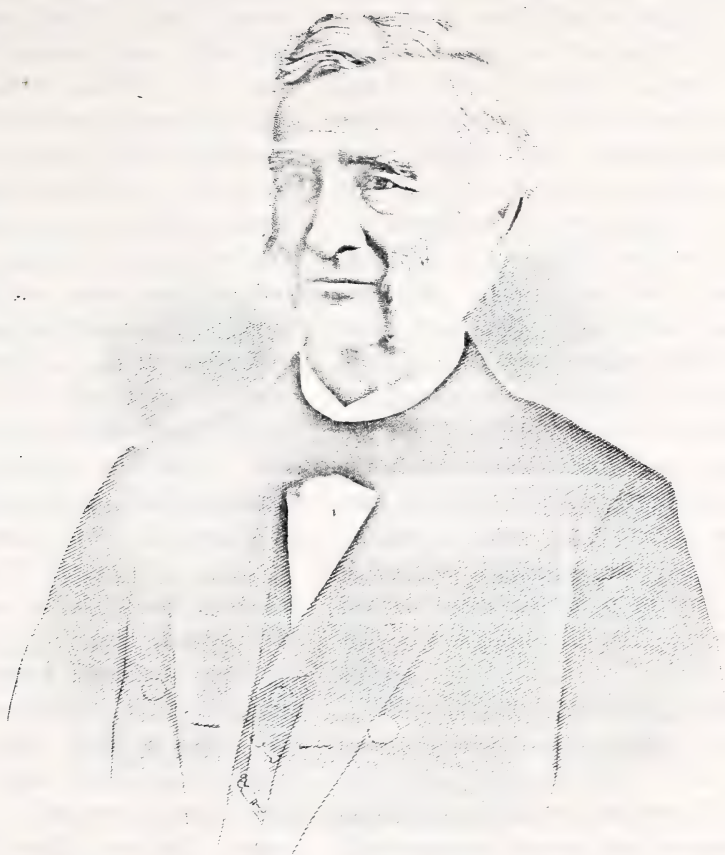
Following is a list of the rectors of the parish since 1836: Rev. Edward Andrews, D.D., 1836-43. Rev. J. F. Robertson, D.D., 1843-45. Rev. Edward Andrews, D.D., 1845-51. Rev. Amos B. Beach, D.D., 1851-61. Rev. M. C. Lightner, D.D., 1861-63. Rev. Charles Platt, D.D., 1863-69.¹ Rev. William A. Hitchcock, D.D., 1869-75. Rev. Robert N. Parke, D.D., 1875-84.

Mr. Parke, after a rectorship of nine years, resigned May 1st, 1884, but consented to supply the parish until a successor can be instituted.

The church property is estimated at \$85,000. Communicants, 440.

First Presbyterian Church.—Some years previous to the organization of this church there had been periodical preaching in Binghamton by Rev. Mr. Palmer, a Dutch Reformed minister, who also officiated alternately at Union. Services were held in the court-house after about 1810. It does not appear, however, that Mr. Palmer's labors resulted in the formation of any society or church of his denomination. Rev. Mr. May, a Presbyterian minister, preached also in the village, and was followed about 1816 by an unordained preacher by the name of Niles. It was in an extensive revival awakened by the latter that the impulse and the members were furnished out of which sprang the organization of the First Presbyterian Church. The ministers who officiated at the organization were Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury, of Hartford, Pa., and Rev.

¹ Died February 25th, 1869.



P. Lackwood

Joseph Wood, of Windsor, N. Y. The church was at first constituted of twenty members—three males, viz.; Jesse Hinds, sen., Jonathan Ogden, and John McKinney; and seventeen females, fifteen of whom were: Mrs. Whiting, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Woodruff (wife of Esquire Woodruff), Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Whitmore, Mrs. Hinds, Mrs. Ely (wife of Colonel Ely), Mrs. Smith, Miss Hannah Whitney, wife of Deacon Stow, Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Vandewater, and Mrs. Edwards.

The officers of the church were two deacons—Samuel Stow and John McKinney. Deacon Stow had moved into the place subsequent to the formation of the church.

Mr. Niles was ordained and installed pastor in 1818. In the same year the first Sunday-school was instituted by the female members of this church. In 1820 the form of government of the church was changed from Congregational to Presbyterian, which latter form it has retained ever since. This form requiring ruling elders, the first chosen were Deacon Samuel Stow, Deacon West and Deacon John McKinney.

The first house of worship was erected in 1819 on the site of the present church. The succession of pastors installed over the church has been as follows: Rev. Benjamin Niles, installed 1818; died in office July 18th, 1828. Rev. Peter Lockwood, installed November, 1827; dismissed April, 1833. Rev. Lewis D. Howell, installed August, 1833; dismissed September, 1834. Rev. John A. Nash, installed February, 1836; dismissed April, 1838. Rev. David D. Gregory, installed September, 1839; dismissed January, 1848. Rev. John Humphrey, installed October, 1848; dismissed April, 1854. Rev. William Goodrich, installed December, 1854; dismissed June, 1858. Rev. George N. Boardman, installed November, 1859; dismissed April, 1871. Rev. John P. Gulliver, installed February

4th, 1879. Rev. G. Parsons Nichols, installed December, 1882; present pastor.

At the annual meeting of the society early in January, 1860, it was voted to erect a new house of worship, and the old house was moved from its original position to give place to the new one in the following March. The new edifice was built of brick in the Romanesque style, and had an audience room ninety feet in length, not including the recess for the pulpit, by sixty-five feet in width. It was designed to accommodate about twelve hundred persons. The entire length of the building was one hundred and thirty feet, the width including the towers of the front angles, a little more than eighty feet; the height of the spire something more than two hundred and thirty-two feet. The edifice was completed early in 1862, and Sunday, March 30th, was the day appointed for its dedication, but on the night of the 16th fire broke out in the old church, which had been moved to the rear of the lot in close proximity to the new building. Such was its rapid progress that before the engines could reach the spot the fire had communicated to the new church and it was soon wrapped in the devouring flames.

Without delay measures were taken for restoring the house nearly in accordance with the original plan. The walls were standing uninjured, no water having been thrown upon them in their heated condition. "The children began to act even while the men were pondering the course to be pursued. They brought forward their offerings, such money as they had or could earn, and finally bought the bell which bears an inscription giving them the credit due to their devotion and generosity."¹

Fireman's Hall was generously put to the disposal of the congregation while the new church was building, and was occupied until

¹ Appendix to *Annals of Binghamton*, 249.

the edifice was ready and dedicated, on March 26th, 1863. The pastor, Rev. George N. Boardman, preached the dedicatory sermon in the morning; Rev. D. D. Gregory, fifth pastor of the church, preached in the afternoon; and Rev. Dr. Condit, of Auburn Theological Seminary, in the evening.

Probably no event in the history of the church has tended to give it such prestige abroad as the energy displayed in replacing the edifice which had been destroyed by fire.

Five churches have been formed from the First Presbyterian Church, *viz.*: The Presbyterian Church of Castle Creek, organized in 1833; the Congregational Church of Binghamton, organized in 1836; the North Presbyterian Church of Binghamton, organized in 1870; and the West Presbyterian Church of Binghamton, organized in 1871.

Following is a list of the elders of this church from the first election: Samuel Stow, Josiah West, Zalmon Green, 1822; Silas West, Peter Rood, 1826; Joseph M. Smith, Oliver Ely, Orville Stevens, Cary Murdock, Hamilton Collier, Arunah Hall, Henry Lilly, Orsemus Lilly, 1832; Elias Hawley, 1836; John F. Doubleday, Duncan McArthur, Alva Wheeler, 1842; Nathan Tucker, Stephen B. Fairchild, Uriah M. Stephens, 1849; Thaddeus Mather, M.D., 1850; John D. McKinney, 1856; A. M. Hull, 1859; George S. Beach, 1863; Stephen D. Hand, M.D., 1864; Daniel Munson, Seth H. Terry, William H. Pratt, 1868. Present elders: Richard Mather, 1859; Joseph E. Ely, 1870; Alfred N. Brown, E. K. Clark, 1871; E. Van Tuyl, W. N. Wilson, B. Greg, 1876; S. Millsely, 1882; Franklin Edgerton, 1883; David H. Carver, 1884.

*First Baptist Church.*¹—Deacon John

Congdon, who was converted at the age of fourteen years, at French's Mills (now Castle Creek), was the first one to gather the few Baptists in this section for worship, whenever a minister of that faith came into the village.

In the year 1827 a church was constituted consisting of five members, John Congdon, his wife, his two sisters, Susan and Lois, and a Mrs. Kettle. They met first for worship in the court-house, where the first communion was administered by Elder Davis Dimock to twelve communicants. May 13th, 1829, the church was reorganized by a council made up of delegates from the churches at Great Bend, Bridgewater (Montrose), Colesville, Nanticoke and Oxford. They met in the court-house, and agreed upon articles of faith; a covenant and rules of fellowship were extended to sixteen members, and John Congdon was chosen deacon, which office he held to the time of his death, in 1872.

This little band increased in numbers until it was felt to be an imperative necessity that a meeting-house should be built. Having now secured the services of Elder Michael Frederick, who also served the church at Great Bend, it was decided to locate the house on the present site, then in the suburbs of the village. The lot was given by Deacon Congdon, who, to secure the means to build with, pledged himself to support the family of the pastor, while he went to New York and other places to solicit funds to carry on the work. After many trials the house was completed and dedicated in 1831. Elder Frederick remained with the church four years, leaving, at the time of his departure, seventy-five members.

The church has been served by the following pastors and supplies, the year in which their services commenced being herewith stated:—

¹ Prepared for the Church Manual by Deacon E. C. Titchener, 1883.

Michael Frederick, 1829; Jason Corwin, 1833; Henry Robertson, 1835; Davis Dimock, 1836; William Storrs, 1837; Corydon H. Slater, 1838; Stephen Wilkins, 1838; James M. Coley, 1838; A. P. Mason, 1842; Chauncy Darby, 1844; C. A. Fox, 1849; S. M. Stimson, 1851; William V. Garner, 1859; Charles Keyser, 1864; George Balcom, 1868; L. Wright, D.D., 1869; J. V. Ousterhout (supply), 1878; C. B. Perkins (associate pastor), 1879; L. M. S. Haynes, 1880.

The number of members reported to the association in 1837 was 183. In 1842 twenty members were set off to form a church at Conklin. Up to 1842 the church had raised means to carry on its work by voluntary subscriptions, aided during a portion of the time by donations from the convention. The first rental of pews occurred in 1842, and furnished sufficient means to make the church self-supporting. In 1844 the number of members reported was 316. In that year, the house being too small, they determined to enlarge, and did so on a scale liberal enough to encourage future growth.

During the pastorate of Mr. Stimson it was again found necessary to enlarge the house. A lecture-room and class-room for the primary department of the Sunday-school were built on the rear. Under the fostering care of Mr. Stimson the Sunday-school became a strong and active body. In 1869 Rev. Lyman Wright became pastor, and it was at once decided that the time had come for the church to arise and build. The last service in the old house, which had been sold to the church in Port Crane, was held March 20th, 1870, and was a very impressive one. The corner stone of the present edifice was laid July 19th, 1870; the following March the lecture-room was used for worship, and March 6th, 1872, the building was completed and ded-

icated. During the labors of Dr. Wright 382 were added by baptism and over 250 by letter. Deacon John Congdon and his sister, Susan Nelson, the only survivors of the original five, were permitted to see the church completed and dedicated, and have since gone to worship in the house not made with hands.

On the 1st day of April, 1879, the arduous labors of Dr. Wright were ended by his death. It was a season of great sorrow and darkness for the church. In addition to the burden of sorrow at the loss of her beloved leader, dark clouds of financial difficulty enveloped the church. The debt, owing to accumulated interest, and the failure of many to meet their pledges, had assumed frightful proportions, and it seemed as though we were to lose our beautiful house; but God had ordained otherwise. At the most critical point in our history a leader was sent, who, with living faith and strong hands, was able to lead the people out into the sunlight of prosperity. The effort was a long and severe struggle; but many of our friends in the State came to our aid, and by their assistance, under the blessing of God, the debt was paid; and on a never to be forgotten Sabbath in January, 1881, all the bonds and evidences of debt were burned in the church amid the heartfelt praises of a great congregation. From this point our way has been bright and peaceful, the church has been closely united to her pastor, and together they have built again on the broken walls of Zion.

We add the following statistics of benevolence and membership of the church and Sunday school:—

Church Statistics. — Resident members 782; non-resident and unknown 184; baptized 25; letter 25; experience 1; restored 2; died 6.

Benevolence. — State convention \$140; home missions \$180; woman's mission \$70;

foreign missions, \$185.54; education society \$262; miscellaneous \$253.46; total \$1,090.

Sunday-School Statistics. — Scholars and teachers 661; officers 11; average attendance 313; baptisms 21; expenses \$364.82; benevolence \$94.03; miscellaneous \$433.85; value of church property, \$75,000.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church. — The First Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Binghamton was formed by Rev. Ebenezer Doolittle in 1817. It consisted of a class of five members, *viz.*: Joseph Manning, his wife and daughter, and Peter Wentz and his wife. Mr. Manning was appointed class leader. Services were first held at Mr. Manning's house, on the south side of Main street at the west end of Chenango bridge, and then at the school-house and court-house, until 1822, when the chapel, bought of the Episcopal society on Washington street, was removed to the lot given to the Methodist society by the Binghamton estate, through the agency of General Whitney, for the site of a church and burying ground. From the organization the society was more or less regularly supplied by the circuit preachers.

The following is a tolerably accurate list of those early laborers, nearly in the order of succession; Revs. Ebenezer Doolittle, John Arnold, H. G. Warner, William Lull, Horace Agard, John Sayre, Solon Stocking, Gaylord Judd, Philo Barbery, Benjamin Shipman, M. K. Cushman, George Evans, H. P. Barnes, Daniel Forry, Silas Comfort, Nelson Rounds.

Binghamton was made a separate charge in 1832. This charge or station at first included a section of the surrounding country some eight or ten miles in diameter; but these dependencies have since been detached. The following ministers in succession served the Henry street church after it became a station: —

Revs. D. A. Shepard, 1832–33; John S.

Mitchell, 1834–45; Hanford Colburn, 1836; H. F. Rowe, 1837; Robert Fox, 1838; Joseph Cross, 1839; William N. Pearne, 1840; F. H. Stanton, 1841–42; Abel Barker, 1843–44; Thomas H. Pearne, 1845–46; A. J. Dana, 1847; Z. Paddock, 1848–49; W. N. Pearne, 1850–51; B. W. Gorham, 1852; J. W. Davidson, 1853; D. A. Shepard, 1854–55; A. P. Mead, 1856–57; T. D. Walker, 1858–59; Z. Paddock, 1860–61; W. Wyatt, 1862–63; W. B. Westlake, 1864.

Methodist Episcopal, Second Society. — In 1851 the "Second Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Binghamton" was constituted; it was an off-shoot from the First, or Henry Street Church. Though less than a third of the parent society went into the new organization, it prospered so wonderfully that in ten years it numbered two hundred and eighty-six members. Their place of worship was on the north-west corner of Court and Carroll streets. The house was originally built by dissenters from the M. E. Church who called themselves Protestant Methodists. But not succeeding in their ecclesiastical project, they sold out to the new society. The building underwent material repairs and became, for a time, a neat and convenient meeting-house. Following are the names of the successive pastors who served the society by appointment of conference: Rev. Geo. P. Porter, 1851; Rev. Horatio R. Clarke, 1852; Rev. Epenetus Owen, 1853–54; Rev. B. W. Gorham, 1855; Rev. Peter S. Worden, 1856; Rev. Horatio R. Clarke, 1857; Rev. John A. Wood, 1858–59; Rev. B. W. Gorham, 1860; Rev. D. C. Olmsted, 1861–62; Rev. Peter S. Worden, 1863; Rev. G. N. Blakeslee, 1864.

Consolidation of the First and Second Societies. — In 1865, the centenary year of the M. E. Church in America, the societies which had been previously designated

the Henry Street and the Court Street Churches were consolidated into one — the M. E. Church of Binghamton — of which the Rev. D. W. Bristol, D.D., was pastor, then numbering 399 members in full connection and thirty probationers. In 1872 it had a membership of 620 and over fifty probationers.

Under the energetic leadership of Dr. Bristol the society at once took measures for providing itself with a suitable place of worship; and during the next three years erected the "Centenary M. E. Church," which stands on the southwest corner of Court and Cedar streets. The corner stone was laid in the summer of 1866 and the edifice was completed in 1868. The material is brick, with doorways and trimmings of Onondaga limestone. The church edifice cost \$65,000; the church property is valued at \$75,000.

The following named pastors have served the church since the consolidation: Rev. D. W. Bristol, 1866-67; Rev. J. D. Adams, D.D., 1868; Rev. H. J. Olin, 1869-71; Rev. L. C. Floyd, 1872-74; Rev. A. Griffin, 1875-77; Rev. I. T. Walker, 1878-80; Rev. W. H. Olin, D.D., 1881-83; Rev. O. W. Scott, 1884.

Congregational Church. — The First Congregational Church of Binghamton was organized by Rev. John Starkweather, in the old court-house, September 25th, 1836, at which time nineteen persons entered into covenant as members. On the second Sunday following communion was administered for the first time, when there was an accession of ten persons. Meetings were subsequently held in the court-house until December 22d, 1837, when the building known as the Academy of Music was dedicated and occupied. It was afterwards enlarged, and in 1863 was sold and the proceeds absorbed in the payment of debts. It seemed almost impossible that the church

could survive, but a few resolute souls held bravely together, and without any minister held services for several weeks in an upper room of Job Congdon's marble shop, which stood on the site now occupied by the Hagaman block. A chapel was erected and dedicated on the lot owned by the church in 1863. While it was being built Rev. Horace Wilson was called and preached in Firemen's Hall; he was installed in December, 1863.

The present church edifice was completed and dedicated in 1869. Its cost, including furniture, was about \$57,000. The present valuation of the church property is about \$80,000. The church united with the Presbytery of Tioga on the so called "plan of union" in April, 1839, but in September, 1851, withdrew from that body and joined the Susquehanna Association of Congregational Churches, in the fellowship of which it still remains. Following is a list of pastors who have served the church: Revs. John Starkweather, Arthur Burtis, Samuel W. Bush, Samuel W. Brace, Dennis Platt, Chester Fitch, J. D. Mitchell, Arthur I. Pierson, Horace Winslow, Edward Taylor, Eben Halley.

Rev. Eben Halley, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the present pastor, began his ministry with this church April 12th, 1878.

The church edifice is located on the northwest corner of Main and Front streets. In 1884 the church erected a new chapel and enlarged the edifice, giving it a seating capacity of 900, at an expense of about \$25,000.

The number of members enrolled at the present time (1884) is 530; the Sunday-school numbers 420.

St. Patrick's Church. — Rev. Dr. Hurley, of Philadelphia, was the first Roman Catholic clergyman who visited Binghamton, having come here in 1834 to perform the marriage ceremony of a Catholic gentleman

and a Protestant young lady, the daughter of Hon. Thomas G. Waterman.

In the previous year the Right Rev. Bishop Kenrick (late archbishop of Baltimore) made Binghamton his route to New York, by invitation of Rev. Mr. Adams, then rector of Christ Church, and who had spent a day or two in the society of the bishop at the hospitable and beautiful residence of Dr. R. H. Rose, Silver Lake, and and at Fairy Lawn, the residence of P. Griffin; the Right Rev. Bishop being then making his episcopal visitation in northern Pennsylvania. A few children were baptized by the bishop on this occasion.

In 1835 a Catholic family made Binghamton their residence. By permission of the Bishop of Philadelphia they were visited by the late Rev. Mr. Wainwright, of Pottsville. On Sunday a small altar and canopy were erected on the lawn attached to their dwelling, as also benches to accommodate some hundreds of persons, all of which were occupied during divine service and the delivery of a sermon; and in the afternoon, when the reverend gentleman preached again, amongst those assembled were the principal citizens of the place. At the early service a piano was judiciously placed, the performance on which, accompanied by a few voices, added not a little to the interest of a scene so novel in Binghamton.

General Joshua Whitney, who may justly be regarded as the father of Binghamton, was an influential pew-owner in the Episcopal church; and learning of the embarrassment of the Catholics, owing to their having no place where Mr. Wainwright, on his arrival, could celebrate mass, etc., voluntarily tendered to them the use of the church of his parish; but he forgot that there was a by-law regarding Protestant Episcopal Churches, which excluded all other denominations from worshiping in them.

It would be ungrateful to omit a matter unknown to the Catholics of the present day in Binghamton, *viz.* : The proffer, as a gift, of an ample site on Oak street for a church by Hon. Thomas G. Waterman to his son-in-law, a Catholic, on being informed that an effort would be made to secure a lot and build a church; to this generous offer he added the tender of his own personal services to raise subscriptions. But this Christian-like act was declined, the site proffered on Oak street not being so elevated as that on which the church stands on Le Roy street. He then subscribed most liberally, as did his father-in-law, General Joshua Whitney, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Judge Bosworth, and other Protestants. An appeal made to the Catholics of Limerick, Ireland, and to a resident of Havana, Cuba, for aid, was generously responded to.

A contract was made with Mr. Ross W. Esterbrook to erect the church, by a self-constituted committee of five persons, that being the number of actual Catholics then residents of Binghamton. It may be interesting to know something of this self-same committee and their fund of cash. One was a very poor blacksmith, scarcely able to support his family; another paid of his subscription \$1.37½; a third paid \$5; the fourth was a minor and law student; the fifth paid \$50. A mortgage was given to the builder, who faithfully fulfilled his contract, for a balance of about \$1,000 due on the completion of the work. The Right Rev. and benevolent Bishop Dubois, and the very Rev. Dr. Powers, of St. Peter's, paid off the mortgage.

During this time, while prayers and sermons were read on Sundays by lay persons, children were catechised, and testaments and catechisms distributed, Rev. Walter Quarter took an active benevolent part in promoting the interests of the infant

mission, coming from Utica, a distance of ninety miles, to celebrate mass. This good priest collected money to promote the building of the church, and made a journey to New York to meet a member of the Binghamton congregation to collect in that city money to meet the first installment due on the mortgage. Bishop Dubois could not allow the collection to be made, but assumed the payment of the mortgage.

Christopher Eldredge kindly gave the free use of a large building for about two years, at the end of which time the Catholic church was completed.

The occasion of its dedication, in 1838, was the first to bring to Binghamton the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes, then archbishop of New York, although Right Rev. Bishop Kenrick, of Baltimore, had often visited the mission; and Rev. Peter Kenrick, afterwards Archbishop of St. Louis, had spent several days in Binghamton. The dedication was a scene of unusual excitement. To accommodate the crowds which gathered on the occasion, stagings were erected outside the windows. In the course of the year the Right Rev. Bishop sent on Rev. Mr. Bacon, afterwards Bishop of Vermont, who made a short stay with the congregation; then came Rev. Father Beacham, late pastor at Rome, N. Y., and Rev. John V. O'Reilly, afterwards Vicar-general of northern Pennsylvania. The extreme zeal, punctuality and uncompromising hostility of Father O'Reilly to the sale of intoxicating liquors by Catholics, gave him great power and influence with his people; and so great was his fidelity in attending on the appointed days that he rode on horseback seventy-five miles within twenty-four hours to keep one of those engagements.

In 1843 or 1844 the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes gave the Binghamton mission in charge to Rev. A. Doyle, who was succeeded in the following year by Rev. John

Sheridan; and, owing to the removal of the latter to Owego, Rev. James Hourigan, the present pastor, was appointed by Right Rev. Bishop Hughes in July, 1847. The letter containing his appointment to the pastorate reads as follows:—

“NEW YORK.

“*Rev. James Hourigan*—Dear Sir—You are by these presents duly appointed pastor of the Catholic congregation of Binghamton. The circuit of your mission will embrace the three counties of Broome, Chenango and Delaware. The ordinary faculties and jurisdiction granted to pastors in this Diocese are likewise hereby communicated to you and confirmed.

“Given by order of the Bishop of New York and attested by the seal of the Diocese, the 19th day of July, 1847.

“JOHN, Bishop of Axium,

“Coadjutor of New York.”

It would be difficult to convey an adequate idea of the successful labors of this indefatigable priest. He began by paying off the interest and part of the principal due on the church property and purchasing all the adjoining lots unsold, thereby securing the finest and best located Catholic church property in the interior of the State, with a reduced debt of only \$600.

The pastoral residence was next built; then an academy for males and females; then the church was enlarged at an expense of about two thousand dollars, and a fine organ placed therein, the old one being removed to the academy. His attention was now called to the purchase of about two acres of land for a cemetery, located about two miles out of town: the church-yard by this time having become crowded with graves. This cemetery is beautifully situated high on the bank of the Susquehanna, well fenced and contains a residence for the sexton.

The present St. Patrick's church edifice

was finished and dedicated on the 28th of September, 1873. It cost about \$170,000, and is said to be the finest church building in the southern tier. From the account of the dedication ceremonies in one of the local papers of the day following, we make a brief extract:—

“About half-past ten a procession of priests and bishops, seventeen in number, emerged from the side entrance of Father Hourigan's residence, and marched across the grounds in front of the church, and passing on around to the rear of the church, crossed over to the entrance of the old church on Oak street, where the solemn and impressive ceremonies of abandoning the old church were performed. These ceremonies occupied about fifteen or twenty minutes, when the procession re-formed and started down Oak street, around the convent on its way to the new church. The procession was led by the cross-bearers, supported on either side by two acolytes bearing each an unlighted candle in a tall silver candlestick. These were followed by forty altar boys with bare heads, thirty-four of whom were dressed in red robes with white lace capes, and six in robes of black and white, marching two and two and with hands pressed together in the attitude of prayer. These were succeeded by twenty-four bishops and priests in the following order: First after the altar boys were the clergy, marching two and two. Then followed Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., Most Rev. Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, Pa., Most Rev. Bishop McQuade, of Rochester, Deacon Father Quinn, Vicar-general of New York, Rev. Father McManus, of Geneva, acting as deacon, Rev. Father Duffy, of Salina, sub-deacon, Rev. Thomas Bourke, of St. Joseph, Albany, master of ceremonies, and Most Rev. Patrick Lynch, preacher of the occasion. The three bishops were in robes of rich golden yellow, the remaining fathers,

deacons and clergy being attired in robes of black with a long white lace cape reaching nearly to the knee. The procession moved slowly up the street to the main entrance of the church, where a halt was made and the altar boys, facing inward and opening their ranks, the clergy and bishop passed to the head of the line. The imposing ceremonies of the occasion are too lengthy to follow through; we, therefore, quote only the following, giving the names of those who participated: High mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McNierney, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by Rev. Father McManus, of Geneva, N. Y., as deacon, and the Very Rev. Father Duffy, of Salina, as sub-deacon, and the Rev. William Quinn, Vicar-general of New York, acting as arch-deacon. After the gospel was chanted the Very Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., ascended the pulpit and delivered the dedicatory sermon—a beautiful discourse on ‘The Vitality of the Church.’ After the church had been dedicated to St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, the procession re-formed and marched to the parochial residence, whence they went to St. Joseph's Academy and partook of a bountiful repast.”

Parochial Schools and Orphanage.—The old academy built by Father Hourigan in the early part of his pastorate was a wooden building one story high and stood on Leroy street above Oak. It was but an humble institution yet it has contributed to great results. Here such teachers as the late Mr. Dowden and John Guilfoyle instructed pupils in the classics and in literary lore, and self-sacrificing women devoted their energies to the care and instruction of poor and orphaned children. In 1851 the number of both sexes was one hundred and sixty. The school at this time was taught by three ladies who had resolved to devote their lives to the education of the poor. Their

energies and health were so tasked by the endeavor that they were obliged at the end of two years to give up their benevolent enterprise. The departments were then taught by male teachers, among whom were the gentlemen whose names are given above. About 1856 the female department was taken charge of by a young lady of liberal education and independent fortune, who voluntarily proffered her services in that capacity. She was very successful as a teacher. Last of all came the Sisters of St. Joseph, not merely to take charge of the school, but to connect therewith a small orphanage under the auspices of the pastor of St. Patrick's. That little asylum on Leroy street was the nucleus of the orphan asylum now known as St. Mary's Home, crowning the eminence west of the city and occupying the spacious building and grounds formerly belonging to Dean College. From that little old academy on Leroy street, in the days of the Guilfoyles and Dowdens, there went forth priests, doctors and lawyers to enter into positions of more or less distinction in the professions and other occupations of life; and it is still standing and doing service for charitable and benevolent purposes.

Within a quarter of a century, to go no farther back, the labors and plans of Father Hourigan have had a most wonderful development. St. Patrick's noble edifice has been completed costing \$170,000; St. Joseph's Academy, costing \$60,000, now crowns a portion of the ample grounds purchased many years ago; the old church that did such good service in its day has been transformed and devoted to the purposes of St. Joseph's Parochial school, as well as a place of meeting for St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society and the Catholic Knights; the fine college building on the hill has been purchased and converted into St. Mary's Home for orphans; and the lit-

tle sisters' school and orphanage on Leroy street, in these later days has become a private residence, after having been much enlarged and improved, the rental of which, with the grounds attached, goes towards paying for the support and education of the orphan children of the late Mr. Dowden, who was through his life the faithful and devoted friend of Rev. Father Hourigan and the able and highly qualified teacher of his parochial school.

St. Joseph's Academy is under the management of Mother M. Theodora, Superior, with fifteen sisters. The number of pupils is two hundred and thirty.

St. James Parochial School has two hundred pupils.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Mother Stanislaus, Superior; nine sisters and one hundred orphans.

Church of the Good Shepherd. — This second Episcopal church, for some years a mission of Christ Church, assumed form as a distinctive parish on February 3d, 1873, Rev. Robert Paul presiding. Horatio Evans and James Filmer were elected wardens, and D. Lyons, Lewis Baird, Robert Crozier, Charles Dilley, Darwin Felter, Phineas W. Bebee, Charles F. Moore and George Chubb, vestrymen.

The corner-stone of the chapel was laid July 2d, 1871, and the edifice was consecrated by Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, Bishop of the Diocese, November 1st, 1871. The rectory was built in 1873. The church property is valued at \$7,500, and the number of communicants is two hundred and twenty. Following is a list of the rectors who have served the church: Rev. Robert Hudson, 1873; Rev. C. T. Coer, 1874; Rev. S. G. Lines, 1875; Rev. M. C. Lightner, 1878; Rev. R. Granger, 1879. Rev. G. Livingston Bishop, 1882. The latter is still rector of the church.

Free Methodist Church. — The first Free

Methodist Church of Binghamton was organized with ten members, by the Rev. B. T. Roberts, in 1862. Their house of worship is the one formerly occupied by the Second Methodist Episcopal Society, and stands on the northwest corner of Court and Carroll streets. It was sold to the Free Methodist Society in March, 1867, for \$3,600. It will seat nearly six hundred persons. The society numbers upwards of sixty, and has a church property valued at \$12,500.

The following named pastors have served the Church: Rev. Daniel M. Sinclair 1862-63; B. F. Stoutenburg, 1864; M. N. Downing, 1865-66; J. B. Freeland, 1867-68; W. Gould, 1869; J. T. James, 1870; C. H. Southworth, 1871; B. Winget, 1872-73; E. P. Sellen, 1874-75; J. B. Freeland, 1876; B. Winget, 1877; J. B. Freeland, 1878; J. Odell, 1879; J. D. Osman, 1880-81; Zenas Osborne, 1882-84.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—There are two small chapels owned and occupied by the colored people of Binghamton. The first, called *Zion Church*, is situated on Whitney street; the second, called *Bethel church*, on Susquehanna street. *Zion Church* was organized with thirty-six members in 1836, by the Rev. Henry Johnson, its first pastor. Their house of worship was erected in 1840; it will seat 125 persons, and cost \$500. The church was rebuilt in 1874 and is valued at \$2,000.

Bethel Church was organized with sixty-five members in 1838 by the Rev. Charles Spicer, its first pastor; and the first house of worship was erected in the same year. The one they now occupy was built in 1842; it will seat 350 persons, and cost \$850.

*North Presbyterian Church.*¹—For thirty years previous to the formation of this society no church—unless that of the Free

Methodists be an exception—had been formed in Binghamton. In the mean time the town had more than doubled in population and was rapidly increasing in all sources of influence. The churches were awaking to the necessity of larger accommodations to meet the increased numbers who attend their services. The Methodist Episcopalists were building the Centenary church, the Baptists were making arrangements to build to meet the wants of their large congregation. All the desirable slips in the First Presbyterian church were taken. More were wanted and the pastor, Dr. Boardman, had urged his people to meet the growing wants of the community.

This field was selected because it was entirely unoccupied. Not even a suitable room could be found in which to hold a Sabbath-school. Under these circumstances the friends met in the chapel of the First Presbyterian church in May, 1869; but the notice not having been legal, a second meeting was held July 19th, when the "North Presbyterian Society" was organized.

Soon after the first meeting in May a subscription was started to provide funds for the chapel. It was not then contemplated to immediately organize a church, or to hold regular services. It was designed to form a legal society, to purchase lots, build a plain wooden chapel, and hold social meetings, until such time as it should seem desirable to organize a church and call a pastor. On the first of June a contract was made with the late Mr. James Munsell for the present church lots on the corner of Chenango and Munsell streets. The chapel was completed and dedicated February 13th, 1870, the sermon being preached by Rev. George N. Boardman, D.D.

Such was the general movement to establish the society that it was resolved to sustain regular services so soon as the house

¹ From report by Rev. Sabin McKinney and other sources.

should be in readiness. Accordingly, after due inquiry, Rev. C. P. Coit, then of the senior class in Auburn Theological Seminary, was invited to supply the pulpit. He was present the first Sabbath the house was open for service, and also on the succeeding Sabbath. And on the 28th of the same month, at a meeting convened for this purpose, a unanimous call was given him to become pastor of the congregation, with a salary of \$1,200. The call was accepted, his labors to commence at the close of the seminary year, early in May. Prof. Huntington, of Auburn Theological Seminary, supplied the pulpit in the intervening time, about two months, greatly to the edification and advantage of the church.

At a society meeting in April steps were taken towards the formation of a church. Rev. S. McKinney and Dr. I. E. Ford were appointed a committee to attend the next stated meeting of the Presbytery, and request that body to here organize a church, which request was granted. The same committee was also instructed to prepare articles of faith and a covenant for adoption by the body. Those articles, drawn up under the supervision of Professor Huntington, were prepared, and were adopted by those proposing to become members, and are still in use by the church. They include the great fundamental truths of the Gospel, as held alike by all evangelical Christians, and are free from all technical phrases.

The North Presbyterian Church of Binghamton was formally organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Tioga, consisting of Rev. G. W. Boardman, D.D., Rev. P. Lockwood, and Richard Mather, elder, on Sabbath, April 17th, 1870. Fifty persons entered into fellowship, of whom forty-one were from the First Presbyterian Church, nine were from churches abroad, and one was received on profession of faith. Thirty-six were heads of families, and four-

teen were young people. Twenty-one were men, and twenty-nine women. Of these, four have died, twenty-two have removed, and twenty-four are still members on the ground. Dr. E. I. Ford and Mr. J. W. Scott were elected ruling elders, and Messrs. H. P. Blair, George M. T. Johnson and Samuel Hogg, deacons—and were set apart to their respective offices by prayer and assent to the standards of the Presbyterian Church. Interesting remarks were made by the presbyterial committee and by Dr. Taylor.

The organ which was placed in the chapel during the year 1870, costing about \$200, was the generous contribution of Miss Theo Lockwood.

At a society meeting held August 28th, 1871, the salary of the pastor, the Rev. C. P. Coit, was raised from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum, the work of the pastor and the prosperous condition of the society's finances seeming to justify this action.

The next important event in the history of the society was the resignation of its first pastor, the Rev. C. P. Coit, which was offered in January, 1874, to take effect on the first of July of that year.

In January, 1875, the Rev. John McVey, the present pastor, accepted the unanimous call of the society, and commenced his labors March 1st of the same year,

The church now (1884) numbers 175 members, and the Sunday-school about 225.

The West Presbyterian Church.—This is an offshoot of the First Presbyterian Church and was organized February 12th, 1873, with sixty-five members, fifty-three of whom were from the First Church. The church edifice on North street is a neat and substantial brick structure and was completed in 1873 and dedicated January 16th, of that year. The cost including lot was about \$18,000. The Sabbath-school was

organized January 19th, 1873 (the first Sunday that the chapel was occupied), and numbers over two hundred scholars.

Rev. Samuel Dunham was installed as pastor April 24th, 1873, and still remains in charge of the church. The number of church members at present (1884) is 290. Sunday-school, 300.

High Street Methodist Episcopal Church. — This society was organized in 1873. The number of members is now (1884) 275, including probationers. The Sunday-school has a membership of 300. The cost of the church edifice was about \$2,500. Pastors, Rev. J. Hartwell, J. B. Sumner, A. D. Alexander and W. J. Judd.

The Chenango Street Methodist Episcopal Church. — This Church was organized in 1880. They have a neat house of worship, the cost of which, including lot, was \$4,600. Following is a list of pastors, with dates of service: Rev. A. Brooks, 1880; Rev. M. E. Bramhall, 1881; Rev. A. D. Alexander, 1882, to the present time. The present membership is 150; of the Sunday-school, 170.

The Christian Church of Binghamton. — This society was organized July 25th, 1880, with sixteen members. It numbers at present about thirty, with a Sunday-school of about fifty chi'dren and teachers. They belong to the Band of Hope, having taken the triple pledge of abstinence from rum, tobacco, and profanity. The house of worship of this society was dedicated in August, 1882. Rev. A. J. Welton, who is still in charge of the church, has been the only pastor.

Emanuel Church of the Evangelical Association of North America. — The first minister of the association sent here by the New York Conference was Rev. Jacob Vosseler, in the spring of 1878. That year a membership of twenty-four persons was enrolled. The church was fully organized and

incorporated with the following board of trustees, November 12th, 1880: George Feuring, Conrad Brunner, George Deitz, Charles Nots, William Weingaertner. Rev. Jacob Vosseler remained in charge two years and was succeeded by Rev. John Reubeer, who served as pastor three years and was followed in the spring of 1883 by Rev. Charles F. Schoepflin, the present pastor. The number of communicants is about forty and the Sunday-school has about sixty members. They have held their meetings from the first in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The society is now building a neat and commodious church edifice on Front street, upon a lot purchased in August, 1881. The lot cost \$2,181; the church will cost when finished between \$7,000 and \$8,000. They have a permanent parsonage on River street, corner of Oak; cost about \$2,500. The present trustees are George Feuring, president; William Kruhoeffer, secretary; Conrad Brunner, treasurer; Paul Thiele, Julius Rink.

House of the Good Shepherd. — This institution was organized under the direction of the Society of Mercy, an association of ladies of Christ Church. It is an incorporated institution with a board of trustees consisting of three clergymen and two laymen. The trustees for 1884 are Rev. R. N. Park, Rev. G. Livingston Bishop, Rev. J. F. Taunt, General J. C. Robinson and John Evans. Rev. G. Livingston Bishop, secretary and treasurer.

The home department of the house is under the direction of nine lady managers, elected annually by the Society of Mercy. Those elected for 1884 are Mrs. J. J. Youmans, Mrs. J. C. Robinson, Mrs. F. M. Weed, Mrs. R. H. Hall, Mrs. L. E. Rice, Mrs. E. A. Clark, Mrs. Joel Fuller, Mrs. Lewis Baird, Mrs. J. Livingston Bishop.

The house is pleasantly located on the

south side of the Susquehanna adjoining the chapel and rectory of the Good Shepherd, with which, however, it has no ecclesiastical connection. It was opened November 1st, 1870, and since that date has received a large number of inmates, as well as provided temporarily for many outside. Under the lady managers the city is divided into districts and thoroughly visited. The poor who are properly the charge of the county, are not included in the beneficent ministrations of this board, but all classes, male and female, young and old alike, who require temporary assistance medical or hospital treatment, are provided for, either at or from the house.

Receipts during the year ending November 1st, 1883, \$1,183. Expenses for the same period, \$1,087. The institution has an endowment of \$5,000. The estimated value of the property is about \$10,000. Recently a hospital has been added to the institution, which is in charge of Sister Laura. It was dedicated by Bishop Huntington on the 24th of June, 1884. A general interest is taken in the hospital by the citizens, irrespective of religious creed. The dedicatory services were participated in by nearly all the clergymen of the city.

Trustees — Revs. R. G. Quennell, G. L. Bishop, J. F. Taunt, General J. C. Robinson, Colonel John Evans, John Anderson, esq., Daniel Lyons, esq.

Hospital Department. — Rev. G. L. Bishop, superintendent.

Board of Surgeons. — Dr. J. G. Orton president and consulting surgeon; Dr. L. Griffin, consulting surgeon; Drs. J. H. Chittenden, D. S. Burr, G. S. Redfield, W. S. Knox, H. O. Ely, F. H. Putnam, attending surgeons.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Binghamton was incorporated December

4th, 1852. This organization was designed to furnish rational entertainment and instruction to the young men of the village by establishing a library, and sustaining a reading-room and courses of lectures during the winter season, and the holding of a meeting for prayer or other religious services on the Sabbath. The association has preserved its organization for over thirty years. The following named gentlemen were the first officers of the association, a number of whom are still residents of Binghamton: President, Edward Tompkins; first vice-president, Solomon Judd; second vice-president, Charles S. Hall; third vice-president, Edward Z. Lewis; corresponding secretary, Franklin A. Durkee; recording secretary, James B. Chadwick; treasurer, Julius P. Morgan; managers, Henry S. West, George E. Flynt, Hallam E. Pratt and J. T. Brodt.

Relative to the purchase of the Association building we find the following in the "Year Book" for 1884: —

The need of a suitable and commodious building which should furnish a permanent home for the association, was presented to its friends in the Year Book of 1883.

It was, however, scarcely hoped that the association would secure such a home before the next Year Book should be issued.

At the request of the association Messrs. W. B. Edwards, James B. Weed and N. T. Childs had consented to act as trustees of a building fund for the association, but at the time of their appointment their duties did not seem likely soon to become *onerous*. But the opportunity soon offered to purchase, on favorable terms, the large and commodious building known as the Lester Building, Nos. 7 and 9 Court street, a small part of which the association had heretofore leased.

An earnest effort was made to secure pledges sufficient in amount to warrant the

association in making the purchase. The appeal met with a generous response by the friends of the association, and the sum of \$10,000 was subscribed for the proposed purchase. Every dollar of this amount has since been paid, and the association took a conveyance of the property October 1st, 1883, subject to an incumbrance by mortgage for a like amount.

For the purpose of making needed changes and improvements in the building, the further sum of \$1,400 has been paid or pledged.

The Association building is located on the north side of Court street, and near the Court street bridge over the Chenango river. The location is central and prominent. The lot has a frontage of forty-eight feet on Court street and a depth of ninety-six feet.

The building covers the entire front, is four stories in height and has a depth of about eighty feet.

The ground floor has two large store rooms, now leased for business purposes, with hall and stairway between, leading to the second floor, which furnishes two large and attractive suites of rooms, which will be wholly occupied by the association.

The third floor contains the *Association Hall* and rooms under lease.

The fourth floor will furnish a large hall for gymnastic or other purposes.

It is believed that the income from rents will enable the association to meet the expenses of taxes, repairs, insurance and the interest upon the unpaid purchase money, until the friends of the association are able to complete the enterprise so generously begun and present it with a building free from debt and yielding an income for current expenses.

This association now offers to young men a reading room, a social room, a library, a boarding-house directory, a correspondence

desk, an employment bureau and religious meetings.

Its reading room has been renovated, is light and spacious and now presents a very attractive appearance. It is supplied with the latest daily papers, the latest New York papers, the latest illustrated papers and popular magazines.

A library of six hundred volumes has been placed in the rooms, comprising works of poetry, history, travel, fiction, biography and theology.

The social room is cosy and home-like and well adapted for the use of young men. It is supplied with a piano and social games.

The association conducts regularly the following religious meetings:—

Bible study, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. General meeting, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Men's meeting, Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The officers for 1884 are as follows:— C. W. Loomis, president; A. Crounse, vice-president; C. R. Williams, treasurer; A. B. Brown, recording secretary; L. K. Thompson, auditor.

Directors—J. W. Manier, W. H. Proctor, E. J. Clark, C. H. Avery, H. M. Beecher, W. M. Ely, D. H. Carver, C. A. Wilkinson, William Scott, J. K. Mellen, E. C. Titchener, F. F. Williams, Conrad Klee, N. E. Severson, George F. Hand, I. T. Deyo, E. D. Hills.

STREET RAILROADS.

There are four street railroad lines in Binghamton. The oldest is the Binghamton and Port Dickinson Railroad, which was chartered by the Legislature in 1868. The first board of directors was as follows: President, Sherman D. Phelps; vice-president, Barra R. Johnson; secretary, Benjamin Devoe; treasurer, Tracy R. Morgan; with N. A. Phelps, J. S. Wells, Erastus Ross, Harvey Westcott, Charles McKinney, Lew-

is Seymour, William Ogden, Alex. E. Andrews, D. L. Brownson. The company was formed and the road was put in operation in 1873. The road is now leased for ten years to N. L. Osborn, and is efficiently managed. The present officers are Harvey Westcott, president; A. C. Matthews, vice-president; George M. Harris, secretary and treasurer.

The Washington Street and State Asylum Railroad Company was organized in October, 1871. The officers are R. H. Meagley, president; F. E. Ross, secretary and treasurer. Road extending from Spring Forest Cemetery to Ferry, connecting with the Washington Street, State Asylum and Park Avenue Railroad.

The Binghamton Central Railroad Company was organized in February, 1883, with the following officers: George L. Crandall, president; N. Stow, vice-president and superintendent; C. O. Root, secretary; H. J. Kneeland, treasurer. The route of this road is as follows: Extending from east end of Pearne runs west to State: south on State to Susquehanna; east on Susquehanna to Carroll; south on Carroll to South street; northeast on South to Liberty; north on Liberty to Henry; west on Henry to Fayette; north on Fayette to Lewis; west on Lewis to State.

The Binghamton City Railroad Company was organized in April, 1884. The following are the officers: President, George Whitney; vice-president, G. W. Stow; treasurer, W. R. Osborn; secretary, C. O. Root; superintendent, G. W. Stow.

CEMETERIES.

The first burial place of the village was on Court hill. About 1803 Benjamin Sawtell and William Woodruff cleared away the underbrush and small growth of pine and oak, to make room for the burial of John Crosby who appears to have been the

first person interred there. The spot was used as a public burying ground by the village until the several churches set off portions of their grounds for such purpose. Before Court hill was reduced in height and graded (about 1836 to 1839) many remains were disinterred and removed to other burial places in the village.

The church cemeteries for a time received most of the dead of the village; but it was not long before a movement to lay out a public burying ground was made by the corporate authorities. The lot at the corner of Eldredge and Liberty streets was conveyed to the village trustees by Joseph S. Bosworth and Cary Murdock on the 16th of August, 1841 and "Binghamton Cemetery," now City Cemetery, was laid out in 1848. The first person buried there was Charles Frederick Whitney, a son of Virgil Whitney, who was born December 18th, 1820, and died December 8th, 1844. His remains were removed from the burying ground of the First Presbyterian Church, as were also a number of others, as well as from the Episcopal church-yard.

Upon the opening of this cemetery the trustees appointed Selah P. Rood as sexton; he remained in charge until about eight years ago. The grounds embrace about ten acres and are divided into 429 lots. Originally there was a space left for a sexton's cottage, but it was never occupied for that purpose and is now being used for burial places. A few interments are still made there.

Spring Forest Cemetery. — Spring Forest Cemetery Association was incorporated December 18th, 1853. Edward Z. Lewis was chosen president; Lewis Seymour, secretary, and Tracy R. Morgan, treasurer.

The cemetery is beautifully situated on an eminence northwest of the city and was laid out in 1854. It contains about 200 acres. The natural scenery is fine and the

artistic arrangement and decorations appropriate for the place. The grounds were laid out under the direction of the superintendent of Greenwood Cemetery. The manner in which they are kept is a good index to the culture and social refinement of the community. Here wealth and taste vie with each other in erecting the most appropriate and enduring memorials of affection, and certainly money can be put to few better uses. The custom of modern society in selecting retired, rural burial places and decorating them with emblems peculiarly expressive of love and memory, has no doubt contributed not a little to the refinement and culture of many communities. More people visit cemeteries than can possibly visit art galleries, and the presence of beauty and good inspirations amid the solemn quietude of these sacred precincts cannot but exert upon them an ennobling influence.

Mrs. Angel, wife of Azariah Angel, was the first person whose remains were buried in Spring Forest Cemetery. To this date (July, 1884), 1,084 lots have been sold.

Mr. Lewis, who was elected first president of the association in 1853, held that office until about 1860, when he vacated it by removal and Hon. Horace S. Griswold was chosen to fill the vacancy. He remained president until his death in 1870, when Erasmus D. Robinson was made president and still holds the office, together with that of superintendent. Lewis Seymour was secretary until his death in 1873; since then Benjamin Devoe has held the office. Tracy R. Morgan held the office of treasurer until 1878, when he resigned, and Alonzo C. Matthews has since filled the position. The board of trustees for 1884 is as follows: Job N. Congdon, Tracy R. Morgan, Cyrus Strong, Benjamin Devoe, E. B. Stephens, Robert Brown, Alonzo C. Matthews, E. D. Robinson, Harris G. Rodgers.

Glen Forest Cemetery.—This cemetery is situated a short distance beyond the western boundary of the city, north of the Erie railroad. It was opened about 1878. S. B. Slosson, president; N. M. Hulbert, secretary; I. S. Matthews, treasurer; Eli Meeker, superintendent. Eugene Brooks has been sexton for a number of years.

Catholic Cemetery.—The grounds of this cemetery were laid out about thirty-six years ago and originally comprised only two acres. The land was purchased of two men named Burbank and Hoffindale. Four acres were subsequently added to the grounds at one time and two at another, so that the cemetery now contains eight acres.

Rev. Father James F. Hourigan, of St. Patrick's Church, has the management of the cemetery, the proceeds of which go towards educational objects and beautifying the grounds.

CITY CHARTER AND MAYORS.

Binghamton was incorporated as a city by an act of the Legislature, passed April 9th, 1867. The incorporated limits were embraced within lines defined as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of lot number thirty-one, Bingham's patent; running thence east on the north line of the said Bingham's patent to the northeast corner of lot number twenty-seven; thence south on the line of lot number twenty-seven to the Susquehanna river; thence across the Susquehanna river to the northeast corner of lot number thirteen in the said patent; thence south along the east line of said lot number thirteen to the south line of Bingham's patent to a point opposite the west line of lot number thirty-one in said patent; thence north across the Susquehanna river to the southwest corner of lot number thirty-one; thence north along the west line of lot number thirty-one to the place of beginning."

The area of the city limits is five square miles. It was at first divided into five wards, *viz.*: All that portion west of the Chenango river constituted the first ward. All that part east of the Chenango river and south of the south line of Court street and west of the west line of Collier street constituted the second ward. All that portion north of the north line of Court street and east of the east line of Chenango street, constituted the third ward. All that portion south of the south line of Court street and east of the east line of Collier street, constituted the fourth ward. And all that portion south of the Susquehanna river the fifth ward. These divisions remained unchanged until an act of the Legislature, creating a sixth ward by the division of the first, was passed June 2d, 1883. The sixth ward consists of all that part of the city lying west of the Chenango river and south of Main street.

The first charter election was held on May 6th, 1867, at which Abel Bennett was elected mayor, and the following named gentlemen aldermen for their respective wards:—

George W. Lester, John F. Whitmore, first ward.

Amos G. Hull, Frederick A. Morgan, second ward.

Henry B. Ogden, Thomas W. Waterman, third ward.

Hiram Sanders, Isaiah Dunham, fourth ward.

Daniel Lyons, Charles Stuart, fifth ward.

Frederick A. Morgan was chosen president of the council, and Julius P. Morgan, clerk. W. W. Elliott was chosen treasurer. Solomon Judd, fire marshal, and James Dillon, superintendent of streets.

The following named mayors have presided over the city since its incorporation: Abel Bennett, 1867; Jabez F. Rice, 1868; Job N. Congdon, 1869–70; Walton Dwight, 1871; Sherman D. Phelps, 1872; Benjamin N. Loomis, 1873; Delancey M. Hal-

bert, 1874; Charles McKinney, 1875; John Rankin, 1876; Charles Butler, 1877–78; James H. Bartlett, 1879; Horace N. Lester, 1880; Duncan R. Grant, 1881; James K. Weldon, 1882; J. Stuart Wells, 1883; George A. Thayer, M.D., 1884.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The present police system of the city was organized in February, 1881, at which time the board of commissioners consisted of the following gentlemen: Tracy C. Rich, John S. Wells, George W. Dunn and Lewis S. Abbott. Previous to this date James Flynn had filled the office of chief of police. In 1881 Charles D. Rogers was elected chief and C. R. Abel, assistant chief. Following were the patrolmen: William Moore, Ansel K. Martin, George Weslar, Martin Knapp, Walter Campbell, Richard B. Sigler, James Powers, Charles H. Mead, Ely O. Everts, and Charles W. Gennet.

The same chief and assistant chief were continued in office for the year 1884, with the following named force of patrolmen: Ansel K. Martin, William Moore, George W. Weslar, C. H. Mead, John A. Cline, James R. Vailes, Charles L. Jay, Daniel Hanley, Jacob Carlin.

M. F. Brown is police attorney.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In June, 1836, a petition signed by ninety-one citizens was presented to the board, requesting them to raise the sum of \$600 for the purpose of purchasing a fire engine. A petition at the same time was presented, signed by sixteen persons, praying to be formed into a fire company. The signers of this petition were William H. Pratt, Henry M. Collier, James Eldredge, George Congdon, James Smead, A. W. Martin, Peter Clew, Isaac Bartlett, Jacob Roberts, James Rigler, William Rigler, John Scofield, Isaac Bishop, Thomas Johnson, J. P.

Sutton and D. Horton. These young men, as they were then, formed the first fire company of the village. Their example was followed in August, 1837, by a number of youths yet in their minority, forming what on this account was called the "Juvenile Fire Company," viz.: Charles L. Robinson, James H. Halstead, Evans M. Johnson, John H. H. Park, Albert C. Morgan, Russell B. Tripp, Charles Rogers, Jacob Morris, jr., John McNeil, Thomas G. Halstead, Frederick A. Morgan, Charles Tupper, Charles Cole, William Castle, George Dyer, and William Abbott.

In August, 1837, two fire companies were formed, the Phoenix, No. 1, and Cataract, No. 2. Each company was independent and acted by itself, there being no chief engineer until later. C. L. Robinson was foreman of the Phoenix company and Waring S. Weed, of the Cataract company. There were no engine houses: the Phoenix engine was kept in Judge Robinson's barn on Washington street, and the Cataract engine in a building on Court street on the site of Calkins's present hat store. The Cataract company has long been obsolete. The old Phoenix organization still survives in the present Mechanics' Hose Company No. 6. The first chief engineer of the department was Levi M. Roxford, elected in 1838. The first hose company organized was Fountain No. 4.

In 1842 a fire company called "Fountain Bucket Company" was organized, their machine being simply a wagon with poles and hooks on which the buckets were hung. Their first headquarters were on Washington street in a small building owned by the Phoenix Engine Company, where the bucket wagon was housed. They subsequently removed to a building on Court hill and from there to their present location in Firemen's Hall. In 1858 it was resolved to form a new company, as their numbers were large,

and a part of the members were organized into a company called Lawyer Hose, the name of which was afterward changed to Crystal Hose, No. 1, the title which it still retains. This is one of the finest fire organizations in the State and owns a magnificent carriage, one of the costliest and most beautiful ever made. In describing a parade in the city of Syracuse in which the Crystal Company participated, a newspaper of that city printed the following:—

"One of the auspicious features in the parade which will move through the streets of the city on the Fourth of July will be the Crystal Hose Company, of Binghamton. They will drag their \$6,000 carriage after them. This is the finest piece of apparatus owned by any organization in the country. It combines in its construction a variety of costly woods and metals. The whole affair is mounted heavily in gold. It is relieved at several points by silver and bronze statuettes and provided with elaborate lamps, the glasses of which are works of art. It is complete in every particular as a fire-fighting machine, besides being a magnificent piece of workmanship."

The fire department of the city is now a well organized and disciplined institution, and has shown itself capable of most efficient service in arresting and extinguishing the conflagrations that have occurred in the place. The following is the present organization:—

Chief engineer — L. S. Harding.

First assistant — John Morrissey.

Second assistant — Samuel Avery.

Treasurer — Alexander S. Patten.

Clerk — Charles A. Everett.

Janitor Firemen's Hall — Samuel Bennett.

W. S. Secor is the present fire marshal.

Crystal Hose Company, No. 1, Frank V. Martin, foreman.

Excelsior Hose Company, No. 1, J. P. E. Clark, foreman.

Alert Hose Company, No. 2, J. W. Butler, foreman.

Protection Hose Company, No. 3, Mr. Shearer, foreman.

Fountain Hose Company, No. 4, James Abbott, foreman.

Independent Hose Company, No. 5, W. H. Gohring, foreman.

Mechanics' Hose Company, No. 6, C. J. Livingston, foreman.

Rockbottom Hose Company, No. 7, Thomas Lynch, foreman.

City of Binghamton Steamer, William Fowler, engineer.

Following are the presidents of the fire companies for 1884: —

No. 1, W. F. Lentz; No. 2, H. G. Blanding; No. 3, R. A. Ford; No. 4, James H. Bartlett; No. 5, Horace Stone; No. 6, William Ingraham; No. 7, O. W. Earle.

CITY WATER WORKS.

Binghamton has an excellent system of water-works, constructed in 1867-68, under an act of the Legislature entitled, "An act to supply the city of Binghamton with pure and wholesome water;" passed April 25th, 1867. William P. Pope, Edward F. Jones, Sabin McKinney, J. Stuart Wells, Frederick Lewis and William E. Taylor were the first board of commissioners, and held their first meeting May 7th, 1867, at which the following officers were elected: —

President — William P. Pope.

Clerk — Julius P. Morgan.

Treasurer — Frederick Lewis.

Superintendent — Thomas Sedgwick.

The works are located in the east part of the city, the water being taken from wells sunk below the bed of the river, and filtered through the sand and gravel of the naturally porous soil at so great a depth, thus making it cool and pure; it is also abundant in quantity and may be increased to any extent required, by additional wells or

by the driving of tubes to a greater depth. At present there are three wells of the following sizes: two thirty feet in diameter and twenty feet deep, and the third twenty feet deep, ten feet wide and one hundred and seventy feet long. The current of the water in these wells is from the hills toward the river, showing that the pure mountain water is obtained.

The board first placed at the works in 1867 a Holly pump of 2,250,000 gallons capacity per twenty-four hours, domestic pressure, but capable of being augmented to 3,000,000 gallons. The supply began to be distributed to the city in 1868, through cement pipes laid by the American Water and Gas Pipe Company of Jersey City. These pipes have not proved durable and are being relaid by iron pipes. In 1882 a new Holly Engine of 6,000,000 gallons capacity per day was put at work. The average daily amount of water used in the city at present is 2,000,000 gallons.

The following are the names of the board of commissioners for 1884: James B. Weed, John Anderson, Abel Bennett, Duncan R. Grant and George W. Lester.

Superintendent — Darwin Felter.

Secretary — Horace E. Allen.

President — John Anderson.

Treasurer — James B. Weed.

ROSS PARK.

The public park known as Ross Park was donated to the city of Binghamton by Erastus Ross, in August, 1875. It contains an area of about ninety acres, largely covered with trees, and is a pleasant and healthful resort for picnic parties and people of the city generally. It is connected with the city by horse cars and is under the jurisdiction of the city government, being managed by a board of seven park commissioners, appointed by the mayor and common council, in pursuance of a special

act of the Legislature, passed May 23d, 1878. These commissioners are by the act constituted a body corporate under the name of "The Park Commissioners of the City of Binghamton." They have charge not only of this park, but also of all others that may be acquired by the city. Spirituous liquors, ale and strong beer are prohibited by law from being sold in the park, and a police force is kept on guard to preserve order. Mr. Ross, in making this donation to the city, has proved himself a public benefactor, and has aided much in other respects in making his donation available for the good purpose it was intended to serve. Commissioners, 1884 — Hon. William B. Edwards, chairman; Tracy R. Morgan, John Anderson, D. R. Grant, T. I. Lacey, Byron Marks, Matthew Hays.

THE BINGHAMTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

This company was chartered July 23d, 1853. Its capital stock was \$50,000, divided into 1000 shares of \$50 each, par value. The first directors were William R. Osborn, Charles McKinney, Jacob Morris, Edward Tompkins, Lemuel H. Davis, John Lee, Dwight E. Ray. The board was organized in August, 1853; Jacob Morris, president; William R. Osborn, secretary and treasurer.

The company's works are located near the foot of South Washington and Water streets. Their office is in the Phelps Bank building, corner of Court and Chenango streets. This company has supplied the city with gas for over thirty years. Although various rival corporations (on paper) have sprung up from time to time, none of them have ever succeeded in making cheap gas by any of the processes yet discovered.

The first superintendent of the works was Harris G. Rodgers. The succession of presidents of the board has been as follows: Jacob Morris, 1853; Charles Mc-

Kinney, 1857; Sherman D. Phelps, 1858; Charles McKinney, 1862; Sherman D. Phelps, 1869; Robert S. Phelps, 1880; J. Manier, 1882.

The following are the directors and officers for 1884: John C. Phelps, G. L. Sessions, J. W. Manier, W. G. Phelps, S. J. Hirschmann, N. O. Phelps, Arthur Griffin.

President — James W. Manier.

Vice-president — John C. Phelps.

Secretary and treasurer — W. G. Phelps.

THE PEOPLE'S ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY OF BINGHAMTON.

This organization was incorporated February 2d, 1884, with the following board of trustees: William G. Audenried, of Philadelphia; Ezra J. Sterling, of Brooklyn; J. Stuart Wells, William A. Heath, of Binghamton; William O. Cook, of New York. In May, 1884, the interest and franchises of the People's Company were purchased by the Brush-Swan Electric Light Company; Charles Davis, president; Fred Bennett, secretary; Fred Ross, treasurer; John Anderson, manager.

The office of this company is No. 42 Commercial avenue.

The first electric light in the city was shown in front of the Exchange Hotel in December, 1883. Thirty lights are now stationed, lighting the city at principal points. Incandescent lights for houses, furnished from strong batteries, are ready and will be soon in use.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Sixth Battery, Fourth Division, N. G. S. N. Y., was organized March 26th, 1870, with the following commissioned officers: —

Captain — W. M. Crosby.

First lieutenant — Laurel L. Olmsted.

Second lieutenant — A. W. Metcalf.

Since its organization it has carried on its rolls over three hundred different names

and has always contained a large number of veteran soldiers. It has been called into action twice by its commander for the suppression of riots, and it has now a roll of sixty-six, rank and file. Following are the present officers of the battery:—

Captain—L. L. Olmsted who has been in command for fifteen years and did service during the late war in the United States navy.

First lieutenant—John N. Underwood, who served during the war in the Second New York Volunteer Artillery.

Second lieutenant—J. H. Gross, who served during the war in the Sixth New York Volunteer Cavalry.

The non-commissioned officers are mostly old soldiers. This battery has been reported as the "best in the State," by the inspector-general, for the past four years.

In 1880 they met details from thirteen batteries located in the different cities of the State, at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, and after an eight days' competitive drill, were awarded the prize guidon of the State and a prize of \$100. They are located in the new armory and are equipped and armed both as artillery and infantry, their armament consisting of four three-inch ordnance guns, sabres, revolvers and Remington rifles. Among the members is organized the Sixth Battery band, one of the finest in the State. The following are the non-commissioned officers:—

Amos J. Bush, first sergeant; Larue H. Conklin, vet. sergeant; M. H. Ganunn, quartermaster; Zenas Barnum, guidon sergeant; S. Smithurst, W. T. Clark, T. H. Robertson, F. E. Heath, duty sergeants; A. J. Muggleton, William Buckland, C. D. Whaley, J. R. Howard, E. F. Towner, G. M. Whaley, J. H. Wood, corporals.

The armory is located on State street and was built by an appropriation of \$15,000 from the State, secured entirely by the ef-

forts of Hon. E. G. Halbert, who was at that time senator, and Captain Olmsted. The ground was presented to the State by the county. The building is 160 feet long by eighty wide; two stories high and ornamented by battlements, cornice and towers; the design being made by Capitol Commissioner Isaac G. Perry, assisted by suggestions from Captain Olmsted. It is heated by steam and lighted by both gas and electricity. Each man is supplied with an elegant wardrobe of finished ash in which to keep his uniform and equipments. This expense was borne by the county, costing \$6,500. The company rooms are elegantly furnished with statuary, implements of war and trophies which have been won by the company in competitive drills and tournaments, several of which are valued at \$5,000.¹

WHOLESALE TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF BINGHAMTON.

It will not be out of place, in referring to the manufacturing interests of Binghamton, to quote the brief remarks of the late Hon. Sherman D. Phelps, made in his inaugural address as mayor of the city in 1872. Said he:—

"The manufacturing interests so necessary to the growth of the place have been already increasing until they have become a great source of prosperity and demand your encouragement, as well as that of every citizen. I see no reason why Binghamton should not, with her railroad connections and other advantages, become a large manufacturing as well as commercial city."

If there is a good reason why this city should not develop into one of the prominent manufacturing centers of the State, it is difficult to perceive it. Her proximity to the coal fields and her excellent railroad

¹ See chapter on military history of the county in preceding pages.

communication with other points, and the general advancement of her mercantile business, all offer inducements to the manufacturer that are not possessed by many other localities where manufacturing has been extended into a source of great wealth. That such will be the future experience in this city is confidently believed by those best able to judge of such a subject.

The manufactures of Binghamton, although they have made rapid progress in recent years, have been of comparatively late development. Most, if not all of the early manufactories consisted of flouring and lumber mills, foundries and machine shops. The first furnace and foundry for the manufacture of plows, mill gearing and castings, was established by Dr. Elihu Ely, at Millville, on the site of the comb factory building. In 1842 the establishment was removed and located on ground east of the canal and in the rear of the crockery store of Messrs. Brown & Gillespie. It was owned and managed by Henry Mather and subsequently by Messrs. Thayer & Overhiser. M. W. Shapley was foreman of this establishment two years before he started his foundry and machine shops (now Shapley & Wells) on Hawley street. The establishment was owned in 1856 by Benjamin H. Overhiser and was afterward destroyed by fire.

About the year 1847 Lewis & Morris (Hazard Lewis and William A. Morris) established the Empire Iron Works on Washington street above Henry. They extended east to the canal, by which their stock and products were transported. This firm built stationary engines and shipped many of them to Cuba. Their works were better equipped than most any other in this section at that time. Many of the "frogs" used on the Erie railroad when it was constructed were turned out of these works. The establishment was afterward burned.

The foundry and machine business in Binghamton in the year 1857, according to Wilson's *Binghamton Directory* of that year, was: Lewis & Morris, iron founders, east side of Washington street, between Henry and Lewis streets.

Benjamin H. Overhiser, iron founder, west side of South Canal street.

M. W. Shapley & Co., iron founders, north side of Hawley street, corner of South Canal street.

Charles Sedgwick, machinist, east side of Canal, near Hawley street.

Isaiah S. Matthews, plow factory, west side of South Canal street.

The original of this plow factory was the one started by Dr. Elihu Ely at Millville, in connection with his foundry and furnace, above described. The shop was removed at an early time to Main street near the site of the present High School, and was carried on by Leavenworth & Stowers. Ephraim F. Matthews, an older brother of I. S. Matthews, with whom the latter was then employed, bought out the firm of Leavenworth & Stowers, and in 1842 the shop was removed and located where the shop and store of I. S. Matthews now are, on what was then the canal, in the rear of the foundry, which had been removed to the same locality in that year. In 1850 I. S. Matthews began business on the ground which he now occupies as a partner with his brother, and in 1856 bought him out and became sole proprietor. His plow shop was burned in 1866, but was soon rebuilt. At one time this factory manufactured about fifteen hundred plows a year by hand, the timber for the beams and handles being cut in the woods and split out. It was then a very prominent Binghamton industry; but the mode of making plows has very much changed since that day. Mr. Matthews now deals in agricultural implements generally, buggies and platform wagons. In

1867 H. W. Bradley entered the firm, since which time the style has been I. S. Matthews & Co.

Binghamton Iron works, Shapley & Wells, proprietors.—This establishment was commenced in 1854 by M. W. Shapley, under the name of "The Valley Iron Works." The name was changed to its present one in 1864. The business now consists largely in the manufacture of machinery for mills, tanneries, etc., with the celebrated Shapley steam-engine as a specialty. This was patented in 1874 and is widely used and appreciated for its efficiency, simplicity, safety and economy.

The engine is made from three to fifteen horse power, but the principles involved are the same in all sizes.

The engine is not fastened to or upon the boiler, but is upon the same base with the boiler, making the whole very compact and strong. The engine, being disconnected from the boiler, allows the adjusting of its parts, whenever necessary, while steam is on, and parts broken or otherwise disabled can readily be replaced.

The "Shapley" engine was invented by the founder of the business, Mr. M. W. Shapley, who died in December, at the age of sixty-three. The business is now carried on by Mr. J. S. Wells, Mr. J. E. Shapley and Mr. W. M. Shapley. The firm employ a force of about 100 hands and their weekly pay roll is over \$1,000.

Tallman & Crofutt manufacture the "Centennial Flue Furnace," the only furnace of the kind made, except in Cleveland, O. This business was established in 1862 and has grown to one of considerable importance.

William Scott, Machine shop. — In 1866 A. L. Henderer & Co. founded this business. In 1869 William Scott bought an interest and became a partner. In 1871 he bought out his partners and since that time

has conducted the business alone. It has steadily increased and now amounts to about \$25,000 annually. Mr. Scott came to Binghamton in 1869.

The foundry and machine shop of J. Herd, on Commercial avenue, employs about twenty men and turns out an annual product of \$25,000. Their specialty at present is barn door rollers.

The Jones Scale Works were organized in 1865, and the scales made by them are now well known throughout the country. One hundred men are employed, and the value of the yearly product of their celebrated scales is \$500,000. Capital invested, \$100,000.

Kennedy's hot air furnace is made by W. J. Kennedy at No. 12 Court street. This is claimed to be a sanitary heater and is highly recommended.

Tallman & Graham established a general jobbing, stove and tinware trade in 1881, and do a business of \$15,000 a year.

Boots and Shoes.—One of the leading industries of Binghamton is the manufacture of shoes. At the head of those who carry on this branch of manufacture here is the firm of Lester Brothers & Co. The late Hon. Horace N. Lester, a native of East Haddam, Conn., came to Binghamton at the age of twenty-seven years, in 1850, and began the retail shoe business. His brother, George W. Lester, came here from New Haven in 1854 and on the 21st of September of that year, articles were filed incorporating the firm of Lester Brothers & Co. The firm was successful from the outset and their honorable and upright career as business men, extending over a period of thirty years, is familiar to this entire section of country. Horace N. Lester died October 1st, 1882, and his son, G. Harry Lester, is now a member of the firm, which retains its old name. Their extensive shoe factory occupies the large four story brick build-

ing on the corner of Washington and Henry streets, a building which was designed and fitted up expressly for their business. They employ 100 hands and manufacture more than \$300,000 in goods annually.

H. E. Smith & Co. — This firm and its predecessor, Judson Smith & Co., have carried on the manufacture of boots and shoes in Binghamton for more than thirty years. Judson Smith was a Massachusetts shoemaker who came here and began work in 1852. He was the head of the firm until he retired from active business in 1869, since which time his son, H. E. Smith, has carried on the business under the firm name above given. Judson Smith died in March, 1883. The sales of this firm have amounted to \$140,000 a year.

Charles S. Case, 78 Court street, established the business of manufacturing fine custom work boots and shoes in 1875. He does a business of \$6,000 a year.

Stone, Goff & Co. — Messrs. J. M. and F. F. Stone began the manufacture of boots and shoes in 1865, on Water street south of Court. They started on a small scale, but their business increased and soon became very prosperous. In 1868 William E. Knight became a member of the firm, the style being J. M. Stone & Co. It so remained until January 1st, 1877, when Henry A. Goff was admitted and the firm became Stone, Goff & Co., consisting of J. M. Stone, H. A. Goff and F. F. Stone. In the fall of 1879 F. F. Stone died and January 1st, 1880, H. E. Stone was admitted. To meet the demands of their increasing business the firm erected in 1881 their present large factory on Water street. The building is 45 by 110 feet, four stories and basement, and is well adapted for its purpose. The firm employ from seventy-five to one hundred hands and their annual sales amount to \$350,000.

Gregg & Son, successors to Anderson &

Freeman, who founded their business in 1867. In 1871 they removed from Cedar to Water street, nearly opposite their present factory, where they remained until the winter of 1881-82, when they removed to their present commodious shops and warehouse, which was erected expressly for their use. The building is 70 by 100 feet, four stories and basement, suited in all respects to the requirements of the large business. They employed in 1883 225 hands and did a business of \$400,000. In 1873 William Hammond became a partner, and the name of the firm was changed to Anderson, Freeman & Co., and so remained about a year. In 1874 Mr. Hammond retired and James B. Gregg became a partner, the style becoming Anderson, Freeman & Gregg. In 1876 Mr. Freeman retired, and in 1878 Dudley W. Gregg became a partner, the firm taking the name of Anderson, Gregg & Son, which style continued until December, 1883, when Mr. Anderson retired, leaving the firm Gregg & Son as at present. J. B. Gregg was master mechanic at the Erie railroad shops in Susquehanna for twenty-five years, and upon his retirement from that position came to Binghamton and took an interest in this business.

B. S. Benson & Co. are also engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, the business having been started by Benson, Bucknow & Co. in 1871; the firm changed to Benson & Tenbrook and in 1873 to B. S. Benson & Co.

Meade & Benedict employ about fifty hands in the manufacture of ladies' fine shoes.

Cigars. — The manufacture of cigars is undoubtedly the largest industry in Binghamton, several millions of dollars being invested in it and from two to three thousand hands employed constantly. We shall briefly allude to the leading firms engaged in this business.

George A. Kent & Co., corner of Chenango and Henry streets. — Mr. Kent came to Binghamton in 1859 from Monticello in this State and first engaged with H. Westcott, who was then carrying on cigar making and doing a jobbing trade in tobacco on Court street. In January, 1861, Mr. Kent took charge of a tobacco store for Mr. Westcott in Scranton, where he remained until August, 1862, when he enlisted and was in the army until May, 1863. Returning, he resumed charge of the Scranton store, where he remained until April 1st, 1864, when he bought the store of Mr. Westcott, and with C. Wise formed a partnership under the style of Wise & Kent. At the expiration of one year Mr. Westcott purchased an interest in the establishment and the firm became Westcott, Wise & Kent, and embraced both interests in Scranton and Binghamton. Afterward Mr. Wise took the Scranton interest alone, leaving the firm Westcott & Kent, which it remained till October, 1876, when Mr. Westcott retired and the junior partner associated with himself Hon. Sherman D. Phelps, under the firm name of George A. Kent & Co. In 1878 Mr. Phelps died, and Mr. Kent bought his interest in the business and associated with himself J. S. Ogden and William Rood the firm still remaining George A. Kent & Co.

Their business was at first a small jobbing trade carried on in Commercial avenue; but it grew rapidly. In 1876 the firm began manufacturing and jobbing on Chenango street, occupying two stores, the portion of their present building which had then been erected. In 1879 they discontinued the jobbing of tobacco and turned their attention exclusively to the manufacture of cigars. At this time, to meet the requirements of their trade, the building was enlarged to its present handsome dimensions, comprising six stores, with a

frontage of 130 feet by 100 feet in depth, and three stories high. In addition to this they are compelled to find storage outside for a portion of their goods. In 1878 this firm manufactured over five million cigars. The yearly production for five consecutive years to 1883, is as follows: 1879, over 6,000,000; 1880, over 10,000,000; 1881, over 12,000,000; 1882, over 17,000,000; 1883, over 22,000,000. They employ upwards of five hundred hands in the manufacture of cigars alone, and sell exclusively to jobbers throughout the United States. The 22,000,000 sold in 1883 were all placed by two traveling men, William Rood and G. H. Barlow.

A fact worth mentioning in the history of this house is that there were shipped from their store rooms in one day (May 1st, 1883) 3,000,000 cigars, yielding the handsome sum of \$9,000 revenue tax to the treasury of Uncle Sam. The amount paid for actual labor in the house in 1883 was \$175,000. All this money and the entire disbursements of the firm as well as their profits, is brought into the city from outside sources.

H. Westcott, Son & Co., are large manufacturers of cigars on State street. The foundation of the business dates back to 1858, when Harvey Westcott established himself alone. Various firm changes occurred and in 1877 the present style was adopted. The factory of this firm is said to be the largest west of New York city. At present they employ 600 hands. In the year 1883 they made 20,000,000 cigars, which number it is expected to double in 1884. Five hundred brands are made, and the principal business is done with jobbers throughout the United States and Canada.

Charles Butler & Co., State street, manufacture cigars exclusively for the jobbing trade. This is one of the large and thoroughly equipped factories in the city, em-

ploying about three hundred hands and making from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 annually. Mr. Butler was mayor of the city in 1877-78, two terms. He began manufacturing cigars in Binghamton in 1855 for the retail trade, and added jobbing in 1872; in 1881 the present firm was organized to carry on a jobbing business exclusively, and on April 1st, 1884, removed from 179 Water street and took possession of their present factory and warehouse. They manufacture their own cigar boxes, employing for that purpose about thirteen hands.

Binghamton Tobacco Works, Kendall, Clock & Co., Wall street. — This firm was established in 1870 by T. R. Kendall and Lyman Clock. Mr. Kendall died in the fall of 1882 and the business has since been carried on by the surviving partner. A large four story building is occupied and from 100 to 150 hands employed. From 10,000 to 15,000 cigars per day are made. In the tobacco department they manufacture all kinds of smoking and fine-cut goods to the amount of about 3,000 pounds per day. The sales of the house are about \$200,000 annually.

J. Hull, jr., & Co. — This firm does a large business in domestic and imported cigars, in Wall street. They employ in their manufacturing department two hundred hands and make from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 cigars a year, their sales amounting to from \$150,000 to \$200,000. Mr. Hull began the business on Front street in the spring of 1873. The present firm was organized in the spring of 1879, the members being J. Hull, jr. and H. G. Jackson. C. A. Hull was admitted January 1st, 1882. Their present factory was occupied by them at the beginning of 1880.

O'Brien & Murray, Water street, are manufacturers of choice brands of cigars, employing from seventy to eighty hands and

selling annually about \$100,000 worth of goods. The business was established by M. J. O'Brien in 1873 and in 1876 the co-partnership was formed with J. F. Murray. In October, 1883, they removed from the Lester block to their present commodious factory, which was built by them; it is thirty-three by 100 feet, four stories and basement, and a model of convenience and neatness.

Philo Wilcox & Co. — This firm are the successors of Butler & Wilcox, organized as Butler, Smith & Co., in 1871. Mr. Butler retired in 1882 and Frank R. Keyes, a member of the present firm, became a partner in January, 1883. They employ about one hundred hands and do a business of \$150,000 a year. Location Water street.

Sheak, Rogers & Co. do a large business in the manufacture and jobbing of cigars, although the house is a comparatively recent one. In January, 1882, the firm was organized as R. J. Rogers & Co., and it was changed to its present style in May, 1882, at which time the jobbing department was added. This branch of their business is now among the largest in the city. In the manufacturing department, from 15,000 to 30,000 cigars per day are made.

E. G. Wood, successor of Whited & Wood, is a manufacturer of fine cigars for retail trade, making from 2,000 to 3,000 per week.

Isaac Hanchett, an old and popular manufacturer of cigars, has a factory on Chapin street, employing about fifteen hands and making only high-priced goods. In the year 1883 he made 625,000 cigars.

Reynolds & Munyon are cigar makers who established their business in 1882. They make from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 yearly, and employ from thirty-five to forty hands.

J. B. Simpson and C. B. Smith, jr., are manufacturers of cigars who employ from

fifteen to twenty hands. There are many other small manufacturers in different parts of the city. It will be seen that this industry, which depends for its success solely upon the gratification of an artificial appetite, is one of great magnitude in this city and is likely to still further develop.

The manufacture of this vast quantity of cigars demands a corresponding production of cigar-boxes. Charles Woodruff, at the foot of Carroll street, began this industry in 1875 and now employs from thirty to forty hands, turning out 700,000 annually. Much of this work is done by women.

William H. Wilkinson, also located at the foot of Carroll street, employs eleven hands and turns out a thousand boxes a day. There are a few others engaged in the business, among whom are the Stuart Brothers, on Commercial avenue, who carry on an extensive factory.

Flouring Mills.—The flouring mills in Binghamton in the year 1857, were those of Hazard Lewis, at the foot of Water street; Henry Way, on the east side of South Water street, near the bridge; and W. S. Weed, on the east side of the canal above Henry street. The last named was Weed's steam mill, the first of the kind built in Binghamton; it was destroyed by fire during the last war. Since the date under consideration this business has not grown so rapidly as to lead to the belief that it is destined to become a very prominent industry in the city.

About the year 1858 Moore & Myers built the mill now owned by G. L. Crandall and operated by C. B. West, on Commercial avenue. It has a capacity of about forty barrels of flour per day, and ten tons of corn.

Chenango Valley Mills. — George Q. Moon & Co, are proprietors of this establishment, and are heavily engaged in the milling business, having, besides their large

mill and elevator in Binghamton, two mills at Port Dickinson. The former is a flour and feed mill combined. The capacity of the Port Dickinson mill is five hundred barrels per day and of the feed mill three car-loads of corn. The Binghamton mill has a capacity of three car-loads of grain per day and the elevator has 75,000 bushels capacity. The elevator was built by Bosworth & Co. in 1872 and purchased by the present firm in 1883. Mr. Moon established business at Port Dickinson in 1868. D. S. Ayres was his partner for some time, and there have been other changes. His present partner is Robert J. Bates. They began their Binghamton business in April, 1883, building their mill and increasing the capacity of the elevator.

Parlor City Steam Mills. — These mills are located at 239 and 241 Water street, and are the old Sprague Mills of the town of Chenango, mentioned in the history of that town. The mill was removed to Binghamton in the spring of 1882 and was run by Sprague & Duell until April, 1884 when the firm became Davis & Duell. The mill contains four run of stone and does a custom business.

Furniture. — The manufacture of furniture in Binghamton is not carried on to a great extent, there being but two or three establishments engaged in it on a scale of much magnitude. The Parlor City Furniture Company, of which George F. Hand is president; H. J. Gaylord, secretary and treasurer, and J. M. Seabury, superintendent, is largely engaged in the manufacture and sale of bedsteads; and the Binghamton Chair Company, R. J. Bump, manager, turns out a large quantity of chairs annually. McElroy & Watson established in 1860 the business now in the hands of McElroy & Fancher, 176 Washington street. The firm consists of J. J. McElroy and D. W. Fancher, the latter coming into the firm

in 1881. Twenty-eight hands are employed and they manufacture for the retail trade.

Wood Workers. — Blanchard & Bartlett began the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds and operated a planing mill in 1862. In 1875 the firm became Bartlett Brothers (Charles J. and Arthur S. Bartlett), who have since greatly extended the business. Eighty hands are employed and their sales run from \$150,000 to \$200,000. Their extensive mills are on the corner of Collier, Hawley and State streets. It is one of the largest establishments of that character in this part of the State.

The large planing mill, sash and door manufactory of Alonzo Roberson, on Chenango street, was established in 1840 by Norman Marsh. The firm afterward became Marsh & Flint and then St. John & Gilbert, who sold to Mr. Roberson in 1854. Fifty men are employed.

A. J. Lyon is proprietor of an extensive lumber yard, and has recently erected in connection therewith a large saw-mill, planing-mill and general wood-working factory at the foot of Carroll street. This mill is the direct successor after many years of the old Rockbottom Mills which were among the earliest built in this section. There have been several changes in the ownership. The new building is one hundred feet square and two stories high.

Carriage and Sleigh-makers. — This industry is one of growing importance in Binghamton and there are several manufactories of considerable magnitude. The firm of Kingman, Sturtevant & Larabee, whose factory is on the line of the Erie railroad, where special buildings have recently been erected, was organized in its present form in 1884, at which time H. C. Larabee came in. The other members are Jefferson Kingman and J. W. Sturtevant. They manufacture sleighs and cutters only and

employ about fifty hands, turning out annually \$100,000 in goods.

M. McMahon began wagon building in 1867 on Hawley street, and two years later occupied his present shops on Eldredge street, to which he has since made extensive additions. The firm at the time of the removal was Stockwell & Adams. Mr. Stockwell died five years ago and Mr. McMahon has continued alone. He manufactures light and heavy sleighs and wagons for local sale. He employs about twenty hands.

James O'Neil began his wagon-making business in 1875 on Water street, and occupied his present location in 1879. Manufactures all kinds of light and heavy work, which is mostly for local sale. Twelve hands are employed.

H. W. Voorhees bought the shops of John Lynch, corner of Hawley and State streets, in 1879, and carries on wagon and sleigh making with twelve hands. There are other small manufacturers in the city.

Marble Workers. — Two brothers named Whiting and a man named Gustavus Fletcher were probably the earliest marble cutters in Binghamton. Fletcher had a shop at Millville, and finally died there. He was bought out by J. N. Congdon and the business was removed to about the site of Mosher's drug store on Court street. He soon afterward took in Truman Whitney as a partner. They remained together four or five years, when Henry Bevier took Whitney's place, and the shops were removed to the corner of Exchange and Court streets. Six years later Mr. Bevier went out of the firm and the business was removed to what was known as the "county ground." During the period of the late war J. H. Barnes, Isaac Lander and Daniel O'Brien joined Mr. Congdon, the style being Congdon & Co. The business was next sold to the firm of Barnes Brothers &

Blanding, and four years later the firm took its present form of Barnes & Congdon (J. N. Congdon and J. H. Barnes). From eight to twelve hands are employed. Mr. Congdon's father was one of the early settlers here.

The firm of H. Conklin & Son, marble workers, 28 Chenango street, was formed in April, 1876, and are large manufacturers and dealers in monuments, headstones, tablets, etc., and keep a large stock of slate mantles and grates.

Special Manufactures. — There are many manufacturing establishments in Binghamton from which products of a special character are turned out, some of which we shall consider. Prominent among them is the manufacture of combs by E. M. & J. P. Noyes, under the firm name of E. M. Noyes & Brother. They are great-grandsons of Enoch Noyes, of Newbury, Mass., of whom Coffin, in his *History of Newbury*, speaks under date of 1759, as follows: "Sometime this year Mr. Enoch Noyes, a self-taught mechanic, commenced without instructions making horn buttons and coarse combs of various kinds, and continued the business until 1778, when he employed William Cleland, a deserter from Burgoyne's army, a comb-maker by profession and a skillful workman. This was the commencement of the comb-making business in Newbury and various other places."

His operations were wholly by hand. Ephraim, son of Enoch, continued the business without improving the process. David E., son of Ephraim, when quite young, developed unusual skill and ingenuity as a mechanic and began while a boy to invent machinery and otherwise improve upon the processes of his father and grandfather. About 1811, at the age of sixteen, he bought his time of his father and went from home to seek his fortune. He worked in Boston and New York, then spent some

years in Philadelphia, where he invented the process of "twinning," or making two combs from one piece, by the use of chisels instead of saws, so that what was taken from the spaces between the teeth of one comb, constituted the teeth of the other. This operation not only facilitated the manufacturing process, but made such a saving of material as to add largely to the profits of the business.

From Philadelphia he went to Pittsburg, thence to Montevideo, South America, where he spent three years with a wealthy Spaniard, viceroy of the province, and owner of forty-two slaves who were employed in making tortoise shell combs. These slaves were put in charge of Noyes and were taught the use of machinery. Leaving there he also left his machinery and returning to England, spent a year in manufacturing more, when he returned to his native place. In 1846 he removed to Newark, N. J., and died there in 1861. During his whole life he followed the comb-making business, constantly inventing machinery to aid in improving the product and the methods of construction. Since his death, Joseph P. Noyes, his son, has also added very much in the same direction; other members of the family have also accomplished more or less in the same direction.

In 1852 D. S. Noyes & Son formed a business connection with the wealthy house of Howard, Sawyer & Co., of New York, which has been continued by their successors, E. M. Noyes & Brother, with success and profit to the present time. In 1864 E. M. Noyes & Brother secured a patent for applying metal to the backs of combs, which proved to be of so much importance that it soon became to them and still continues to be, an exclusive article of manufacture. The business was removed from Newark to Binghamton in 1865.

Instances are rare in this country where

a trade can be traced so far back, in one family.

Tanners. — One of the largest industrial establishments in the city is the tannery of James B. Weed & Co., F. M. Weed being a member of the firm. Marshall H. Weed father of J. B. Weed, came to Binghamton in 1839 and built the tannery now occupied by Wilkinson & Co., where he carried on the business until about 1850, when he erected buildings adapted to the work, on the grounds now occupied by the Weed tannery. The buildings were at various times enlarged to meet the growing business. The main structure was erected in 1875-76. Four buildings of capacious dimensions are now occupied, located on Susquehanna, corner of Washington street. The establishment is now one of the largest in the State, having a tanning capacity of 1,200 hides of upper leather per week. From 100 to 200 hands are employed. J. B. & F. M. Weed took the business in 1860.

Crandall, Stone & Co. — This firm are extensive manufacturers of carriage trimmings and hardware. The business was established in 1870 by J. F. Dohan & Co., the company being William Walker until 1872 and after that until 1876, G. L. Crandall. At the latter date Mr. Dohan retired and the firm became Crandall & Son, and so remained until 1881, although the son died in 1878. In 1881 Charles M. and William H. Stone became members of the firm and the firm style was changed to its present form. Their factory is a four story building 45 by 60 feet and was erected in 1879. The annual product amounts to about \$75,000.

The Joost Cracker and Baking Company was incorporated November 17th, 1882, by William H. Joost and Charles C. Jackson. The business was developed principally by John H. Joost, from a small bakery started by L. B. Smith & Co., and subsequently

carried on by several others, at No. 68 Court street. J. H. Joost died in July, 1881, and in August of that year the bakery was removed to its new quarters at Nos. 154 and 156 State street, and Nos. 47 and 49 Commercial Avenue. The capital stock of the company is \$15,000. The bakery has employed from twenty to thirty hands and done an annual business of about \$100,000. Mr. Jackson, the manager for the company, had charge of the business about one year previous to the incorporation. The building was destroyed by fire July 13th, 1884, but was soon rebuilt.

Duncan R. Grant established a baking business in 1855, and is now located in his office, No. 71 Court street, the bakery being at Nos. 3, 5, and 7 Commercial Avenue. He has used steam for a number of years and, aside from the Joost Company, above mentioned, is the only steam baker in the city. About fifteen hands are employed.

Besides these there are several smaller baking establishments in the city.

The Winton Manufacturing Company. — This is one of the prominent industries of the city and was founded for the manufacture of children's carriages by Winton & Doolittle, in 1863. They continued the business until 1875, when it was organized into a stock company with a capital of \$75,000. The business steadily increased as is shown by the following figures: the first year about 3,000 sleighs were made. In 1875 the company sold 30,000. During the first seven years of the business the company made sleds exclusively. Children's carriages were subsequently added and later the other branches — velocipedes, express wagons, tip carts, etc. The officers of the company are Moses T. Winton, president; W. H. Stillwell, superintendent; Doane Calferty, secretary.

The firm of Davis, Wilkinson & Co., man-

ufacturers of children's carriages, sleighs, velocipedes, etc., was established in 1880. The firm consists of Charles Davis, W. H. Eastwood and Charles A. Wilkinson. The buildings were erected in 1880. From sixty to seventy men are employed and 100,000 vehicles are turned out annually.

The Paper Cabinet Company.—This industry was established by A. C. and I. S. Matthews and John Evans, in 1877. It is now under the proprietorship of Asher Coates and John Evans, with J. M. Bennett as foreman. They manufacture cabinets and cases for holding and cutting paper and also turn out about 4,000 paper oyster buckets a day.

The Binghamton Hoe and Tool Company.—This company was organized in 1850, the officers being J. J. Worden, president; T. R. Morgan, treasurer; Charles McKinney, vice-president; George Whitney, secretary. These officers have retained their positions to the present time, with the exception of Mr. McKinney, who died and was followed in 1884 by H. B. Ogden. H. Rorapough is foreman and L. Bolles superintendent. About forty hands are employed and 8,000 dozen hoes are made annually, besides other tools.

The L. Bolles Hoe and Tool Company was established in 1867 and carry on the same business as the above named company. The officers of the company are J. P. Noyes, president; C. A. Wilkinson, secretary and manager; J. W. Manier, treasurer.

The Burcey Chemical Company was organized in 1877, the plant being brought from Waterbury, Conn. J. T. Burcey was then the practical head of the business. A. S. Saxon was the first president; the articles manufactured are refined wood alcohol and diamond methyl, which are largely used in varnishes. The product amounts to from \$150,000 to \$200,000 annually. The present officers of the company are H. W.

Brandt, president; John McDougall, vice-president; W. S. Brandt, treasurer, and H. C. Collier, secretary.

The Binghamton Glass Works are located on McLean street. The company was incorporated in April, 1880. The last season, eighty-five men have been employed with an average pay roll of \$6,000 monthly. The company now consists of W. Burrows, M. Yetter and W. F. Burrows. Green and amber glassware are manufactured.

Bottling Works.—The business of bottling beverages was started here in 1844 by D. D. Smith & Co., who continued it until 1870 when H. M. Beecher and his brother, D. H. Beecher, bought out the establishment and have continued and greatly increased the business. Their sales run from \$12,000 to \$16,000 annually. Their location is at 107 Water street.

Binghamton Soap and Candle Works.—R. H. Meagley's connection with this establishment began in 1867, under the firm name of Ford & Meagley. In March, 1869, Mr. Meagley purchased his partner's interest and the firm became Meagley & Bowers. In 1871 Mr. Meagley became sole proprietor and has so remained. Though small at the beginning this business has grown to be large and profitable. The building occupied by the works was erected in 1873.

The Jones Scale Works.—The Binghamton Scale Works was an organization located on Canal street. In 1865 Edward F. Jones came here from Massachusetts and bought the Great Bend Scale Works. In 1868 the Jones Scale Works was organized into a stock company with the following officers: President, Edward F. Jones; secretary, William G. Snow. About this time the Jones company bought out the Binghamton Scale Company and in 1876 the corporate company went out of existence, the business being purchased by Mr. Jones. From seventy-five to a hundred men are

employed in the works and 2,500 agents sell their goods.

F. A. Hoag is proprietor of a factory for the manufacture of blind staples, in which he bought out four different parties. From forty to fifty tons of the little wire staples are turned out annually.

The Binghamton Oil Refining Company. — This company is an outgrowth of the former "Continuous Oil Refining Company" which was organized in 1867 or 1868. The present company was organized in 1872, with E. C. Kattell as president; Erastus Evans, vice-president; J. S. Wells, secretary. The present officers are J. S. Wells, president; Edward E. Kattell, vice-president and treasurer; Byron Morgan, secretary. The business of the company is the production of lubricating oils by refining petroleum, and the special manufacture of "petrolina" a fine product of petroleum that is extensively used. The capital stock of the company is \$35,000 and a very large business is transacted.

WHOLESALE TRADE OF BINGHAMTON.

It will be correctly inferred by the reader that the very considerable manufacturing interest which has just been described, involves with it a large jobbing trade. The millions of cigars, the innumerable cases of boots and shoes, the manufactured tobacco and the many other products named, all or nearly all of which are sold from this city at wholesale, create a jobbing trade of which the city may well be proud. Besides this, however, there is a large wholesale business done here in dry goods, hats and caps, drugs and other goods, which swells the volume of the jobbing trade of Binghamton to figures that will surprise many who are not conversant with the subject and indicate a future of prosperity in this respect. It is said that between three hundred and four hundred commercial travel-

ers sell goods on the roads from Binghamton, a much larger number than any other city of similar size can boast. A brief reference to the leading establishments engaged in wholesale trade here will be valuable and interesting.

The wholesale grocery trade of the city, including provisions and fruits amounts to an annual sum of \$2,250,000. The principal firms engaged in this business are the following: —

Marks & Clark, 190 and 192 Washington street, extending through to State street. The present firm was established in 1878.

Bean & Co., formerly J. Bean & Co. successors to Marks & Bean, 162 and 164 Water street. Bean & Co. established in 1877. The present firm in 1881.

S. Mills Ely & Co., corner of Prospect avenue and North Depot street. Established in 1874.

G. S. & G. North, 134 State street and 24 Commercial avenue. Established in 1872.

McKinney & Everts, (Edward P. McKinney, Charles A. Everts). Established in 1869 and occupied their present building on State street in 1870.

Leman T. Garnsey, wholesale fruits, vegetables and canned goods, 159 Water street.

Benjamin H. Nelson, groceries and fruits, corner of Chenango and Elbridge streets, established in 1873.

In the wholesale grocery business Byron Marks was the pioneer. He had been in the retail grocery trade with Moses T. Morgan previous to 1860, in which year he made his first venture in wholesaling on the corner of Court and Water streets opposite the American Hotel. The late J. Bean was afterward taken as a partner and the firm was Marks & Bean until 1877. In 1878 the present firm of Marks & Clark was formed by associating as a partner Mr. Egbert A. Clark, late president of the Susquehanna Valley Bank.

Wholesale Seed Trade.—The wholesaling of timothy and clover seed, wool, etc., is another important branch of business in Binghamton. It is an undoubted fact that more timothy and clover seed is sold in this market than in any other city in the State, except New York. Formerly seeds were imported here from Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and other seed centers along the line of the New York Central Railroad. Now this city has become the seed center. There have been times in the progress of this business when an order for twenty thousand bushels of timothy seed could have been filled at once. The trade began to be developed by Messrs. Morgan & Marks, who were the first to handle it. It then became a specialty and such rates of shipment were obtained over the Erie road that it could be sold cheaper here than in cities on the New York Central road. The trade is still on the increase. The principal firms who handle it now are George Craver & Son, successors of Craver & Mersereau, 161 Water street. Established in 1870; present firm in 1879.

Conklin & Mersereau, 128 State street and 21 Commercial avenue; established in 1880. Mr. Mersereau was formerly of the firm of Craver & Mersereau.

C. A. Whitney & Co., corner of State and Henry streets. (Charles A. Whitney and D. L. Brownson).

Dry Goods Trade.—The firm of Smith, Kinney & Company was formed in 1867, by Edward P. Smith and Eugene S. Kinney. Clarence B. Smith came into the firm in 1878. It is the only strictly wholesale dry goods house in the city and does a large and increasing trade.

Crockery.—W. B. Booth conducted a retail crockery and tinware trade from 1856, which he sold to A. S. Miner in 1870. Since that year a large wholesale trade has been carried on. Parker & Smith and

Benson & Gillespie also do some wholesaling in this line, in connection with their retail business.

Drugs.—A. Corbin & Son now conduct the only wholesale drug business in Binghamton. They succeeded the firm of Inloes & Company in 1882. The latter firm had been in the business seven or eight years, having succeeded Brownell & Company.

Hardware.—The jobbing of this line is carried on by the prosperous firm of Carter & Babcock, 174 Washington street. The present firm has been in existence about five years and do an annual trade of from \$600,000 to \$800,000.

Clothing.—The firm of Charles A. Weed & Company, successors of the old firm of Hallock & Cary, conduct a wholesale clothing trade of about \$250,000 annually.

Hats and Caps.—The firm of J. R. Clarke & Company began this business in 1875 and three years later Mr. Clarke assumed the entire control.

The firm of Smith & Peabody are large jobbers and manufacturers of pier and mantel mirrors, frames, etc., at 96 Court street.

H. T. Chubbuck & Company, coffee and spice mills, Nos. 4 and 5 Wall street. This business was established in 1865 by S. D. Beach & Company, who were succeeded in 1872 by Chubbuck & Sanders, and they, in 1875, by the present firm, the members of which are Henry W. and Dwight W. Chubbuck. They do a large importing business in teas, coffees and spices, which they handle at both wholesale and retail.

Coal.—The quantity of coal handled in this city is large. R. A. Ford, on Chenango street near the Erie depot, does a large trade and is sole agent for the "Eureka" and other varieties of bituminous coal and coke, which he ships to all parts of the State and into Canada. From statements of his local trade it appears that

the quantity of coal sold by him in Binghamton during twelve years past, is as follows:—

1872.....	9,849 tons.	1878.....	14,333 tons.
1873.....	15,256 "	1879.....	17,213 "
1874.....	12,935 "	1880.....	11,965 "
1875.....	15,521 "	1881.....	12,368 "
1876.....	16,249 "	1882.....	14,204 "
1877.....	13,396 "	1883.....	15,465 "

Meagley & Blanchard are large dealers in Pittston and Scranton coal and the only firm in Binghamton who handle the "Loyal Sock" coal.

Other dealers are Sabin McKinney, O. W. Sears and V. W. Ford.

Freight Tonnage.—The following statements show the amount of tonnage and revenue on freights received and forwarded at the several railroad offices of Binghamton for each month during the year 1883 (October 1st):—

New York, Lake Erie & Western Road:

FREIGHT RECEIVED.			FREIGHT FORWARDED.	
DATE.	TONNAGE. POUNDS.	REVENUE.	TONNAGE. POUNDS.	REVENUE.
Nov'e'r, '82	132,794,895	\$350,313 15	30,176,807	\$82,287 47
Decem'r, '82	130,891,202	325,900 40	24,258,615	60,806 08
January, '83	103,669,447	337,931 86	24,633,072	61,001 84
Febru'y, '83	88,660,767	224,592 05	21,280,107	62,510 81
March, '83	109,152,501	299,705 76	30,015,459	84,023 24
April, '83	76,661,530	192,280 33	32,601,268	89,073 64
May, '83	107,221,666	230,293 69	38,510,158	119,182 50
June, '83	101,786,040	192,809 81	34,017,425	100,575 82
July, '83	106,227,326	227,131 11	44,593,517	120,514 89
August, '83	103,725,002	235,887 50	36,704,540	108,231 02
Sept'e'r, '83	123,727,205	271,350 54	39,599,397	120,929 98
October, '83	115,475,662	256,514 11	39,036,273	79,033 91
Total, ..	1,300,092,943	\$3,125,012 37	393,896,573	\$1,095,451 80

Delaware & Hudson Canal Company:—

FREIGHT RECEIVED.			FREIGHT FORWARDED.	
DATE.	TONNAGE. POUNDS.	REVENUE.	TONNAGE. POUNDS.	REVENUE.
October, '82	29,677,628	\$34,630 94	116,926,074	\$294,643 63
Nov'e'r, '82	27,091,997	32,288 34	133,278,834	372,603 89
Decem'r, '82	19,174,802	22,033 53	119,104,279	305,044 57
January, '83	16,246,411	22,139 05	106,078,268	385,603 97
Febru'y, '83	16,484,159	21,993 88	96,990,093	267,551 76
March, '83	24,002,741	29,623 28	120,579,918	351,657 93
April, '83	24,669,234	32,626 39	94,605,217	261,367 96
May, '83	35,300,647	39,599 24	114,786,370	278,671 19
June, '83	32,967,889	40,151 56	107,292,646	242,676 10
July, '83	44,198,403	47,179 11	124,515,028	315,345 32
August, '83	39,275,267	47,018 43	116,948,735	302,491 71
Sept'e'r, '83	39,888,678	49,292 23	135,753,993	375,935 67
Total, ..	349,004,856	\$418,546 58	1,336,259,645	\$3,814,363 70

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad:—

FREIGHT RECEIVED.			FREIGHT FORWARDED.	
DATE.	TONNAGE. POUNDS.	REVENUE.	TONNAGE. POUNDS.	REVENUE.
Nov'e'r, '82	9,749,108	\$8,613 17	5,672,600	\$5,957 42
Decem'r, '82	10,540,234	8,673 61	6,493,630	7,962 08
January, '83	11,057,693	9,698 33	5,835,460	5,738 62
Febru'y, '83	12,545,081	10,452 33	6,743,300	6,645 60
March, '83	25,128,204	18,650 98	9,376,550	9,694 29
April, '83	24,071,720	10,683 55	7,630,500	8,303 25
May, '83	19,352,022	16,015 05	6,213,680	7,684 60
June, '83	25,363,000	17,425 48	5,155,334	5,790 46
July, '83	30,010,770	19,267 62	7,643,908	8,467 63
August, '83	37,731,207	22,723 35	12,764,377	11,674 39
Sept'e'r, '83	37,213,208	25,600 64	18,243,726	13,957 82
October, '83	60,952,413	39,810 98	16,895,436	13,451 99
Total, ..	314,270,352	\$297,702 04	109,187,377	\$105,290 15

Statement of Business in Binghamton in 1840.—It will not be uninteresting to go back forty-five years and see what was the business condition of the village at that time. "The amount of lumber transported to market annually was about four million feet; about one million of this quantity was saved and sent principally to the southern markets by Christopher Eldredge; one million by General Waterman, to the eastern markets; one million mostly to the southern markets by Colonel Lewis; and and the fourth million by John D. Smith and Lewis Seymour.

"The annual amount of sales for the last year or two of those in the grocery trade exclusively, is \$48,000; of those in the victualing line, \$18,000; of merchants in dry goods and groceries together, rising \$200,000. The sales of those in the drug business, who, however, unite other articles of merchandise, are \$40,000; of iron and tin ware, embracing the manufacture of the same, \$12,000; of hardware, exclusively, \$12,000; the sales and manufacture of millinery and mantua-making, \$8,000; of the sales and manufacture of leather and shoes, \$18,500; the amount of carriage making, \$6,000; of blacksmithing, rising \$4,000; of tailoring, \$7,000; of watches and jewelry, \$4,000; of saddlery and har-



Charles McHenry

ness-making, \$8,000; annual sales and manufacture of hats and caps, \$5,000; of plows manufactured, \$3,500; sales from butchers' stalls, \$8,000 to \$10,000. In the summer time between 300 and 400 bottles of beer are made per week; 10,000 pounds of candles are made per year; between fifteen and twenty tons of candy are manufactured. The present annual products of the four taverns of the village are about \$20,000."

So much for the business statistician of forty-five years ago. Now let any resident of Broome county who believes he sees reason for despondency as to the future of her principal business center, (if there is such a one) compare these figures with the record of the manufacturing and trade interests of the city at the present time, as indicated in these pages, and if he is not cheered and rendered hopeful by the outlook, then he must be classed with those citizens a few of whom are to be found in every community, who can "leave their county for their county's good."

Population. — Following is a statement of the population of the city in 1883, as given in the city directory for that year: —

Number of males over 18 years of age.....	5,807
Number of males under 18 years of age.....	3,538
Total number of males.....	9,345
Number of females over 18 years of age.....	9,100
Number of females under 18 years of age.....	3,511
Total number of females.....	9,611
<i>Recapitulation.</i>	
Males.....	9,345
Females.....	9,611
Grand total of population.....	18,956

To which the writer adds the following as applicable to the near future: —

"If the territory now occupied by the Ashery; by that portion of the town of Binghamton which lies north of Morgan street and includes Port Dickinson; by that portion lying east of Griswold street, which includes the Mohella estate, Riverside Gardens, Fairview, the Insane Asylum, etc.; and by that portion of the town lying west of Park avenue, known as the German Settlement and the West End, should be annexed to the city of Binghamton, as in the opinion of many it ought to be, (since the inhabitants enjoy all the benefits and privileges of residents of the city, without sharing any of the burdens of the latter as taxpayers), then the population of the city would be increased to far more than 20,000 in number."

CHAPTER XXII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF WINDSOR.

WINDSOR is one of the oldest, and, perhaps, the most historic town in Broome county. It is a part of the old town of Chenango, from which it was set off on the 27th of March, 1807. It then embraced the present towns of Colesville and Sanford, which were taken off on the 2d of April, 1821, and a small part of Conklin (now Kirkwood) taken off in 1851. On the 18th of April, 1831, a small part

of Conklin (now Kirkwood) was annexed to Windsor. The town is bounded on the north by Colesville; on the east by Sanford; on the south by Pennsylvania, and on the west by Kirkwood; it therefore lies upon the southern boundary of the county, a little to the eastward of the center. It covers an area of 51,997 acres. Its surface consists principally of two elevated ridges which are separated by the beautiful valley

of the Susquehanna river, which flows southward across the town a little east of the center. The river valley is generally narrow, but in several places broadens into level, fertile plains. The hills in the eastern range attain an elevation of 400 to 800 feet above the river, and terminate in several sharp ridges. On the west side of the river the hills are a little less elevated, although in places they reach 800 feet. The surface of the river in this town is about 910 feet above tide. The declivities of the hills are generally quite abrupt and in places precipitous. About two-thirds of the town lies within the great bend of the Susquehanna river (the central and western portions); the town is watered by the Susquehanna, Tuscarora creek, Occanum (or Okkanum) creek, and Red creek, with other smaller streams. The soil in the valleys of these streams is a rich, deep, gravelly loam; on the hills it is a slaty loam, underlaid by clay and hard pan. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroad crosses the town in the valley of the Susquehanna, and the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad crosses the southeast corner. These give sufficient facilities for the convenient and cheap shipment of the products of the town.

For many years, how many will probably never be known, before the advent of the whites into this section, the territory embraced within the limits of this town was one of the favored homes of a portion of the Five Nations (the Iroquois) of Indians, to whom extended reference has been made in the early chapters of this work. At old Oquaga,¹ at the foot of Oquaga Mountain,

¹Windsor was formerly known by this name, which was applied to the Indian village located at the foot of the Oquaga mountain or hill, about two miles above Windsor village. The name Oquaga has been spelled in various ways, Mr. Martial R. Hulce, of Deposit, having obtained as many as fifty different ones, which he has published; but the spelling here given is the one now generally ac-

cepted. In a letter from Rev. John Ogilvie, a missionary to the Indians of this place, to Sir William Johnson, dated Albany, May 14th, 1756, it is written "Onog-quaga;" in a letter of Rev. Dr. Wheelock to Mr. Johnson, written in October, 1764, it is written "Onoquagee;" these are given in the Doc. History, Vol. IV., pp. 302-342; and in an editorial note at the foot of the latter page, the name is spelled "Onohoghquage;" while a writer in the St. Nicholas Magazine for March, 1854, says it was written by the early missionaries, "Onuh-hu-guah-geh," and is so pronounced by some of the Iroquois in Canada, and he adds that upon the early map it appears as "O-nogh-qua-gy." It is clear that the early settlers and missionaries found it difficult in many cases to give expression to the Indian pronunciation of names through English orthography; but they evidently tried hard enough, as witness the fifty different conclusions in regard to this one name.

about two miles north of the present village of Windsor, the Indians had a village, which was evidently one of considerable antiquity. The site is a beautiful one upon the Susquehanna river, near the northeast angle of the great bend, about fourteen miles in a direct line from the city of Binghamton. It has been described as a half-way resting-place for the Indians of the Six Nations, as they passed south to the Wyoming and its vicinity; or for the tribes of the Wyoming Valley, as they passed north; but it was doubtless more than a mere resting-place, and during the Revolutionary war, became a favorite rendezvous of the noted Brant and his followers. The path of the Indians northward and southward over the Oquaga Mountain and westward from Deposit to Oquaga was a well-known and prominent trail, and the present road between the two latter points follows it through most of its course. In writing of the trail from Oquaga to Binghamton in 1840, Mr. Wilkinson says, in his *Annals*, "Their path over the Oquaga Mountain and also over a mountain this side, nearer the village, was worn very deep and is still plainly visible. From the point at the village of Binghamton they appear to have uniformly struck across to Oquaga, instead of following the curve of the great bend of the river. It is a beau-

tiful vale, from three to four miles in length, and from a mile to a mile and a half in width on both sides of the river, with an easy and nearly regular slope to the top of the hills that run parallel with the stream."

The antiquity of the Indian occupation of this locality as a village, or headquarters of some description, is amply attested by the numerous relics that have been found in the vicinity and the existence of apple trees that were in full bearing when the first white settlers came in. Valuable trinkets bearing evidences of great age; human bones at various depths, and other Indian relics, have been discovered since the settlement of the valley by white people. Wilkinson is authority for the statement, that among the human bones disinterred was a skull with the lower jaw attached to it, which had an entire double row of teeth, while the upper jaw had a single row, but all of double teeth. Abel Stow, father of J. B. Stow, a merchant of Deposit, who spent his life on these plains, describes two kinds of trinkets which he had often found. One was made of silver, triangular in form, about an inch between the points, and flat, of the thickness of a ten-cent-piece, with a hole near one point; this was supposed to have been worn as a pendant from the nose. Another, also made of silver, was of gridiron form, about the thickness of a half-dollar, and was supposed to have been worn depending from the ears.

On the hill west of Oquaga is a vast heap of stones beside the Indian trail. "Old Seth," an Indian who remained some years after the whites came, said every Indian who passed on the trail added one stone to the pile. He could not give the reason for such action.

The remains of a fortification near the river were plainly visible when the early settlers came into the valley. It was so constructed as to command the river. It

was built during the French war, about 1760. The earth embankment was about five feet high when Mr. Hotchkiss came in in 1789. Indications of its then apparent recent construction left the impression that it was built when Clinton's army passed down the river to join General Sullivan on his famous expedition.¹ Behind the fortifications, numerous war implements were found; and the probability is that the fort was built long before Clinton came down the river, as it is certain that the Indians made no particular resistance at that time and place; they did not even show themselves, having, according to their own later reports and tradition, fled in dismay from the locality when the flood, caused by the opening of Clinton's dam at the foot of Otsego lake, came down the river, overflowing the valley; a disaster which they at once accredited to the wrath of the Great Spirit who was about to drown the whole world. When this flood was accompanied by a great army their terror was complete, and waiting only to bury some of their most valuable articles, they hurried to the distant hills.

If this tradition is true in any sense, it can be so only with regard to a small number of Indians who remained in this valley at the time of the expedition; for the chiefs and warriors and many of their followers had left two years after the commencement of the war to join their brethren in arms. It is much more probable that the fort was erected during the earlier French and Indian

¹ "That portion of General Clinton's army not embarked in the boats, at the time of his inroad against the Iroquois of (this) valley in 1779, took the same course (the old Indian trail before described) from river to river; and in 1785 a portion of James McMaster's pioneer company from the Mohawk crossed from that point over the same ground which their Indian predecessors, with their intimate knowledge of the geographical features of the country, had, so long before, with intuitive woodland sagacity, pronounced feasible."—*St. Nicholas Magazine* for March, 1854.

war, as the contemplated building of a fortification at or near this point is mentioned in historic accounts of that struggle. Expressions of fear of opposition to the work are contained in a letter addressed by Rev. John Ogilvie to Sir William Johnson, under date of May 14th, 1756. This letter may be found in the documentary history of the State, volume IV, page 302. This is excellent authority, and if the conclusion is a correct one, the fort was undoubtedly built about 1760 by Sir William Johnston or under his orders, to afford protection to the missionaries who were laboring in that portion of the State at that period. This opinion is shared by Mr. M. R. Hulce, of Deposit, who is excellent authority. There is much of interest connected with the work of the missionaries at this place. Many of the Indians, in response to the innate religious feelings with which they were endowed, went from this vicinity to the school established at Stockbridge by President Edwards. Mr. Edwards took a deep interest in the Oquagas, and procured for them at an early day a missionary in the person of Mr. Hawley, who, accompanied by Mr. Woodbridge and Mr. and Mrs. Ashley, came into the valley. During the stay of Mrs. Ashley she acted as interpreter. Mr. Hawley remained among the Indians until the beginning of the French war, although his companions with the exception of Mrs. Ashley, left long prior to that time.¹

¹The services of Mr. Ashley, it appears, were not needed, and, in the opinion of Mr. Hawley, had better been dispensed with, since, he says, "He was a fanatic, and on that account unfit to be employed in the mission." The services of Mrs. Ashley, who, says Mr. Hawley, "was a very good sort of woman, and an extraordinary interpreter of the Iroquois language," were indispensable and as they could not be obtained without the employment of her husband, the mission was obliged to accept the unwelcome alternative. Writing of Mrs. Ashley, Mr. Hawley says, "Rebecca, my interpreter, laid her bones at Onohoghgwage in August, 1757. She was much lamented by the Indians. Her Indian name was Wausaunia." — *Doc. Hist.*, volume III, 1037-38.

The expression of Mr. Hawley in the quotation in foot note would indicate that Mrs. Ashley did not return, as has been stated by different authorities, but died at Oquaga. Of Mr. Hawley's reception here the following quotations from his journal give an account: —

"June 4th, 1753. In the afternoon appeared at a distance Onohoghgwage mountain and shewed us the end of our journey and the object of our wishes. It rained. Wet and fatigued we arrived near night. The Indians flocked around us and made us welcome. Our hopes were raised by favorable appearances. But our accommodations, considering our fatigue, were not very comfortable. Our lodgings were bad, being both dirty and hard, and our clothes wet.

"June 5th. To-day there were many the worse for the rum that came with us. One of our horses hurt an Indian boy; and this raised and enraged such a party against us, as Ashley, his wife, the interpreter, and the Indians at whose house we lodged, hid themselves and would have me and Mr. Woodbridge get out of sight; but we did not think proper to discover the least symptoms of fear, although they threatened us in the most provoking and insulting manner. In the afternoon came the chiefs of the Onohoghgwages, and assured us that those insulting and ill-behaved Indians did not belong to them, but were foreigners. We pointed out to them the ill effects of intemperance, and remonstrated against their permitting rum to be brought among them; and that it was necessary in future it should be prohibited, or the dispensing of it regulated, in case we founded a mission and planted Christianity among them. In short, we now opened a treaty with them upon the affairs of our advent and the importance of our business in every view. Having shown our credentials, Mr. Wood-

bridge addressed himself in a well adapted speech of considerable length, to an assembly who were collected upon the occasion. It affected them and they appeared to be religiously moved, convicted and even converted."

The general good and peaceable character of these Indians at that period seems to be well established from many different sources. As an instance, an address delivered by them to Mr. Woodbridge, to be by him submitted to Sir William Johnson, which in substance appealed to the latter gentleman to intercede for them with "the great men of Albany, Skenectetee and Skoharry," and implore them not to send more rum among them, as, they said, "it has undone us." It seems impossible to realize this in the light of the later events of the Revolutionary War, during which Brant and his followers, with their headquarters at this very point of missionary labor, engaged in massacres of the white settlers, the very details of which send a thrill of horror through the breast of the reader.

About a year previous to the beginning of the French War, President Edwards sent one of his sons, a lad of nine years, to the Oquaga mission, under the care of Mr. Hawley, to learn the Indian language, with the purpose of making him a missionary. When the war began, a faithful Indian, who had taken a special interest in the boy, took him the whole distance to his father, carrying him much of the way on his back. This boy afterward became president of Princeton College.

Of the effects of work done by the unselfish missionaries among the Indians here Mr. Wilkinson wrote as follows: "Notwithstanding all the vicissitudes through which these Indians passed, so unfavorable to the existence and progress of Christian piety; and notwithstanding all that they had seen in mere nominal Christians, so unfavorable to

the same, they appear ever after the establishment of the Christian religion among them, to retain a predilection for it."

Reference has been made to an old Indian orchard which the early settlers in this valley found in full bearing at Oquaga. The trees of this orchard were set irregularly and their trunks were taller by far than is the rule in the present apple orchards of the whites, while the fruit was very large and of good quality. It was believed by the settlers that the trees were a hundred years old when they first came here to locate; but this is exceedingly doubtful, as a few of the trees are yet standing, which would give them an age not often reached by apple trees. The unusual height of the trunks of the trees is accepted as evidence that they grew in a forest of other trees; and the large number of human bones discovered in the vicinity leads to the conclusion that the site was once an Indian burial ground. This may perhaps be substantiated by the often repeated anecdote of Josiah Stow and the Indian whom he caught in the act of girdling one of these apple trees with his hatchet. Mr. Stow remonstrated with him, but as the Indian replied in his own language, the major could glean from it only the word "Sullivan," which the Indian repeated several times. As the Indian continued his work upon the tree, Mr. Stow commanded him to stop, but the command being disregarded he repeated it and threatened to shoot him if he did not obey at the same time raising his rifle. The Indian seemed to appreciate the situation, and glanced furtively at his own rifle which lay near him; but evidently deeming his chances unequal, he sullenly left the tree, repaired to his canoe and paddled down the river. As the Indians are known to have been almost reverential in their respect for their burial places, it is thought that the fact of the whites desecrating the locality in

their use of the orchard, prompted the Indian to kill the trees and thus put a stop to it.

During a portion of the period covered by the Revolutionary War, Oquaga was a noted rendezvous for not only Indians, but their Tory adherents, and from this point went out numerous war parties upon the bloody incursions which rendered that struggle an era of terror and devastation to the white settlements on the borders.

It was in this town that the Tuscaroras, or a portion of them, made their home during the period in question, being located about two miles below the site of the village of Windsor on the Tuscarora creek—a locality that still bears the name of that tribe. Some of this tribe were also located from two to four miles above Windsor, but before the advent of the first permanent white settlers the red men had disappeared on the ceaseless march that is to carry them into extinction and oblivion.

The first permanent settler within the limits of this town was John Doolittle, who probably located here in 1788, although French's *Gazetteer* and some other authorities place the date as early as 1786.¹ He located on the west side of the river about four miles above the bridge, and near the mouth of Doolittle creek. Jesse Doolittle came either with John, or soon after. Descendants of these pioneers are still living in the town and in Colesville. The Doolittles were followed in 1789, (given by some authorities as 1787) by David Hotchkiss and his sons, Amraphael, Cyrus, Charles and Gilead. They settled about on the site of the village of Windsor; what was afterward known as the Hotchkiss tract was to the southwestward of the village site. They came from Waterbury, Connecticut. The

father of David Hotchkiss was Gideon, who was the son of Stephen, son of Joshua. The father of the latter was Martial Hotchkiss, who was the first high sheriff of New Haven.¹ David Hotchkiss was the grandfather of Martial R. Hulce, of Deposit, a well-known pioneer, son of Sylvester, eldest son of John, the first settler. He relates that before the year 1800, Cyrus, one of the sons of David Hotchkiss, conceived the notion that it would be a pleasant thing for him to see more of the world and accordingly started for Canada. Arriving at the headquarters of Brant, on the Thames river, he was taken sick. Brant's daughter-in-law, a widow whose husband had been shot by Brant for threatening his life while drunk, lived in one part of a double cabin, the other being occupied by a white family named Allen. Hotchkiss was taken into the latter family and cared for.

The widow had a young son and the white man also. One boy went after the cows one day and the other the next. The white boy neglected to bring the widow's cow more than once. After a few days the widow's cow was again left. This exhausted her forbearance. In great wrath she entered Allen's room where Hotchkiss lay sick and exclaimed, "Ukaw! Ustaw!" "Out dammed Yankee." She then drove them out and threw out their goods. Coming to the bed she stopped and looked at the sick man some moments when her countenance

¹ David was the second son of Gideon Hotchkiss. The following is the inscription on David H's. tombstone at Windsor. "David Hotchkiss died May 8th, 1826. Son of Gideon, son of Stephen, son of Joshua, son of Martial, (first High Sheriff of New Haven) united ages 443." The names of Gideon's sons were Jesse, David, Abraham, Gideon, Amos, Titus and Eben by first wife, and Stiles and Amzi by the second. All married and had families. The funeral sermon of Gideon Hotchkiss was preached by Abraham Fowler, A.M., pastor of the church at Milton, in which it is stated that he had then (September 3d, 1807) been the father of nineteen children, 105 grandchildren, 155 great grandchildren, and four of the fifth generation, in all 283.

¹ The next settlers after Doolittle were the Hotchkiss family, who came in 1789. It is scarcely probable that Doolittle lived here three years before being followed into so promising a locality as this part of the valley.

changed to one of pity and she said in a gentle tone, "Pale face may stay;" after which she nursed him for several weeks with the most tender care. When he was able to go out he used to play ball and enter into other sports with the young Indian. Brant often visited and talked with him. When the young sons of Brant were whooping, Indian fashion, Brant said, "They will be Indians in spite of all I can do."

When able to travel he bought a horse of Brant and borrowed his saddle. He agreed to pay for the horse in powder, lead and other articles, at his father's house in Oquaga in six weeks. On arriving home he told his father of the bargain and a messenger was sent to Albany for the goods. At the time appointed five Indians from Canada came to David Hotchkiss' house for the goods and saddle. After being entertained a day or two they departed with the promised goods. The horse which Cyrus bought disappeared and it was afterwards learned that he found his way back to Thames river. George Hotchkiss and others of the name in the village of Windsor and vicinity are descendants of these pioneers.

The following anecdote in the David Hotchkiss early settlement will illustrate some traits of his early character.

In the purchase of some land about the year 1800 Mr. Hotchkiss gave his note for \$1,000, to Aaron Burr, payable one year from date at his dwelling house in Windsor. When due, no demand was made nor for seven or eight years thereafter. Burr had fled to Europe to escape prosecution for treason. Finally a letter was received from Judge Foote of Delhi, saying he had the note for collection. Mr. Hotchkiss then consulted three of his sons who were at home, saying "Rafe," (short for Amraphel) "What do you think?" Rafe answered "The note is outlawed; you had the money to pay when due and kept it for a long time after. I

would not pay it." He then said "Cyrus what do you say?" and was answered "that it was hard times for money and Burr was a traitor and ought not to have it." Gilead the younger son concurred with his brothers. The father in his decisive manner exclaimed "Ahem! Its an honest note and I shall pay it. Gilead go and get me my horse." The horse was brought and saddled. The old fashioned saddle bags were filled one end with oats for the horse and the other with provisions for the rider for a sixty miles' journey, (with no roads but Indian trails and the river) to Delhi. Arriving there on the evening of the second day, he told the judge he was unable to pay it then; that he had held the money idle for a long time and ought not to pay interest on the note, but was willing to give his note payable in a year at his house in Windsor, where it was his custom to make all his obligations payable. The judge willingly acceded. The note was given and paid when due. He was hospitably entertained and next morning started for his two days' journey home.

John Garnsey, who came in about 1788, took up a patent of 1,000 acres on the west side of the river and next south of the Hotchkiss tract. He had several sons to whom he left his lands, but they have all removed from the vicinity.

In 1791, Joel Guernsey settled in Windsor, having come from Connecticut. His daughters, Polly P. and Fanny P. Guernsey, are now living on the old homestead. Joel Guernsey was a revolutionary soldier and died in 1843. He was for many years justice of the peace and was the first postmaster at Grigg's settlement (now Lester).

Samuel Stow settled in Windsor in 1793, coming here from Waterbury, Conn. His wife was a daughter of Ammon Atwell. They had ten children, six of whom were sons; among the latter being Abel Stow, a prominent man in early days and the father

of J. B. Stow, a merchant of Deposit, and Merritt Stow, a farmer of Windsor. Major Josiah Stow was an early settler of about this period, on whose lands was the Indian orchard, as before stated.

It was in the year 1794 that occurred what has gone into history as "The Pumpkin freshet." In August of that year the Susquehanna river rose much above its usual height and swept away on its rushing tide the farm products of nearly all the fields along its banks, including thousands of pumpkins. A great scarcity of provisions succeeded and caused much suffering; a condition of affairs that developed the natural noble characteristics of many of the settlers. It is related that Major Stow shouldered a bushel of wheat, in which the whole neighborhood had a share, and with it started to Bennett's mills by way of Wattles' ferry, a distance of more than forty miles to get it ground; he made the journey on foot and returned in the same manner. During the journey he purchased a quarter of a pound of tea, a luxury to which the early settlers were then entirely unaccustomed; with this it was his purpose to augment the feast to be given upon his arrival home with the flour. On his arrival the stockholders in the grist assembled at his house and preparations began for the feast. A short-cake was made from the flour and as no lard was to be had, Mr. Stow bethought himself of some bear's grease that he had saved, which was used for shortening. Tea being so unusual an article on their family bill of fare, they had nothing in which to cook and serve it. But a small kettle was secured which served as both tea-kettle and tea-pot. Instead of cups and saucers, a wooden bowl was filled with the harmless beverage and this was passed around the company in the most cosmopolitan manner. This was not a sumptuous feast regulated strictly by the rules of etiquette, but appetites sharpened

by healthful hunger prevailed, good spirits reigned, and who shall say how many modern tea parties have been held at which there was far less rational enjoyment than at this one. After 1797, when Nathan Lane built his mill in the town, the pioneers were saved the long journeys like that of Mr. Stow.

Frederick Goodell settled in the town in 1787, coming from Connecticut. He located on the river about three miles above Windsor. In 1798 he removed to the Randolph section, which was then a dense wilderness, where he cleared a farm and reared a family, all of whom are dead. One of his sons was the late Ezekiel Goodell, an early local Methodist preacher; he died in March, 1883. Upon his authority it is stated the first death among the permanent white settlers of the town, was that of Rhoda Goodell, wife of Frederick. The first birth was that of David Doolittle, December 27th, 1786; the first marriage that of Captain Andrew English and Miss Rachel Moore. Josiah Stow opened the first store in 1788, and Stephen Seymour taught the first school in 1789.

A large section of the northern part of this town was embraced in the original Harpur Patent, containing some sixty thousand acres and extending northward eight or nine miles. Mr. Harpur settled in what is now Colesville, to the history of which town the reader is referred. This patent was sold to settlers at an early day, much of it before 1800. Wilkinson says, "To the honor of Secretary Harpur it may here be related that for one or two years he paid the taxes of all those who had taken up land upon his patent, saying to the collector, as he came round, "The people upon my tract are poor but industrious; I will therefore help them."

Sebastian Comstock, who was a son of Abner Comstock, was born in Windsor in



S. P. Quirk

1805. His parents first settled before 1787 between Lanesboro and Great Bend, coming into Broome county in the year just mentioned. Several children of Sebastian now live in the town, one of whom is the widow of the late George I. Cronk.

Paul Atwell, a revolutionary soldier, drew a land warrant and located his land in Windsor soon after the close of the war. He was from Connecticut and his wife was Abigail Male. They had five daughters and three sons. One of the sons was Ammon Atwell, who located about two miles below Windsor village on the east side of the river. Samuel C. Atwell, of Windsor, and Stephen Atwell, of Colesville, are sons of Ammon. Samuel C., was born in April, 1823, and married Phoebe N. Welden; they have four children.

Captain James Knox was one of the earliest settlers in the town, his descendants placing the year of his arrival as 1786 but it was probably a little later. He was an officer in the Revolutionary army and died in 1839. He located near the northern line of the town, in the valley, the old homestead being now owned by Milton Knox, his grandson. Milton's father was Colonel Ira Knox, who was born in the town in 1802. Stratton S. Knox, the present judge and surrogate of Cortland county, is also a son of Ira Knox. Milton S., was born in Broome county in 1843 and married Alice Francis. He has held the office of supervisor three terms.

George Knox, who lives in the northern part of the town, is a grandson of the old pioneer above alluded to, and a cousin of Milton Knox. He is a retired farmer and lumberman, and has also been engaged in the milling business. He married Miss Jerusha Brown, of Chenango county; they have had three children.

Stephen Weeks came from Dutchess county in 1805 and settled on the road to Bing-

hamton about six miles from Windsor, on the farm afterwards owned by Alonzo Dwight, son of Israel Dwight. He had a son Joel whose son Stephen now resides in Deposit.

Leveret Russell came early. He was a prominent citizen, lived near the mouth of Tuscarora Creek and owned a grist-mill thereon.

The Springsteen family settled in the town among the first, and certainly before 1790. Jacob Springsteen came from the Hudson river country, with his brother Hans, (John) and located near the Indian Fort which has been described, their lands extending from the river toward East Windsor, in the northern part of the town. Uriah Springsteen, son of Jacob had a son John, who was the father of Gurley Springsteen, living at the present time on the homestead of the Vosbury family, in the town of Colesville, he having married Frances Vosbury, daughter of Orsamus and Lucy Vosbury; the latter still living in Colesville. Eli and Abram Springsteen, now living in the northern part of the town, are descendants of Jacob and John Springsteen.

Justus Beecher who married Asenath, daughter of David Hotchkiss, came about 1790, and settled two miles west of Windsor, on the Randolph road, and raised a large family. Mrs. Beecher it is related, once sent her son Isaac, to Major Andrews to borrow a certain blue bag, telling him if he did not get it to go to Mrs. Griggs. Isaac called on the Major who said to him, "I won't lend my blue bag." Appealing to Mrs. Griggs, she said "Yes, your mother can have the blue-bag and welcome." He returned home where a party were about sitting down to dinner. Said the boy gravely, "Mother, there's a difference in women folks; some will lend their blue-bags and some wont." He had made a

discovery, to say nothing of unsexing the Major.

Jasper Edwards settled in the town about the year 1794, on the east side of the river about two miles below the site of the village of Windsor, near Tuscarora. He had with him his four sons, two of whom were Cyrus Edwards, father of William Eugene, now living in the town, and William, father of Alvin, also a resident of the town; both of these gentlemen live in the vicinity of their ancestors' settlement. The pioneer, Jasper Edwards, was a Revolutionary soldier and was with Washington at the battle of Trenton, and was afterward taken prisoner by Brant and his Indian followers, and taken to Canada. William Edwards married Lodama Smith, a daughter of Captain Elijah Smith, a Revolutionary soldier, who came into the town about the time of the arrival of the Hotchkiss family. His nine children are all dead but Alvin; the latter married Ellen Brown, of Harpersville, and they have one child. Alvin lives on the old homestead.

Roswell Higley was an early settler in the town, but the date of his arrival is not accessible. He located at what was subsequently known as Higley Settlement, about two miles west of Windsor, on the Binghamton road. Wilkinson says that he first settled about half a mile above the old fort; this may be true. It is related that two or three years after his coming, there arrived at his house a chief and a few other Indians, who requested the privilege of eating and lodging with him while they were engaged in digging for some brass kettles, which they claimed to have buried in the neighborhood. They worked at their task daily and found a number of the kettles and when they went away they asserted that there were others that had not been recovered. Some of these were found by the whites at a later date. Isaac Higley, a

son of Roswell, told Mr. Wilkinson that the chief always asked a blessing before their meals, while at their house.

Ezra Barton settled in Windsor before 1800, in the neighborhood afterward known as Bartonville, so called from him, and where he has sons now living. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and had a son named Hiram, who was the father of Adna B. Barton, now living in the town. The latter married Amanda M. Miller in 1859; she died in 1881, and he has since married Eleanor H. Southard.

Colonel Leman Mason came to the town with his father, Captain Luther Mason, a soldier of the Revolution, before 1800. They located in the northern part of the town on the west side of the river. Sterne A. Mason, now living in the town, is a son of Leman; he was born in Colesville and married Nancy A. Sage; they have four children. Mr. Mason is a farmer, speculator and dealer in land, lumber, etc.

John S. Eggleston was an early settler, coming into the town before 1800. His wife was Irena Edwards. His son Harry located first between Windsor and Bartonville, and then removed to the locality where his son Merritt now lives. Harry Eggleston was a noted hunter of early times. Merritt Eggleston married Jane Marshall, daughter of John J. Marshall, a soldier of the 1812 war, and an early settler in Windsor. She died in 1881, and Mr. Eggleston married Emily Hoyt Fletcher.

Elias Whitmore was an early settler in Windsor and finally became the chief instrument in founding the village of Windsor. He was a prominent man in all respects, and was elected to Congress. His only child became the wife of George Dusenbury, now of Windsor.

James Stewart settled next below Mr. Edwards, on the river, in 1795; and Daniel McDaniel (a Hessian), also located about a

mile below Windsor, before 1800. Nathan Lane settled on the flat on Tuscarora creek before the beginning of the century. He built the first grist mill in the year 1797; this was an improvement of inestimable value to the settlers, who had theretofore been compelled to go, at first, forty miles to Bennett's mills, and later about half that distance into Delaware county. The early mills in the town will be described more in detail a little further on.

Thomas Judd located early on the east side of the river, below the Comstocks; and Nathan Bacon settled also on the east side of the river. He married a sister of Mrs. Elias Whitmore.

The preceding record of the pioneer settlements in the town embraces most of those of any special note prior to the beginning of the century, at which date the valleys had become quite well occupied, while a few of the intrepid immigrants had gone back among the hills and established their rude homes. The following summary of early settlements on the Susquehanna, from Wilkinson's *Annals*, will not be out of place here: "On the east side of the river, as the traveler came down from Jericho (Bainbridge) the first inhabitant to be met with was Lemuel Badger; the next his brother Edmund; next John and Jacob Springsteen; next was Captain James Knox. He would next meet with the habitation of William Moore and Isaac Churcher, near the old fort; next was John Stuart, a Revolutionary man who died in consequence of over-eating in the time of the great scarcity; next Edward Russell, and Asa Judd next to Mr. Russell. Below the present (1840) bridge was Nathan Lane, esq., and next to him was Azariah Hatch. Crossing the river and returning upon its western side, our traveler would first meet with Ebenezer Garnsey, Major John Garnsey, a Dr. Garnsey and a Mr. Potter; all

living on the Garnsey patent. Next to these was Judge George Harper, who lived about one-half mile below the bridge. It was Oliver, a son of Judge Harper, that was shot as he was passing through the beech woods, by Treadwell; an event still fresh in the memory of many. Mr. David Hotchkiss' location was next. Mr. Hotchkiss was noted for his generosity to the poor, refusing often in times of scarcity to sell grain to those who had money, but letting it go to those who had none. He was the first magistrate appointed in the place. Next to him was Major Josiah Stow, about one mile and a half above the bridge; next above Major Stow's was Jonathan Andrus; and last upon the west side in the settlement was John and Abel Doolittle."

Under the sturdy work of these pioneers the valley of the Susquehanna and the rolling hills in the town of Windsor were soon partially cleared and brought under such a state of cultivation as sufficed for some of the pressing needs of the families who eked out their subsistence with the choice meat of the wild animals that abounded in the forests and the fish that swarmed in the streams. Every pioneer was a hunter, and many of them have left reputations for valor and sagacity in this direction which will not soon be lost. Old hunters who lived to a comparatively recent date said that bears were numerous in the forests in this vicinity, while deer were so plenty that great numbers were killed annually. Panthers and wildcats were frequently met with and killed, and martens were caught in deadfalls in large numbers for their choice fur. There were wild turkeys when the country was settled by the whites. We are told that a flock was seen by Deacon Stow about as late as 1810.¹

¹ Wild turkeys were very plenty between the Susquehanna and Delaware. I have seen many of them as late as 1820.—M. R. HULCE.

He was one of the most distinguished hunters of this locality. Being at work when he saw the flock of turkeys, he left it hastily and obtaining a gun from his nearest neighbor, he managed to kill one of the birds before they got beyond his reach.

The hunters had several methods of hunting the deer, which furnished the pioneers with a large share of their meat. Besides the ordinary way of pursuing them by daylight, with hounds, the hunters would resort to the deer-licks, of which there were many, and ascertaining as nearly as they could where the animals stood to lap the water, they would set their guns so as to hit the deer when they came by night to drink. This they would do before nightfall and then remain by their guns and watch. They could hear the animals while drinking, by the noise they made in lapping the water. This was their time to discharge the guns, which they often did, several at the same time. If they heard the deer fall they would cut its throat and bring it off the ground. They would then reset the guns and await the approach of other deer. These night watches were sometimes kept up through the greater part of the night, and often resulted in killing a number of the animals.

The following ludicrous hunting incident is related by Wilkinson, and we give it in his own language: "A story is told of two of the early settlers of Oquago,—one a Dutchman by the name of Hendrickson, the other a Yankee by the name of Merri-man. They had been in the habit of going together to a little island in the Susquehanna, called Fish Island, to watch for deer, with the understanding always that each was to share equally in the game. One fine evening while the moon was shining in its fullness, it occurred to the Dutchman that he would go down to the island and watch for deer without letting his

brother Yankee know of it. The same thought occurred to the Yankee. They both went down to the island and took their stations accidentally at each end. In the course of the evening, while waiting for deer, to their apprehension, two made their appearance and entered the river and, passing by the upper end of the island, were fired upon by the Yankee, whose station happened to be at that end. The deer bounded with a mighty splash down stream and, passing the lower end of the island, were fired upon by the Dutchman, whose shot took effect and brought one down. As the latter went out to drag in his game, the Yankee called out and claimed the deer, as he had fired first. The Dutchman muttered some objection and continued wading. When he came up to the weltering and dying animal, to his surprise, instead of a large deer, which he was in full expectation of, behold, he had killed one of his neighbor's young cattle, a two-year-old heifer and which he readily recognized. 'Well, den,' said he to his companion, who was making his way down to him, 'you may have the deer; it is yours, I believe.' The Yankee, when he came to find, also, what had been done, and feeling they were both about equally implicated, proposed that they should send the animal down stream and say nothing about the matter, as they could not afford to pay for it. The Dutchman—and here we see the characteristic honesty of the one as well as the dishonesty or disingenuousness of the other—objected, saying they would take it to the owner and tell him how they came to shoot it, and as it would, when dressed, be very good eating, he did not think they should be charged very high for the accident. While they were disputing which course they should pursue, they heard at some little distance, near the shore, or upon it, a noise and difficult breathing, as of an animal dy-

ing. They went to it and, partly hid among weeds and grass, they found to their further dismay another heifer belonging to another neighbor, in her last struggles, having received her death wound from the first shot. The Yankee now insisted with greater importunity that they should send them both down stream, as they could never think of paying for them both. But the Dutchman as strenuously objected and proposed that the Yankee should go the next morning to the owner of one and he would go to the owner of the other and make proposals for restitution on as favorable terms as they could obtain. The Yankee finally acceded and each went the next morning to his respective man. The Yankee made a reluctant acknowledgment of what had been done the night before, and showed but little disposition to make restitution. The owner was nearly in a rage for the loss of his fine heifer, and was hard in his terms of settlement; while the Dutchman, as if to be rewarded for his honesty, found his neighbor, when he had announced what he had done and proposed to make satisfactory restitution, as ready to exact no more from him than to dress the animal and to take half the meat home for his own use."

The same authority gives Jotham Curtis credit for being a noted hunter of early times. It is told that he went out one afternoon to visit a deer lick, where he killed a deer. Having dressed it, he hung the carcass on a tree, carrying only the skin home with him. This he threw upon a bench in a part of his house used for a shop. In the following night he was awakened by a noise which he believed was made by a dog eating his deer skin. He jumped up and opened the door leading into the shop; there, just above the bench he saw in the darkness two fiery eye-balls which his past experience as a hunter told him were those of a panther. He called to his wife to light a pine

stick and hand it to him with his rifle, he meanwhile keeping his eyes on those of the brute. When his wife had complied, he took the torch in his left hand, laid the gun across the same arm, aimed between the gleaming eyes, fired and shot the panther dead in his tracks.¹ The same hunter was out one day when he encountered two cubs. He caught one and seating himself with his back against a tree so he could see the old bear if she appeared, he began squeezing the cub to make it cry, which he knew would bring the mother. In a short time she was seen coming at the top of her speed, her hair bristling with rage and her mouth wide open. He waited until she was sufficiently near and then with his unerring rifle, brought her to the ground. When some one asked him afterward what he would have done if the gun had missed fire, his laconic reply was, "O, I never allow it to miss in such emergencies."

Deacon Stow was also a noted hunter and the story is told that he and his brother went to a deer lick known as Basin Lick, one afternoon, with the intention of setting their guns at night. They, however, previously stationed themselves, the brother at the lick and Deacon Stow, then a mere lad, about twenty rods away to watch for deer. While thus posted and at about sundown, the younger brother heard an uncommon noise somewhat resembling the squealing of pigs; and directly he saw a huge she-bear jump upon the roots of a hemlock tree which had been blown down, with three large cubs close behind her. As she mounted the roots of the tree, near the top of which the young man was sitting, she turned and began making her way towards him along the trunk. The elder brother saw the bear at this juncture and fired, dropping the old bear from the trunk

¹The skin was bought by Frederick Hotchkiss, eldest son of David, and taken to Connecticut.

of the tree; he then made a great outcry and threw his hat into the air to frighten the cubs into the trees. This was successful; but the old bear, being only wounded, ran into the forest. He then shot two of the cubs, while the third dropped to the ground and escaped, the younger brother not being allowed to shoot, his loaded gun being retained for immediate use in case the old bear turned upon them. It was a personal experience in such deeds as these that made the pioneers strong, courageous and self-reliant in any emergency that might overtake them.

To resume the early settlements in the town during the first quarter of the century, we will mention Timothy Beebe who settled in Windsor in 1803, with his family, locating about five miles below the site of Windsor village, in the neighborhood where his descendants now live. He had seven children, one of whom was Lyman Beebe, father of Clark and R. Comfort Beebe, now residents of the town. Lyman married Elizabeth Swagart, whose parents settled in the town in 1814. R. Comfort Beebe married Charlotte Pultz and they have four children. Clark Beebe married Betsey Stringham, of Colesville; they have five children. Lois E. Beebe, a daughter of Lyman, lives with her venerable mother on the homestead farm.

Elmore Russell, father of a son of the same name, a well known resident of the town, was a very early settler, came in 1789, and a Revolutionary soldier. During the latter part of that struggle he ran away and enlisted on board of a man-of-war, under Commodore Truxton; he was taken prisoner off the coast of the Bermudas and lay in irons for seventeen days. He located about two miles above Windsor and married a daughter of David Hotchkiss. His little daughter was the finder of an Indian relic in the shape of a ring which probably

belonged to a chief's daughter; it was of pure gold.

Philip Weeks, who located four miles below Windsor, adjoining the Waller farm, was brought to the town by his grandfather and grandmother, who escaped from Wyoming soon after the massacre. He has related that his grandfather, then an old man, was seated just without the door of his son's house on the day after the bloody event. A fierce looking Indian came up and told the old man that he must leave or his house would be burned down in fifteen minutes over his head. The Indian, with others, was driving away about forty head of cattle, and had just ordered one of their number to go and get a yoke of oxen belonging to Mr. Weeks' son. The old man told the Indian he could not move without oxen to carry their goods. The Indian then bid him to go in and bring out a table and a bottle of whisky; this was done. The Indians then refused to let him have his own cattle, but gave him an inferior yoke out of their drove. The household goods were hurriedly loaded on a cart, the daughter-in-law was placed on the top of the load, she having been made a widow the day previous; beside and around her were eleven grandchildren, and thus he drove away to the northward.

Eri Kent, senior, settled in Windsor about the year 1804, with a family of ten or twelve children. Among them was Useba, father of Eri Kent, jr., now a prominent resident of the town and a large land owner. The first Eri came to the town with his father, Seth Kent, as stated by his descendants, the latter having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Useba Kent held a number of county offices, sheriff, supervisor, assessor, etc. The present Eri Kent is one of the most successful farmers in the county, having some 1,800 acres of land; is a heavy grower of stock, owns a controlling interest in the

Windsor cheese factory and was formerly a large lumber dealer. He married Amanda B. Howell.

Allen Andrews was a settler on the Randolph road west of Windsor village near the Kent settlement about the year 1800. One of his sons was Joseph Andrews, who was father of Rev. Erastus Andrews, now a resident of the town. The latter married Sophronia A. Smith and they have four children. He was licensed to preach in the Methodist church in 1875 and now officiates as supply, in connection with farming.

Selden Watrous was an early settler. He was the father of Asa W. Watrous, a prominent farmer. He married Minerva Campbell, whose parents, John and Lydia Campbell, were also early settlers in the town.

Peter, David and Derrick Van Duzer were early settlers about two miles above Windsor, and Seeley Payne located early down the river on the farm now owned by Harley Peet. Captain Waller located where A. P. Hupman now lives, as early as 1816. He came from Wilkesbarre, Pa. Lyman Stillson settled in and gave the name to Stillson Hollow, as early as 1820. His daughter married John Hoadley and his other children live in that locality.

Daniel Blatchley settled in the town about the year 1808, coming here from Connecticut. Six of their children are now living, among them being Albert C. and Erastus R. Blatchley. The first settlement was made near Randolph Center, in the vicinity where numerous descendants now live. Albert C. Blatchley married Sarah V. Guernsey and they have two children living. His first wife died in 1847, and he married Eliza J. Guernsey, from which union there are two children living. One of these is Vernon C., a prominent farmer of the town, who has also held the office of assessor, constable and other minor offices. Erastus R. Blatchley married

Achsa Woodruff in 1838; they have three children. He is a retired farmer and his son George has purchased the homestead.

Israel Dwight came into the town in 1805, locating in the western part, on the land now owned by his son Chester. The latter married Mariette Langdon; they have five children.

John Dusenbury was an early settler in Hancock, Delaware county, and soon after the beginning of the century removed to Windsor. He was the father of Harper and George Dusenbury, the latter a leading citizen and merchant of Windsor village; he is also a large land owner, and has been prominently connected with the general improvement of the town.

Justus Beecher, a son-in-law of David Hotchkiss, and related to Henry Ward Beecher, was an early settler about two miles west of Windsor village.

Benjamin Alden, father of Benjamin F., settled early in the vicinity of Randolph Center. His original purchase was one hundred acres at three dollars per acre; the son has added sixty acres and lives on the homestead. He married Seloma Weeks and they have three children living. His grandparents, Israel and Lucy Alden, who settled a few years later with their family, had a family of thirteen children.

Alexander Rogers, father of John Rogers, at present living in the town, was an early settler; he was a native of Scotland. John Rogers married Maria Kasson, daughter of Thomas Kasson. This family were early settlers in Colesville. John Rogers has four children.

Michael Hupman settled on the river south of Windsor in 1816. His ancestors were Germans, and he had six children, all of whom are living. Among them are Aaron P. and John Hupman, who are leading farmers of the town. A. P. Hupman married Catharine Bevier, who belongs

to a family of prominent early settlers in Binghamton. They have four children. John Hupman married, for his first wife, Roxana Hupman, and for his second, Ann Waterhouse. He has had three children by his first marriage and four by his second.

Amos Griggs was an early settler in the town, who has numerous descendants still living in the western part, in the vicinity of Griggs' settlement. He came from Connecticut about the year 1802. Oliver Griggs is a son of Amos. He married Matilda Whitmore and has had four children, three of whom are living.

Hiram Blakeslee settled in the town early, in the northern part. Robert H. and the late Warren L. Blakeslee were his sons. They were long prominent in the lumber interest, and owned three mills, one being a steam mill. Warren L. died in 1881. Fred H. has also engaged in the lumber business in connection with farming. He is a son of Robert H. Blakeslee, and married Lydia McLuary; Robert H. held the office of supervisor for three terms, and was a prominent man in the community.

Samuel R. Garlick came into the town among the early settlers. He was a son of Samuel Garlick and Anna Wood, of Connecticut; she died in Broome county about 1850, at the age of ninety-nine years. Charles E. Garlick, now living in the town, is a son of Samuel R. Garlick and Polly Chamberlain; the latter is still living on the homestead owned by her son. Charles E. married Electa Chase and they have three children.

John B. Watrous settled with his parents in Harpersfield in 1815 and came to Broome county in 1823, locating on the east side of the river in the southern part of Windsor. He married Anna Barnes, of Colesville, and they had ten children, five of whom are living, several of them in this

town. Among them is William W. Watrous, one of the foremost farmers and stock growers of the town. He has also held the office of assessor and highway commissioner. He married Delia A. Comstock, a daughter of Sebastian Comstock, belonging to a prominent family of early settlers to whom allusion has been made. They have four children, one of whom, Kate C., married J. F. McKune, a prominent farmer living near.

The ancestors of "Squire" Lewis Riley, of Stillson Hollow, were early settlers in the town, coming in at about the beginning of the century. His father was William Riley and his mother Catharine Munday. Lewis Riley has been a justice of the peace twelve years and has held numerous minor offices. He was one of the early blacksmiths of the town, but has retired from that business and is a farmer. His wife was Ann Alden, daughter of Benjamin Alden, the pioneer already mentioned. They have three children living.

Henry M. Knowlton is a prominent farmer whose ancestors came into Windsor at a comparatively early date. His grandmother, then a widow, settled here in 1823. She died, aged ninety years, at her son John's. Henry M. is a son of John, and married Almira Hoadley, a daughter of John B. Hoadley. He has held the office of assessor and is a prominent farmer and stock dealer.

Zaccheus Phillips settled in the town before 1820. He was a blacksmith and farmer. His son, Zaccheus, now lives on the homestead.

The Judd family were settlers in this town before the beginning of the century, in the western part. Holbrook Judd was a son of Frederick and a father of Leman M. Judd, the present postmaster of the recently named office of Lester, (formerly Randolph Center). He previously held the

office for many years and until he resigned. His mother was Orpha Blatchley, daughter of the pioneer, Daniel Blatchley. Leman M. Judd married Mira Bute, and they have two children.

Stephen Stilwell purchased the farm now occupied by his grandson, Stephen P., in 1825, and located thereon. It is on Doolittle creek. Uri Doolittle formerly had a clothing-mill on this site and built the house. Stephen P. Stilwell married Mary Jane Dean, daughter of Jonathan Dean of Colesville; they have three children.

Joseph Brown settled in the town near Randolph in 1812, purchasing a mile square of land. Silas P. Brown, who lives in the same locality, is a son of Joseph. He married Ellen Stillson, daughter of Dwight Stillson and Mary Knowlton; they are now living with their parents. Silas P. Brown was elected justice of the peace in 1881 and has held other offices.

Abijah Wilmot settled about 1820 in the western part of the town near Bartonville. His widow still lives in the town, and one of his sons lives not far from the homestead, another living in the Hupman neighborhood.

Charles Rose settled at West Windsor at a very early day. He and his wife are still living, and his sons are prominent farmers at that point.

We cannot within the space allotted to this town, follow the settlements to later dates; but those given embrace a large majority of those who located in the town down to 1825, who became at all prominent in the community. Among other prominent farmers of the town at the present time we may mention William W. Phillips, who was also a blacksmith; Henry L. Watson, who lives on the old homestead of 186 acres; James William Bell, Thomas Hawkins, the sons of Sidney J. White, the Manwarrens, Thomas Beavan, Myron Phelps,

Orrin W. Childs, Stephen W. Hill, Isaac B. Hanson, and many others whom we cannot mention.

The chief industry of the settlers in this town was for many years the manufacture and shipment of lumber. The hills back from the river were mostly covered with a heavy growth of timber of which pine constituted the larger portion. The river flats and near adjoining lands had been cleared or the timber burnt by the Indians, and only underbrush had sprung up.¹ The river and creeks, many of the latter being then of much greater volume than at the present time, furnished ample water power, and the pioneers built saw-mills at most of the available points. At the same time they constructed primitive grist-mills as soon as they found themselves in a situation to render it possible. The first grist-mill was built by Nathan Lane, probably in the year 1797, and he built a saw-mill not far from that time. This was also the first saw-mill in the town, unless, perhaps, Mr. Doolittle's first mill was built a little earlier. Lane's mills were above Windsor near old Oquaga. Amraphael Hotchkiss, according to George Hotchkiss, built what was known as the "Hogback mill," before the beginning of the century. It was a small and rude affair and stood on grounds now owned by Henry L. Sleeper, in Windsor. It had, of course, but one run of stone, and received its queer name from a tunnel that was cut through the little hill to convey water to the wheel. About the year 1830, Stiles Hotchkiss, his son, tore down the old frame and moved it over the river near a distillery which he had built of stone about the year 1825; the distillery was operated until about 1840. It is said that whisky was made here on a

¹In a journal of Samuel Preston, who opened a road in 1787 from Delaware river to Harmony (now Lanesboro) who went from Three-Apple-Trees to Unadilla in a canoe for supplies, it is stated: "This would be a fine country for settlement if there was only wood."

somewhat small scale, but so pure that a man could get drunk on it twice a day, and still sober up so readily as to be able to attend to his daily work. Much of the liquor made here during the progress of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, was consumed by the workmen on that improvement. The present grist-mill at Windsor owned by Messrs. Williams, Randall and Guernsey and Mrs. Catharine Hotchkiss, was built in its original form by Amraphael Hotchkiss about 1824, with two run of stone. It is now a valuable piece of property. The following persons have been owners or part owners of this mill: Amraphael Hotchkiss, Jesse Doolittle, Uri Doolittle, Julius Edwards, Henry Williams, Rodney Guernsey, William Guernsey, Richard Randall, and the other present proprietors. William and Rodney Guernsey had a carding machine in 1859, in the building now occupied by Guernsey and Randall for a wood working shop, adjoining the mill which was in operation until 1882; it was owned before the earlier date mentioned, by Uri Doolittle.

There was a saw-mill across the river from Oquaga, built by John Dusenbury; it was also owned by Grover Buel. Another was located at an early day about a mile from Windsor village on Occanum creek. It was owned many years ago by Phineas Doolittle and now by his sons Henry and David; it is still running. Another stood a little farther up, owned by Isaac Higley, which was long since abandoned. There were four early mills on the creek four miles below Windsor village; one of them is now running, owned by Mr. Stannard. In short, there were saw-mills on all sides, and the pine forests fell rapidly before the axes of the hardy pioneers. The logs were hauled to the mills and the sawed lumber was taken to Deposit or to convenient points on the Susquehanna, built into monster rafts which sailed gaily away to the southern markets

on the freshet tides of the noble streams. Exchanged there for cash or goods, the business helped vastly to improve and enrich the town.

In connection with the mill and lumber business came the necessity for dams and bridges across the streams. In 1815 there was a ferry across the Susquehanna at Windsor, over which people passed on their way to Delaware. There was also a ferry in the neighborhood of the residence of A. P. Hupman, and a post-office called Wallersville. At that time a four-horse coach carried mail and passengers up and down the valley, going from Utica to Newburg.

As early as April, 1813, George Wilson was authorized by law to dam the Susquehanna river at Windsor, "adjoining his lands." The dam was to be built "twenty-four inches high from the bottom of the river in its shallowest part," with proper sluices, etc.

In March, 1821, the Legislature gave authority to Uri Doolittle to build a dam across the river between the lands of Charles Knox and Ezra Garnsey. Mr. George Dusenbury says Warren Harpur built the first mill at this point. In April, 1826, Elmore Russell was authorized to dam the river at Windsor. This appears to have been a renewal of an act giving similar permission to David Lane in 1809. In April, 1831, George Harpur, Phineas Waller, Aaron Markham, and associates were authorized by the Legislature to build a toll bridge over the Susquehanna "in Windsor, at or near where the present road crosses the river at Wallersville P. O." This was a stock company called the Wallersville Bridge Company; but the bridge was not built.

On the 23d of April, 1823, the Windsor Bridge Company was incorporated. The incorporators were Amraphael Hotchkiss, Cyrus Hotchkiss, Gideon Hotchkiss, Uri

Doolittle, Jesse Doolittle, John Edwards, William Edwards, John C. Marvin, Barzilla Marvin, William Seymour and Leverett Russell. The bridge was to be built near the house of Amraphael Hotchkiss. There were 240 shares of stock at \$25 per share. The tolls were arranged on a basis of twenty-five cents for double teams. There have been three new bridges built at this point. The present one was erected in 1878 at a cost of \$20,000, for which the town was bonded. The amount is nearly all paid.

The present steam mills on the east side of the river at Windsor, were built by Jacob De Witt, of Honesdale, in 1878, for Dr. Joseph Jones. He was in company in some way with Levi Shaw, a member or agent of the Shaker community. They operated the mill for a few years, when Jones bought Shaw's interest. Two or three years later Mr. Shaw took the whole property into his control, and so it has since remained. It is known as "The Shaker mills," and employs twenty to twenty-five men.

The low prices of lumber and the magnitude of that interest in early years enabled the inhabitants of Windsor to exchange their log houses for respectable frame buildings much earlier than was the case in many localities; fifty years ago there were very few log houses in the town, and the buildings of the present day are not excelled by those of any town in the vicinity.

With the decline of the lumber interest the farmers of the town turned their attention more and more to the cultivation of their farms, and especially to dairying, for which industry much of the territory is particularly well adapted. This is now the chief interest in the town. The cheese factory was built at Windsor in the spring of 1884 by George Dusenbury, Eri Kent, C. F. Bentley, George Hotchkiss, Alvin Edwards, James Waite and Aubert Hoadley.

Another factory was built at Stillson Hollow three years earlier, and one has recently been erected just over the Colesville line.

Down to the date of the opening of the New York and Erie Railroad, the town of Windsor suffered with the others of the county and vicinity for want of transportation for their surplus products out of the county and the return of merchandise, etc. To be sure, the Susquehanna and the Delaware rivers gave the people distinct advantages over those of some other localities; but it was only too apparent that as a regular, permanent and especially a rapid means of communication and transportation, it could not long be depended on. Therefore the opening of the Erie railroad was warmly welcomed. When this was supplemented by the building of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad directly across the town in 1872, giving communication northward and southward, the inhabitants felt that they were especially fortunate.

The people of Windsor turned their attention in a worthy manner towards the early establishment of schools, where their children could obtain at least such education as would fit them for the practical realities of life. There was a school at old Oquaga early in the century, at which Mr. George Dusenbury remembers attending in 1816. One was early located above Oquaga and one at Wallersville. The first school building at Windsor stood in front of the churches, and has developed into the splendid academy, which was first incorporated in 1837, of which institution further details will be given on another page. Church societies were also organized in different parts of the town by the beginning of the century, and even before, which will be described in the proper place.

Windsor may point with just pride to the record of her participation in the war of the

rebellion. The town furnished, according to Child's *Gazetteer* (1872), 237 men for the army, distributed, as far as known, as follows: Company G, 89th Regiment, 97; Company B, 137th Regiment, 41; Company F, 137th Regiment, 16; other companies of the 137th Regiment, 16; in other regiments, 67. Of this number thirty-five were reported killed, wounded or missing. Of Company G, alluded to, the following details were furnished: It was organized in the fall of 1861, by Captain Seymour L. Judd, who died at Fortress Monroe in August, 1864, of wounds received before Petersburg in June previous. The company left Elmira with the regiment December 5, 1861, for Washington, and one month later, having been assigned to the Burnside expedition to North Carolina, was out on the ocean. In August, 1862, it came north to reinforce McClellan after his defeat before Richmond. It participated and suffered severely in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At Fredericksburg in December, 1862, it was among the first to cross the river and capture the sharpshooters who prevented the laying of the pontoons. At Suffolk the 89th crossed the Nansemond and captured a rebel fort with all its men and cannon. The regiment was with General Dix, on the "Blackberry Raid," at the time of the battle of Gettysburg. It next went to the assistance of General Gilmore, who soon afterward took Fort Wagner and battered down Sumter. The next spring it returned north and formed a part of General Butler's James River expedition. At Bermuda Hundreds those whose term of service expired were mustered out, while those who re-enlisted in this company remained with the regiment until it was mustered out. The dead of this company sleep at Hatteras, Roanoke Island, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Folly

Island, Bermuda Hundreds, in front of Petersburg and at Chapin's Farm. (See chapter on the military history of the county).

Following is a list of the Supervisors of this town from the year 1815, back of which there are no existing records, to the present time, with the years of their service: Jesse Doolittle, 1815; Elijah Smith, 1816-17; (the year 1818 missing); Thomas Blakeslee, 1819; Elijah Smith, 1820; Amraphael Hotchkiss, 1821; Elias Whitmore, 1822-23; Joel Garnsey, 1824; (1825 missing); Elijah Smith, 1826 to 1828, inclusive; Barzilla Marvin, 1829-30; Neri Blatchley, 1831 to 1836, inclusive; George Dusenbury, 1837 to 1840, inclusive; Simeon Woodruff, 1841-42; Useba Kent, 1843; Silas S. Sage, 1844-45; Anson Peet, 1846; John S. Graham, 1847; Henry L. Sleeper, 1848; John L. Graham, 1849; Horace Goodrich, 1850; Philo Comstock, 1851; Sheldon Buckingham, 1852; Horace B. Goodrich, 1853-54; James R. Belden, 1855; John L. Graham, 1856; Seymour L. Judd, 1857; Horace B. Goodrich, 1858; Lambert Sanford, 1859; Whitmore Dusenbury, 1860-61; William W. Dickson, 1862-63-64; William W. Hotchkiss, 1865-66; D. H. Hotchkiss, 1867-68; Joseph F. McKune, 1869 to 1871, inclusive; Isaac Edson, 1872; George Dusenbury, 1873-74; Milton Knox, 1875-1876; James E. Waite, 1877-78; Whit. Dusenbury, 1879; William Dusenbury, 1880; Milton Knox, 1881; James E. Waite, 1882-83.

The officers of the town for 1884 are as follows:—

Supervisor—James E. Waite.

Town Clerk—Luther M. Smith.

Assessors—Charles A. Rider, Wm. W. Watrous, V. C. Blatchley.

Constable and Collector—Jerome Twitchell.

Constables—Melvin Frost, John Bell.

Commissioners of Highways—Aubert Hoadley, Chester Dwight, Frank Plunkett.

Commissioner of Excise—Charles Humiston.

Overseer of the Poor—Elias Lee.

Justices of the Peace—Warren Knowlton, J. S. Chase, J. M. Chaffee.

Population—The population of Windsor in 1840 was 2,368; in 1845, 2,408; in 1850, 2,645; in 1855, 2,637; in 1860, 2,672; in 1865, 2,697; in 1870, 2,958; and in 1875, 3,224.

Windsor.—This is the largest village in the town, and may be considered as the direct successor of "Old Oquaga." The village is located on the west bank of the Susquehanna river a little east of the center of the town. Though not a large village, containing about 700 population, it is still a busy place, being surrounded by a thriving farming country. It is a station on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's railroad.

In the early years of the century a post-office was established at "Old Oquaga," two miles above the site of Windsor village, on the river. Grover Buel was probably the first postmaster. In those days the mail came from Montrose, Binghamton and Deposit on horseback. Timothy Beebe was one of the early mail carriers to Deposit. It is difficult to follow the successive postmasters from so early a date, and it is of no great importance. Elias Whitmore had the office before it was removed to Windsor, and Carver Hotchkiss was postmaster about the year 1831. The Widow Stoddard had the office next, Mr. Hotchkiss continuing to do the business. Then came Henry L. Sleeper; next George Dusenbury four years. Then Seymour Judd about 1861; next, James R. Belden, to 1865. A. J. Butts had the office under Johnson's administration to 1868. David Hotchkiss was then appointed and filled the

position until 1882; since his death his daughter, Kate E. Hotchkiss, has been the incumbent.

Among the early settlers at Oquaga was John Dusenbury, who became prominent in the business interests of the locality. He located here in 1816, bringing his family, one of his sons being the venerable George Dusenbury, now a merchant in Windsor village. The latter bought the large island in the river at Oquaga, which was the first land he ever owned. The Doolittles, as we have before stated, were early settlers in that vicinity.¹ The Springsteens also came into that section at an early day. Quite a hamlet grew up at Oquaga and considerable business was done there, which continued until 1830-31. At this time influences were exerted which finally withdrew further settlement and business advancement from that place to the site of Windsor; for this change, Elias Whitmore was chiefly responsible. He had become the owner of large land interests in the vicinity of the proposed new village, and being an energetic and enterprising man, pushed his sales of lands and made improvements in various ways, which finally resulted in laying the foundation of Windsor village and sealing the doom of the older settlement. At the time the change began there were three stores, a blacksmith shop, and a school-house at Oquaga; a tannery operated by Harvey Perkins; a grist-mill and two saw-mills; a tavern was kept there as early as 1815 by Daniel Stow,

¹ It is related of John Doolittle that he once found a sick Indian, while out hunting, and took him home and kindly nursed him until he was able to leave. In the following year a company of Indians came back from Canada to hunt, camping near Doolittle's. When their expedition was ended they brought a large quantity of choice skins and furs and laid them down at Doolittle's door, and went away. This grateful return for his kindness to their sick brother was continued for several years; indicating that there was something in the breasts of those sons of the forest besides animosity and revenge.

son of the pioneer, Josiah Stow. John Dusenbury kept one of the stores at Oquaga. The change to the new site once begun, it went rapidly forward. But one building was removed; this was a store since owned by Albert Manwarren, and burned, which was moved by Peter Dickinson. In 1831, George Dusenbury came to Windsor and opened a store, where he has, with very little exception, been in trade ever since. Elias Whitmore was one of the early merchants here, and did business for a time where George Dusenbury's store is. His first store was on the east side of the river.

In the store now occupied by E. C. Sleeper, James R. Belden began business some thirty years ago; George Dusenbury once occupied this site, and the building is one of the oldest in the place. Mr. Sleeper began trade as a general merchant in 1880 in company with W. H. Smith; he is now alone.

Isaac A. Tompkins began the shoe business at Oquaga in 1864 and came to Windsor nine years ago. He has followed the business since, with the exception of three years, when he was in the dry goods trade with J. E. Bennett. He bought the building now occupied by him in 1880 and has made considerable additions to it.

J. M. Chaffee has conducted a general store for ten years, first in the store of Albert Manwarren, which was burned; he then removed to the Marshall block, and to his present location in May, 1882.

J. E. Bennett began a store in 1863 on the site now occupied by J. M. Chaffee. After one year he removed to the store alluded to above which was burned; then he came to his present site. His place was burned in 1876, and two years later he built his present store. His two sons, Walton L., and Willard B., are now in company with him, the firm being J. E. Bennett &

Sons. Their stock embraces everything required by country farmers and mechanics. Mr. Bennett is proprietor of Bennett's hall, which is over his store.

J. S. Chase has a stock of boots and shoes in a part of the store occupied also by Miss Hotchkiss and by the post-office. They removed to their present location in 1884, having then been burned out.

The only exclusive drug store in Windsor was built by Dr. Stillson and opened by him in 1879. He kept it until September, 1881, when he sold the stock to T. V. Furman, who has enlarged the business.

The principal manufacturing industry of Windsor village is the manufacture of whips. In the year 1854, Adin W. Coburn, a shoemaker, who had been engaged to some extent in selling whips for other parties, began manufacturing in a small way, selling his own productions. The business gradually increased, and he brought Rufus Morey from Westfield, Mass., a practical whip-maker. He soon removed his shop to Windsor from where he began the business a few miles down the river. Here he successfully carried on the manufacture, which grew rapidly to a large and profitable industry, until 1872, when he sold to I. G. Owen. At that time the annual product was in the neighborhood of \$14,000 in whips. It was doubled in the following year and now runs from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

In the fall of 1873 Mr. Coburn began building another shop in Windsor, in which manufacture was soon begun by the firm of A. W. Coburn & Co. After two or three changes, Mr. Coburn having died in 1877, this business has passed into possession of Frank Goodenough and Richard N. Randall, who now manufacture in the neighborhood of \$50,000 worth of whips annually.

The whips turned out annually by these two factories reach many thousands of doz-

ens, and if the wise man's counsel to be unsparing in the use of the rod upon children is sound, there is no earthly reason why the little ones of Windsor should not come to maturity under the happiest possible auspices; for whips are so easily accessible and so cheap that the family must be very poor who cannot afford at least one.

N. B. Chase began harness-making in Windsor in June, 1881, and occupied his present shop in 1884. He had previously worked for about ten years at Tuscarora. He bought out Arthur Moore in Windsor. John and Maurice Thompson were in the business still earlier.

D. Beckwith was one of the first blacksmiths at Oquaga. He is still living at Windsor, but has nearly lost his sight. Mr. Osborne, the father of Eli Osborne, had a shop at an early day. Other blacksmiths of Windsor have been Lewis Hulbert, Jacob Bullock, Benjamin Birge, now in business in the shop formerly occupied by Hulbert, Wright & Rose, the former now in a shop, and Mr. Chamberlain also has a shop.

There was a public house kept at Oquaga, in what was known as the old Osborne House, by Charles Garner, who married Daniel Stow's daughter. Mr. Stow had one at a still earlier date. In Windsor, Elias Whitmore kept a public house where George Dusenbury's dwelling now is, as early as 1815. What is now known as the National Hotel, and kept by Montgomery & Crawford since 1878, was erected before 1830. Enos Rexford was one of the first proprietors of whom we can learn. Simeon Woodruff kept it for a time, and in 1844 Bragg & Baldwin had it; they were followed by Hiram Johnson, a Mr. Garlow, George Booth and Albert Way, before the present proprietors took it.

The original of the Eagle Hotel, now and since 1861 kept by W. A. Haynes,

was built by David Hoadley as early as 1831. A man named Ames had the house for a time, and two by the name of Jones also kept it. In 1844 it was under control of A. W. Coburn, passing into possession of Mr. Haynes after several other changes of which there is no record.

The first newspaper published in Windsor was issued in 1873 by Wm. D. Haley; it was called the *Windsor Times*, and was a six column folio, the subscription price being \$1.50 a year. After three months he took in a partner, A. E. Benedict, and the paper was enlarged one column on a page. The firm soon dissolved, Mr. Haley going out. The paper lived about a year after that, Mr. Benedict going to Great Bend. Two years later S. C. Clizbe founded the *Windsor Advance*; in three months he rented the establishment to his foreman, Lewis Brown, as payment of wages. He continued a few months when an Afton lawyer swooped down on the concern with a chattel mortgage; in consequence of this move the Afton *Sentinel* soon appeared. In May, 1878, Mr. Charles E. Babcock came to the village and established the *Standard*, which bids fair to remain a permanent and creditable journal. He is now printing an edition of 650, and the paper is well edited and liberally patronized.

The only attorney now practicing in Windsor is Wm. Wheeler, who was admitted in 1876. His father came from Deposit in 1835, where he had practiced a short time, and remained in Windsor until his death.

The first physician to settle in the town of Windsor, as it is now bounded, was probably Ozias Crampton, who came in the year 1791. He came from Montpelier, Vt., where he was educated. He was a man of intemperate habits, and died while on his return from a Masonic meeting held at Great Bend, in 1797. Soon after his

death Ezekiel Guernsey located in the town; he practiced a little for about two years, when he returned to Dutchess county. In 1799 Enoch Alden settled in Windsor, coming from Madison county. He was liberally educated and is remembered as a skillful physician. He remained three or four years and removed to Rome, N. Y. John Moore came to the town in 1776, when a boy, with his father. He began studying medicine with Dr. Crampton in 1795, continuing with Dr. Guernsey. He was licensed by the Court of Common Pleas in March, 1799. He practiced in the town until 1804, when he spent a year in Pennsylvania; returning to Windsor he remained two years, when he removed to Canada. Ezra Seymour practiced in the town for about eleven years, beginning in 1803. When Colesville was taken from Windsor he became a resident of that town. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and skill. Dr. Lewis Allen settled in Windsor in April, 1805; he was from Vermont. He continued for about four years, when he gave up the profession. He died in Philadelphia. In 1806 Dr. Jonathan D. Gray came to the town; he was a graduate of Yale College. He practiced here about two years and removed to Binghamton. He is said to have had a better medical education, probably, than any one else then in the county; but he became somewhat intemperate and finally was insane. A Dr. Smith settled in Windsor in 1812 or 1813, coming from Columbia county; he died of consumption at the end of eighteen months, having married a daughter of George Harpur. Dr. Daniel Barber located in Windsor in 1813, remaining but a short time; he removed to Tompkins county. Dr. Daniel Cole came to Windsor in 1816. He gained a large practice. In 1820 he removed to Bradford county, finally became intemperate and eventually committed sui-

cide. In the spring of 1824 Dr. Andrew H. Bronson settled in Windsor, coming from Chenango county. He had studied in the office of Dr. Cushman, of Coventry, and attended lectures at the Fairfield Medical College. He was a member of the County Medical Society, but eventually joined the Homœopathic school. Dr. O. T. Bundy came to Windsor in the spring of 1830. He studied with Drs. Rouse, Packard, and finally with Dr. Rogers, of Bath, Steuben county. He was licensed in January, 1826, and practiced in Wellsboro, Pa., until his removal to Windsor. He was long a respected member of the County Society, in which he held several offices. In 1838 or 1839 Dr. Barker came to Windsor and entered into partnership with Dr. Bronson; he remained but a few months. Dr. Elam Bartlett settled in Windsor in 1837 or 1838, coming from Chenango county. He practiced also with Dr. Bronson one or two years and went to South Bainbridge. Dr. Christopher Avery came to Windsor from Connecticut in 1839, and stayed about two years. He is remembered as a brilliant and well educated man, but became dissipated and returned to his native state. Dr. Jesse T. Hotchkiss was a native of Windsor, and studied with Dr. O. T. Bundy, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania. He began practice here, but subsequently removed to Delaware county and later to Orange county.

Dr. Isaac C. Edson was born in Windsor in July, 1823. He graduated at the Philadelphia Medical College in 1861, having married Lydia Crofut, of Colesville, in 1841; she died in 1846, leaving two children. For his second wife Dr. Edson married Sarah Knowlton. He graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1867 and then began practice in Windsor, where he has since remained. Here he enjoys a very large practice and the confidence and



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respect of the community. He has been president of the County Medical Society (1870-71) and delegate to the State Medical Society (1882-84), after which term he becomes a life member. He has been supervisor of the town two terms and coroner one term. His parents were Harvey Edson and Phoebe Heath, who were early settlers in this town.

Dr. Austin B. Stillson was born in Windsor and graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York, February 15, 1876, coming directly to Windsor to practice. His ancestors were early settlers in the town.

Dr. M. N. Smith graduated from the Philadelphia University in 1877, and came directly to Windsor.

Churches.—The Presbyterian Church of Windsor was organized on the 15th of August, 1793, by Rev. Benjamin Judd, "A Missionary of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America," assisted by Rev. Daniel Buck, of Great Bend. The organization took place in what is now Colesville (which, with Windsor, was then called the eastern part of the town of Chenango). The following named persons were members of the organization: David Hotchkiss, Penina Hotchkiss, Isaac Foote, Sarah Foote, David Guernsey, David Payne, Dorcas Lane, Ebenezer Elwell, Isaac Guernsey, Mary Badger.

During 1800 a meeting-house was erected in the present village of Windsor, and enclosed, mostly by the efforts and expense of David Hotchkiss and his sons Amraphael and Cyrus. In 1802 David H. Hotchkiss gave a warranty deed of two acres of land, on which the meeting-house was erected, to the trustees of the Presbyterian society and their successors in office. The meeting-house was not finished until 1826. It was a large,

square structure, finished with three outside doors, and on the remaining side of the interior was the pulpit, 12 feet high, to accommodate the high galleries. The pews were the old style square box pews, seated so as to face the audience three ways. The church building was dedicated in 1826. Rev. Samuel Manning preached the dedication sermon. This structure was removed, in 1843, to a new site and fitted up for an academy.

In 1840 the Church was divided by the same controversy which divided the General Assembly in 1837. Thirty-one of the members organized the O. S., or north branch, and during its separate existence of twelve years, 37 members were added to it. Each branch, as divided under the spur of rivalry, erected a house of worship. When the two branches were united, in 1852, both places of worship became the property of the united church. The Old School Sanctuary was sold to a Baptist society, recently organized, upon a ground lease of thirty years. The Baptist society failed to meet the payment required, and this society sold the church building and lease to the Free Methodists, in whose possession it yet remains. The united church occupied the N. S. house of worship. In 1842 the bell was purchased, and in 1859 the church was refitted. A parsonage was purchased in 1866, and in 1875 was reconstructed and enlarged.

This church was served in the gospel by missionary labor for twenty-three years. Those mentioned in the records as administering the ordinance of baptism or the Lord's Supper are Cecil Hoyt, Daniel Buck, Benjamin Judd, Joseph Badger, Joel Chapin, Jacob Burbank, David Harrison, Joel T. Benedict, Seth Williston, Samuel Sargeant, James Jewell, Seth Sage, William Stone and Ebenezer Kingsbury. In 1816 Rev. Joseph Wood was installed by the

Luzerne association, the first settled pastor of the church.

Mr. Wood was dismissed in 1820 on account of failing health. For the next six years the church was supplied by missionary service, and the missionaries' names are Samuel Manning, David S. Moore, Oliver Hill, Manassah M. York, Reuben Sanborn and Seth Burt. In September, 1826, Rev. John Babbitt was installed by Susquehanna Presbytery. At the same meeting of Presbytery the Church was transferred to Chenango Presbytery. In 1827 the polity of the Church was changed from Congregational to Presbyterian. Mr. Babbitt was dismissed in December, 1830. Rev. Elijah W. Stoddard succeeded Mr. Babbitt in May, 1831, and was installed January 6th, 1832, and was dismissed in August, 1836. Rev. Lyman Richardson succeeded Mr. Stoddard as acting pastor from January, 1837, three years. From the division of the Church in 1840, each party occupied the old meeting-house on alternate Sabbaths for a time. The Old School branch were served two years by Rev. Edwin Bronson, as stated supply, and Rev. Adam Craig was settled pastor for ten years.

In the summer of 1841, Rev. Hiram W. Gilbert was engaged as pastor-elect by the N. S. branch, and was ordained and installed October 20th by the Chenango Presbytery. In 1852 the two branches became a united church. As a compromise for union the ministers and church united with Albany Presbytery. Mr. Gilbert was dismissed in 1854. After about a year of vacancy Rev. Henry Rinker was stated supply for a year, and at the same time had charge of the academy. He was followed, as stated supply for a year, by Rev. A. V. H. Powell. In October, 1856, Rev. Joseph B. Eastman was engaged as acting pastor of the church, which relation continued till the death of Mr. Eastman, in 1864. Du-

ring the eight years, Mr. Eastman had charge of the academy. After a period of vacancy Rev. J. R. Sanson served the church one year, Rev. P. J. Burnham three years, Rev. Thomas Hempstead three years, Rev. G. C. Judson three years. Church vacant till October, 1875, at which time Rev. J. S. Pattengill became acting pastor to October, 1884.¹

Free Methodist Church. — The first class in this society was organized by Rev. William Cooley in 1864. The first pastor was Rev. James Odell. His successors have been William Gould, George Edwards, William Parry, William Jones, Charles Southworth, James La Due, Edward Sillew, John Glenn, Mr. Miller, L. D. Southworth and Rev. James McVey, the present pastor. Their house of worship was purchased from the Baptist society in 1866 for \$1,000.

Episcopal Church. — This society was organized with but a few members about the year 1842, but the church edifice was not erected until 1864; the parsonage was built about 1870. The first pastor in the new church was Rev. William Roberts. Rev. Mr. Cornell preached a short time and was succeeded by Rev. Horace Gates, the present pastor. The vestrymen are James C. Fisher, Frank Comstock, David Doolittle, Henry Doolittle, Charles Doolittle. Before the church was built, services were held for a time in an upper room on the main street and in the school house.

The following history of the Windsor Academy was prepared by Virginia F. Morley, and has recently been printed in a pamphlet. It is so comprehensive and complete that it is well worth preservation in these pages: —

"The nucleus which finally developed into the full-fledged Windsor Academy, was a select school, opened in the second story

¹ This Church history was prepared by Rev. J. S. Pattengill, of Windsor.

of the old district school-house, in the autumn of 1836 by Nathaniel Sumner, a native of New Hampshire. The old school-house, it may be remembered, was a plain frame building, located just north of the two churches on 'the green.' The building has since been removed and is now used as a carpenter shop.

"Mr. Sumner was a remarkably gifted teacher, and a strict disciplinarian; and, although a man of unexceptional probity, and unquestioned ability, he carried his ideas of discipline to such an extreme as to invade the home hours of his pupils, over which, he conscientiously believed his monitorship to extend, so that he became quite unpopular with many families. As an instance may be mentioned, to contrast the sentiment of half a century ago with that of the present, that being emphatically opposed to dancing, he announced that no pupil of his should attend dancing-school. As a result several pupils withdrew, preferring, if their educational privileges were to be limited to one member, that one should be the heels rather than the head. Good and upright man and excellent teacher though he was, his strong will and peculiarities rendered Mr. Sumner too unpopular to continue his tutorship a second year. Whatever may be thought, however, of this teacher's eccentricities, he, in the short time he was in Windsor, stamped an impress for good on his pupils and the community, that it is gratifying to know is yet bearing its fruit.

"In the fall of 1837 Ulysses Turner took charge of the school; he taught two terms and began a third, but was obliged to resign on account of illness. He was succeeded by Miss Mary E. Myers, who soon resigned because of failing health. Her successor, George T. Frazier, was an efficient and popular teacher and continued the school for two years. In 1842 J. T. Brodt commenced

his labors. He was an earnest and capable teacher, and taught some two years or more when he was succeeded by Samuel Mills Cooke, who was the last teacher of the select school before its transformation into an Academy and removal to the then new and commodious edifice which is to-day (1884) being abandoned as too cramped and uncomfortable to meet the exigencies of the growing school and enlarged ideas of the present day.

"The old academy building which has so long been a landmark of the village and given tone to it as a seat of learning, and within whose walls so many pleasant memories centre from the hearts of thousands now scattered abroad, who have there received their school education, was originally built and occupied as a Congregational church and stood upon 'the green.' It was erected in 1800, chiefly at the expense of David Hotchkiss and his sons, upon a two-acre lot donated by them. A floor of loose boards was laid down and temporary board benches were used for twenty-five years. The underpinning was laid and the house completed in 1825-26. It is described by Rev. J. S. Pattengill in his *History of the Presbytery of Binghamton*. As 'a large square structure with three outside doors, and on the other side of the interior was a pulpit twelve feet high. The inside finish was with square box pews, facing the audience three ways, and a wide gallery on three sides completed the existing idea of a house of worship.'

"A conflict sprang up in the church culminating in 1839 in a division into the Old School and New School branches, both of whom abandoned the old house of worship and erected each a separate building upon the old church lot. After standing some time unoccupied, a melancholy monument of poor, uncompromising human nature, in 1840 the old church was demolished,

leaving 'not one stone upon another which was not thrown down' of the sacred house of our forefathers, and the Windsor Academy was constructed of its materials. The lower story only was finished and occupied by the school, the second being left uncompleted for several years with the monotony of the large square room unbroken except by a rough chimney near the center. This unfinished room is endeared to many memories as the play place where, when stormy weather prevented romping out of doors, 'needle's eye,' 'I spy,' 'blind man's buff,' and all the variety of children's games were indulged in with perhaps greater zest than the more arduous pursuits of the room below. It was several years before this room was completed for school purposes.

"The act incorporating Windsor Academy was enacted in May, 1837, and by its provisions Franklin G. Wheeler, Andrew H. Bronson, Carver Hotchkiss, George Dusenbury, Giles Orcutt, David Hoadley, Nathan P. Waller, Gideon Hotchkiss and Enos B. Rexford were made trustees. It is to be regretted that neither by the records of the Academy, nor from memories of survivors, the names of the members of the board of trustees at the time of completion of the academy building can be ascertained from records. Prominent among citizens who by their voluntary efforts gave force and character to the institution in its infancy, in addition to the foregoing names may be mentioned Dr. O. T. Bundy, James Y. Brown, James P. Abbott, Benjamin H. Russell, Hiram W. Gilbert, Jeremiah Hull, Simeon Woodruff, Elisha Hall, Grover Buel, Julius Edwards and Henry L. Sleeper. The academy was formally opened by a Mr. Parmelee, November 9th, 1845. It having been discovered that he was not in proper mental condition to have charge of a school he remained less than a week, and, therefore, cannot be considered to have been a teacher.

On November 19th, the school began with Rev. W. H. Miller as principal, and Mrs. Miller as preceptress. The school was successful and the close of the first year was signalized by a grand exhibition surpassing in conception and execution anything of the kind since attempted here. As the academy was too small to accommodate the large assemblage, the Methodist church was transformed for the occasion into a temple of Thespis. Although of greater seating capacity then than now, having had a capacious gallery, the building was crowded with a delighted audience and Mr. Miller must have felt great satisfaction at the creditable display of oratory and dramatic talents by his pupils, and the pleasure afforded to the numerous friends and patrons of the school.

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"The second year of Mr. Miller's teaching, his assistant was Miss Delia Paddock, from Clinton, N. Y. In 1847 Morris P. Barteau was engaged to teach the school for one year. The engagement was filled with satisfaction to both parties, he being an accurate and successful teacher. For the first and second terms (the scholastic year was divided into three terms of about fourteen weeks each) he was assisted by Miss R. C. Barteau, his sister, and during the third term his assistant was Daniel Pratt, a young man of sterling qualities and good ability. The first term in 1848 was taught by Chas. J. Lathrop. He was succeeded by Rev. Adam Craig, a graduate of Union College, who not only fulfilled all the duties of principal of the academy, but was also pastor of the Old School Presbyterian Church. He was a man of thorough scholarship, unquestioned integrity and devoted piety, and the proficiency of his pupils in all branches of a thorough education is the best testimony of his efficiency as a teacher. He was ably assisted by his wife, an affable and accomplished lady, of great versatility

of intellect and remarkable tact in discipline. He was also assisted for a time by Mr. Herrick, from Auburn. In the spring of 1850 the school was opened with Rev. Henry Osborne as principal and Miss H. A. Lockwood as preceptress; he was also assisted by Charles Beach, then a student, but who has since become a Congregational clergyman, and Miss Ingersol as teacher of music. Mr. Osborne taught the first term of 1851. His successor was James A. Robinson, graduate of Hamilton College, who was assisted first by Miss Robinson and afterward by Miss Myrick. In April, 1853, Albert S. Wheeler, graduate of Geneva College, was principal, with Martha J. Totten as preceptress. Mr. Wheeler's algebra class yet retain a vivid remembrance of having been kept a whole week on one problem; a thoroughness more appreciated afterward than at the time.

"In June, 1853, the academy was placed under charge of the Albany Presbytery and in the ensuing autumn the Rev. Adam Craig resumed the position of principal, with Miss Totten as preceptress. A primary department was added with Sara M. Round as teacher; one whom many of us remember as a friend, brilliant in intellect, of exceptional gayety of temperament, and a devoted and consistent Christian. During this year a course of chemical lectures was delivered by J. E. Round. These were able and entertaining, but their efficiency was impaired by the lack of a properly furnished laboratory; meager as was the supply of apparatus, however, it was superior to the present equipment. Mr. Craig, having tendered his resignation as teacher in response to a call of duty to devote himself entirely to the ministry, left Windsor in 1854. In June of that year Rev. Henry Rinker, a graduate of Princeton College, was engaged as principal, with Mrs. Rinker as preceptress and Miss Emma Ward in charge

of the primary department. Miss Ada A. Hotchkiss assisted during the fall term. The only change the next year was that Miss Mary Stocking taught in the primary department. August 15th, 1856, the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Rinker was accepted. August 30th Rev. Joseph B. Eastman was engaged, and on September 17th opened the school. Miss Mary E. Jones, Miss L. E. Cowdrey and Miss Emma Eastman were assistants during his principalship. Mr. Eastman was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in addition to his duties of principal of the academy eight years, until June, 1864, when failing health compelled his withdrawal. He died in Windsor, December 31st, 1864. Mr. Eastman was a man of great erudition. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1822, at the age of eighteen.

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"From September, 1864, to June, 1865, the school was under the charge of Charles and Emma Eastman, who, though young and inexperienced teachers, performed their duties creditably to themselves and profitably to their pupils. There was no school in the academy during the fall of 1865.

"Mr. C. W. Gray, who took charge in January, 1866, was the next principal; during the spring and summer he was assisted by Mrs. Gray; in September, Miss Mary M. McKee, who had been a pupil, succeeded Mrs. Gray. Mr. Gray says of her: 'Her fidelity to her duties was as marked in that position as it had been during her student days.' In January, 1867, Mr. Nelson Wilbur took charge of the school, with Miss McKee and Miss Kate Hotchkiss as assistants.

"August 11th, 1865, a consultation was held to consider the feasibility of establishing a graded or union school in this village and school district, and it was expressed as the opinion of the trustees of the academy,

that if the district desired one they would not object to the use of the academy building for that purpose. Nothing was accomplished toward that end until March 3d, 1868, when the trustees passed a resolution to sell the building to the Union School. On March 12th of the same year was held the last meeting of the trustees of the Windsor Academy; and it was 'Resolved, by the board of trustees of Windsor Academy, that we hereby declare our offices vacant, according to the provision of the law. Adjourned *sine die*.'

"Thus on that date closed the career of the Windsor Academy, an institution cherished in the memories of the many who have left it to perform their part in the world's work, and who have been made better fitted for the battle of life by its teachings and promptings to noble action. With regret its pupils learned of the termination of its existence. It was like the loss of a dear friend, who had been to us indeed a benefactor. But, while the end of the career of the old institution naturally excited our regrets, duty reminded us that the world moved forward, and that we should be up and doing to shape the future to good works and let the past be buried."

The Union Graded school was commenced in the spring of 1868, with Mr. T. D. Barclay as principal and Miss Mary M. McKee teacher of the primary classes, there being only two departments in the beginning. In the fall an intermediate department was organized and assigned to Miss McKee, Miss Lydia Knox being engaged as primary teacher. In the fall of 1869 Edward P. Fancher was employed as principal, with Miss Ada A. Hotchkiss in the intermediate, and Mrs. Delia Judd in the primary department. John H. Vosbury taught the fall term of 1870, and Mr. Ward completed the school year with the same

assistant in the intermediate department and Miss Jennie Smith in the primary. In September, 1871, Albert Cooper was appointed principal, with Miss Parthenia Sage, and afterward Mrs. Delia M. Judd, in the primary department, Miss McKee still retaining the position of intermediate teacher. Mr. Cooper remained two years, when he resigned, much to the regret of his pupils, by whom he was much beloved. His successor was R. E. Hall, who with the same assistants, remained in the school two years — a capable and successful teacher. During the fall of 1874, William A. Beecher was principal, with the same assistants. For the winter term he was superseded by R. L. Thatcher, who taught the remainder of this and the whole of the following year. His assistants were Miss Jane Dibble, Miss Sade O. Youmans and Miss Belle Councilman in the intermediate, and Mrs. Thatcher in the primary department. In July, 1877, Mr. Thatcher withdrew, Miss Youmans and Mrs. Thatcher remaining, with Frank V. Mills as principal, who taught one year. He was a graduate of Hamilton College and after leaving Windsor was graduated at Union Theological Seminary, and is now in China as a missionary. His assistants were Miss Jennie Sinclair and Miss Helen Kerr. Miss Kerr resigned and was succeeded by Miss Nellie Comstock. The second year his assistants were Miss L. A. Taylor and Miss B. J. Taylor. Mr. Callahan's successor was Frank A. Willard with Miss Mattie Queal and Mrs. Mary Thatcher as assistants. Mrs. Thatcher resigned and was succeeded by Mrs. F. S. Smith. In 1881 H. P. Orchard was made principal of the school with Miss A. M. Loveland and Mrs. Smith as assistants. In September, 1882, J. D. Bigelow was secured as principal with Miss A. M. Loveland and Mrs. F. S. Smith as assistants. In 1883, the same principal continued with Miss Gertrude Martin in

charge of the intermediate, and Miss Lydia Knox of the primary department, who were the last teachers in the old building — and this brings its history to its abandonment as an educational institution.

The new academy is a handsome brick edifice, admirably adapted to its purpose and but just (1884) completed.

West Windsor.—This is a post-office located in the northwestern part of the town, about eight miles from Windsor village. The post-office was established here about the year 1840. Charles Rose was postmaster for about eight years after 1840. Lewis Riley was postmaster; Daniel Phillips next had the office for some time until just before he died in 1871. James Lovejoy, who kept a store, then took the position for a little time and was succeeded by C. A. Rider, the present incumbent.

Mr. Rider has kept a store since 1871. Jared Woodward was the merchant for two years before Mr. Rider. J. C. Lovejoy and Sherman and B. Chase still earlier. The building was used as a tavern before being occupied for a store, and was kept by Barney Alden a number of years. Lyman Stillson kept a public house at an early day for many years. From him the place was named Stillson Hollow by which it is still known to many. John Weeks lived in early days where Mr. Rose now resides and kept the house open to the public.

There were several saw-mills built in this section on the creek, which is a branch of Fitch's creek. Edson Pease built the steam saw-mill here in 1883.

Daniel Phillips was an early blacksmith. Loren Dyer also had a shop. Later, Al. Severson followed the business and was succeeded by Lewis Riley. Herman Estus had a shop at the same time. Daniel Jackson has been in the business here about seven years.

The cheese factory at West Windsor was

built in 1878 by a stock company, at a cost of \$950; the same persons now own the property.

The Baptist church here was built in 1841, and the society was organized about that time. Meetings had previously been held in the school-house. Lyman Stillson was prominent in establishing the church. Rev. Hovey Fish is the present pastor, and preaches here twice a month. It was a union church when first organized; but the Methodists have for some time held their meetings in the school-house at Sherwood Hollow. The trustees of the Baptist society are B. H. Larabee, Charles Rose and Levi Keyes. Irving S. Cable is superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

Randolph Center (or Griggs Settlement).

—This is a post-office located west of the center of the town, and received its name from having been located very near the center of the Randolph township. The first settlement was made here by Samuel Rexford before 1790, 100 acres of land having been given him as an inducement to locate here. Joseph Brown settled here in 1812 and still lives on the old homestead. His son, S. P. Brown, is now a prominent citizen and justice of the peace. Frederick Goodell was an early settler (1798). Jehiel Woodruff came to this section with six children, in 1811. Alvin Griggs was an old settler here, and from him and his descendants the locality acquired the name of Griggs Settlement.

We were unable to learn the date of the establishment of the post-office here, but it was more than thirty years ago. The office was discontinued for a short time in 1881. B. H. Larabee was then postmaster. The office was then removed a short distance to the house of Leman Judd, who is now the postmaster, and the name of the office changed to Lester.

Alvin Hamlin had a blacksmith and wag-

on shop here for twenty years. But it was discontinued in 1883. Different persons have kept small groceries here.

The Baptist Church at this point was organized with twenty-eight members, by a council composed of representatives from the churches of Chenango, Colesville and Great Bend, September 30th, 1838. Their first house of worship was purchased in 1850 and sold in 1866. The present one was erected in 1867. The first pastor was Rev. Abiah P. Worden.

Cascade Valley is the name of a post-office in the extreme southeastern part of the town, on the Erie railroad, which was established some time before the last war. Fred. Comstock is postmaster, it derives its name from two water-falls on the creek that flows through that vicinity.

East Windsor is a post-office in the northeastern part of the town, near the Colesville line, and on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroad. The post-office was opened at about the time of the completion of the railroad (1872). M. Dickinson was the first postmaster. H. Dibble is now in the office. Abel Tompkins has a small store here. A steam saw-

mill was in operation here down to a few years since, but it was burned.

About two miles below Windsor village the Tuscarora creek comes into the Susquehanna from the east, and the locality has been known by the general name of Tuscarora ever since it was settled by the whites; so called from having been the site of the village of the Tuscarora Indians. Nearly thirty years ago there was a post-office at this point called Crandallville, but it was discontinued. Horace Williams settled here in 1815; he was the father of H. A. Williams, of Windsor. J. S. Chase came here in 1858 and bought a half-interest in a tannery then owned by William Crandall; the following year he purchased his partner's interest and operated it until 1867. There have been mills here since the early settlement. There has been a post-office named Tuscarora for a number of years. James E. Waite erected a steam saw-mill here in 1873. He also has another mill farther south and has lately built three in Pennsylvania; he is extensively engaged in lumbering and is a large land owner. He has held the office of supervisor five terms and other local offices. There is a small store at Tuscarora.

CHAPTER XXIII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF SANFORD.

SANFORD is the southeastern town of Broome county, and is bounded on the north by the town of Afton, Chenango county; on the east by Masonville and Deposit, Delaware county; on the south by the Pennsylvania line, and on the west by the towns of Colesville and Windsor. Sanford was formed from Windsor on the 2d of April, 1821, the boundaries of the town being described as follows: "All that part

of the town of Windsor lying east of a line beginning on the south line of the town of Bainbridge, at the northeast corner of Robert Harper's Patent; thence running south on the east line of said Patent to the southeast corner; thence west on the south line thereof one mile; thence south parallel with the line of the Patent to the Pennsylvania line." These boundaries have not been changed. The first town meeting was

ordered held at the house of William Macclure.

The surface of this town is largely hilly and mountainous, and is principally occupied by the high mountainous range that extends between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers; the highest point between the two rivers, as shown by the old State road survey, being 1,688 feet above tide water. The summits of the hills generally range from 600 to 800 feet above the valley and the declivities are often very steep. The Oquaga creek flows southerly through the center of the town and separates the highlands into two parts. The valley thus formed, as well as that of the Delaware river, are bounded by nearly precipitous mountain declivities, forming scenery of much picturesque grandeur. The Oquaga creek is about twelve miles long, falls 700 feet and furnishes extensive water power.

The soil of the town is a fertile gravelly loam in the valleys; but upon the higher portions is largely made up of a clayey loam, underlaid with hard pan. The town was formerly heavily timbered and an extensive lumber industry was early developed, which continued down to a comparatively recent date. The hemlock bark thus obtained also led to the establishment of several tanneries. A large portion of the land is now cleared and much of it under a good state of cultivation. Deposit is situated on the Delaware river, at the mouth of Oquaga creek, and is partly in Delaware county. It is the principal village of Sanford, and was first incorporated on the 5th of April, 1811. Besides this there are Sanford in the central part of the town, North Sanford in the northern part, McClure Settlement five miles southwest of Deposit, Gulf Summit in the southern part, which are small villages and hamlets with post-offices; and Dannville, near Oquaga lake, has two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Free-

Will Baptist. A post-office has lately been established at Oquaga lake.

The first settlement in the town of Sanford was made by Wm. Macclure in the year 1787. His ancestors were from the north of Ireland and emigrated to America in the second decade of the last century. The father of William died while he was young and by the exertions of the mother, the family of six children were given respectable educations, William being taught surveying. He taught school for a time in Dutchess and Orange counties, and finally in the spring of 1787, started for the "Cook-house,"¹ as Deposit was then called, in the employ of Fisher & Norton and others to survey their tracts of land.

The following is a copy of a letter to Robert Harpur and one to General Clinton, found in Macclure's journal, which will throw some light on the early history of Windsor, Colesville and Sanford, in which the lands referred to are located:—

"At COL. HETFIELDS GOSHEN June 13. 1787

"Sirs just returned from Warren Township, the South East quarter of which I have been surveying, and after a new supply of provisions intend to return thither. Previous to my finding the Place of Beginning found it necessary to run the west and south lines of your Quarter in doing which got acquainted with a Number of the inhabitants who live on your Land and appears to me to be a worthy industrious set of people and as such wish they may be encouraged to continue They were to have sent by me their joint compliments to Mr Harper requesting the terms on which they might expect to Continue but my pro-

¹The name "Cook-house" was a corruption of the Indian name of the locality "Coke-ose," said to have meant "Owl's-nest," or "Owl-land." It is situated on the Delaware river at the mouth of the Oquaga creek from which point Simon Metcalf ran the "Property line" between the Indians and the king in 1769, to the mouth of the Unadilla, in pursuance of the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768.

vision failing sooner than I expected was obliged to quit the Ground before they had time to present their Epistle. The good opinion I entertain of these People together with the general and generous reputation of Mr Harper induces me thus far to present their cause. Nothing enhances the Value of New Land more than the good reputation of the Settlers, therefore I think it Mr Harpers Interest to Continue the present inhabitants, some of which are now in fear the Terms may be too hard and so many Invitations elsewhere are making Provisions for a Remove. In particular I would mention Nath'l Badger who has got Irons for a Grist & Saw Mill, lives on the North Line of Your Land near to a stream that he thinks will do to erect Mills on, and himself being a Mill wright would go on with the works immediately was the Privilege & lot of ground secured to him. I am knowing to his being Solicited to move with his mill irons down the River to Pennsylvania but he thro Persuasion has determined to tarry where he is till he can procure some intelligence from Mr Harper. Any Intelligence Mr Harper would wish to communicate forwarded to Mr. Hetfield Goshen directed to Nath'l Badger Warren Township will be forwarded to Cook house (my head quarters) when proper directions will be given concerning it or conveyed to Mr Badger by Sir Your Most Obedt

"WILL'M MACCLURE

"Robt Harper Esq.

"P. S. Your Surveyor or Surveyors viz. Mr Mandeville and Mr More being benefitted by my Surveying Your West & South Sides together with fixing the S. West Corner of Clinton Township ten miles & eight ch. distant from the West corner of Fayette (which error they afterwards discovered) & confirmed my Line I expect they will have generosity to allow me some part of their fees, but lest it should slip

their memory w'n settling their Survey with you, I Should take it extremely kind in Mr Harper just to Mention it to Mr Mandeville, he can allow me what he thinks himself benefitted by my survey, or less just as his Generosity dictates. W. M."

The following is a copy of a letter written the same day as the foregoing, to General Clinton, on the same subject:—

"At COL. HETFIELDS GOSHEN July 13. 1787

"Sir In pursuance of your advice seconded by the Surveyor General I began at the S. W. corner of Fayette Township & run South 3° W. the west line of Clinton Township 10 miles & 8 chains. And made the N. W. Corner of Warren Township thence continuing the same course 5 Miles & made Corner about 20 Chains North of Major Buck at Ononquoga, and suppose the same line continued will run near the old Fort it will run very near the River but I believe not to it; Thence S. 87° E. 5 Miles and made the Corner I was in quest of.

"The first 3 Miles of the last mentioned 5 Miles rough enough, the other two pretty good Land and continues so the whole length of your east & west Line. I was agreeably disappointed in finding so much good Land the whole Way from Fayette to Warren Township. The present Inhabitants who are on this & Mr Robt. Harpers Land are anxious to know the Terms on which they may continue or purchase. They appear to be a worthy set of People & wish they might be encouraged to continue, tho' Some dreading the Terms and so many invitations elsewhere are making Provisions for a Remove. I intend to set out again next week for Cookhouse as I could not finish my Work for want of Provisions & any command the General May send will be attended to by

"Sir Your Honor's most obedt

"General } WILL'M. MACCLURE
"Clinton" }

Mr. Macclure came into the town on horseback, riding a favorite mare called "Hio." His assistants came up the river from Carpenter's Point (Port Jervis), in canoes, with provisions and other supplies.

The following is a literal extract from the journal of William Macclure in reference to his first surveys in Sanford and Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. : —

"Monday, 20 May, 1787, Peter Brown and Enoch Carey entered into my service and pay at £3. per month to go on a surveying voyage to Warren Township.

"Tuesday, 29 May, Abner Hetfield entered of his own accord who, with the other two, Went on with my stores in a cannoo up the Delaware.

"Saturday June 2, Mr. William Edmonston and pursued after & Thursday night arrived at Cookhouse one day after my stores & above men — near one half of the barrell of pork 120 lb of Bread and one keg of rum containing $10\frac{1}{4}$ gallons — all but about a quart or thereabouts was consumed coming up the River. They hired 2 men to set up the cannoo at 8 dollars which made 5 in all for five days. Abner Hetfield, is said by all hands to have taken the office of Supercargo Conductor, and Commissary invited every one he saw to eat & drink with him.

"Thursday, 20th June 1787 discharged the whole viz: Mr. William Edmonston, Brown Crosby & Abner Hetfield for Brown £3.12 Crosby 3.12 — £7.04.

"Monday 30th June 1787 All my hands set out from Cookhouse for Home being obliged to dismiss them for want of provision. My men having having destroyed eat, given or sole coming up the River near 'half' a barrell of pork 120 lb Bread and 10 gallons of Rum which so reduced my stores that I was obliged to quit and leave my work half done.

"Mon^{dy} July 2d, set out myself also & got

a swimming turn on back of Hio — wet everything my watch, linen &c. &c.

"Thursday noon arrived at Minisink."¹

He located himself about five miles west of Deposit at what is now McClure² Settlement, where he built his first log cabin, which he named "Castle William." He surveyed the large tract of Fisher & Norton into lots of one square mile each. The winter of 1787-88, he spent in the forest with no companion but a faithful dog. During the winter he was prostrated with fever and lay for many days with no attendance. He would undoubtedly have died, had not his dog, with a degree of intelligence that is beyond human comprehension, went to the Cookhouse where an Indian trader named Cornelius Hynback was located, and by unmistakable signs made him understand that there was trouble at Castle William. Hynback accordingly accompanied the dog home where he found the sick man and nursed him to recovery. Mr. Macclure returned to Orange county and in February, 1791, was married to Sarah Farnham, a daughter of Captain Eliab Farnham, who was also an early settler. He took his bride, with a few household necessities, placed them on a light sled to which his mare was hitched and together they made the journey of a hundred and twenty miles through the forest in midwinter. In anticipation of his nuptials, he had built a more substantial log house at the "Castle" than his first one had been, and there the first family of the town began house-keeping. Russell Farnham, formerly of Sanford, was a brother of Mrs. Macclure, and ancestor of the families of that name still living here.

¹These papers are from the originals now in possession of M. R. Hulce, of Deposit.

²William McClure's descendants seem to have abandoned the Scotch orthography of the name and adopted the abbreviated form. This will be followed in these pages, except where reference is made to the elder William.

In December, 1791, a son was born to Mr. Macclure; the event occurred at Oquaga (Windsor), in the Knox neighborhood, at the house of a Mr. Swope, whither Mrs. Macclure was taken to secure female attendance. The children of William Macclure senior, were William, David, Henry, Walter, Sally, Thomas, Fanny and Prudence. The latter became the wife of Nicholas Hempstead, an early settler. Mrs. Macclure died at the age of thirty-eight and he afterward married Lydia Austin. He was a very prominent man in the early years of town, aside from the fact that he surveyed a large portion of the territory in this section, laid out early roads, etc. He was possessed of a strong Christian faith and died after a life of great usefulness, at the age of one hundred, in 1826. His eldest son, William, was also a surveyor whose duties embraced the laying out of most of the roads of this vicinity and the greater portion of the surveying in this section after he reached maturity. He was also a man of great prominence in the town; held the office of supervisor many years and enjoyed the respect of all. He lived in Deposit and died in 1874 at the age of eighty-three. William McClure, of Deposit, is a grandson of the elder William.

Captain Nathan Dean was a native of Taunton, Mass., and an officer of the Revolutionary Army. In 1778 he married Lois Snow, and in 1790 removed with his family to Kortright, Delaware county, where he remained until June, 1791, when, as there were no roads, he lashed two canoes together and placing his family and goods thereon, he floated them down the river to Deposit. Finding an empty log-house, on the bank of the river, he lived in it till he could build one for himself. He bought two lots of 200 acres each, long known as the Dean farm, which embraced the site of that part of Deposit lying in Broome coun-

ty. During that summer he built a saw-mill and sawed lumber for a house into which he removed in December. On the 2d of January, while he was absent at Kingston, the upper portion of the mill was burned; but Mrs. Dean, with the energy for which she was distinguished, employed workmen and had it running before her husband's return. In 1794 Mr. Dean built a grist-mill beside his saw-mill. These mills stood on the site of the present Oquaga mills, now operated by the Knapp brothers. Captain Dean also built the first blacksmith shop in the town.

In January, 1796, Benjamin and Peter Gardner, the first merchants of the town, brought eight sleigh loads of goods from New York, by way of Carpenter's Point (Port Jervis) from which place they drove up on the ice. Their store was in a building then recently erected by Captain Dean on the site of the Oquaga House. Fletcher Gardner was clerk for them. Benjamin Gardner died in 1797, while on a visit to Long Island, and after a few years the store was closed.

Previous to the opening of this store Captain Dean did his trading in Kingston and in order to secure payment there for goods, had confessed judgment to a man named Tappan for \$600. Dean was a Free Mason; three men of the vicinity, also said to have been Masons, went to Kingston, represented that they came at Dean's request, bought the judgment and took it to Owego, the then county seat of Tioga county, and took out an execution directing the sheriff to sell without delay. The notices of the sale were put up at so great a distance that none of those most interested knew of the matter until a short time before the date of the sale, February 26th, 1799. On learning of the state of affairs, Captain Dean hastened to Philadelphia to raise money to save his estate. On the day of the sale he had not

yet returned and in the meantime Tappan, who was friendly to Dean, came on to prevent the sale if possible. It was postponed until the 5th of March, on which day, Dean not having returned, David Hotchkiss, Judge Harper, Major Stow, William Macclure and other prominent men attended the sale. Through their aid the personal property was bid in by Dean's daughter, Catharine, who afterward married James Aplington, and Mr. Tappan bid off the land for \$1,650, thus disappointing the land-grabbers. It was soon learned that Mr. Dean had been taken sick at Easton on his return trip and died two days before the sale. By advice of David Hotchkiss, William Macclure and others, the widow applied to the Legislature for aid and the sale was set aside and commissioners appointed to sell the estate and settle with the creditors. This was subsequently done and the widow was enabled to retain the northerly two hundred acres, which embraced most of the site of that part of the village of Deposit lying in Broome county. Mrs. Dean was an energetic Christian woman and brought up her children to lives of usefulness. They were Nathan L., Joshua (for many years supervisor of Sanford), Caleb and Zenas K. They are now all dead, Zenas K. being the last. Samuel O. Dean, president of the village of Deposit (1884), is a son of Joshua Dean.

Squire Whitaker removed in the spring of 1787 to near the "Cook-house." The father of Squire, named Richard, and two brothers, came from England some time before the French War. Squire married Elizabeth Ogden in Orange county; she was a native of New Jersey. They had four sons, John, Benjamin, Jesse and Stephen, and three daughters, Mary, Sally and Margaret Elizabeth. Mary became the wife of William Fullerton, ancestor of Judge Fullerton, of New York city; Sally married Henry Sampson and Margaret married

Conrad Edick. In the spring of 1777 Squire Whitaker removed to the Wyoming valley. The family survived the massacre but when Indian outrages were renewed in that section, they fled to Minisink, which they reached after great suffering. Squire and his brothers, John and Benjamin, joined the volunteers who turned out to punish Brant after the Minisink massacre in 1789. John Hulce, grandfather of the venerable M. R. Hulce, now living in Deposit, was also among the number. Just as they were about starting on the expedition, Mr. Whitaker heard of the sudden illness of his wife. He applied to Colonel Tusten for permission to return. The request was publicly refused, but the humane colonel, who was a physician, soon afterward told him privately that if he could slip aside for a brief time, till the troops passed, he might do so, and overtake them. He was soon hurrying over the twelve miles between himself and his family. That night Stephen Whitaker was born. He died at sixteen, from the effects of a fall; his is the earliest record on a tombstone in the old burying ground of Deposit. The Whitakers did valiant service in the disastrous battle of Minisink, Benjamin being severely wounded and John having seven balls shot through his clothing. In April, 1786, Squire Whitaker and his family left Orange county and came up the river from Carpenter's Point (Port Jervis) in canoes to Shehocken, where they remained one year. In April, 1787, Mr. Whitaker purchased of one Chapman, at the Cook-house, a cabin and some land. The cabin was a very rude affair, being built against the upturned roots of a great tree, which formed the back wall; the remainder being poles, bark and brush. In this shanty occurred the first wedding in the town of Sanford. A Baptist missionary, named Timothy Howe, was secured for the occasion, and joined Margaret Whitaker and

Conrad Edick. The bride's trousseau was a skirt of linsey-woolsey, with a calico "short gown," deer skin moccasins and hose only as provided by nature. The groom wore a brown tow-cloth frock and trousers, and moccasins. Mr. Edick was from the Mohawk country and lived many years in Deposit, becoming a prominent citizen; he died in 1845. John Whitaker, son of Squire, and father of Stephen Frank Whitaker (now living on the parental homestead of two hundred acres, in the town of Sanford) remained with his father until 1783, when at twenty years of age he married Katharine Weaver, from the Mohawk valley and began house-keeping at Hale's Eddy, where he lived ten years; he then returned to the homestead and lived there with his parents until their decease; he died August 1st, 1868, at the age of ninety-five. Towards the close of his life he lived with his son, Stephen F. He was a prominent citizen, a deacon of the Baptist Church and respected by all for his Christian character. Benjamin, the second son of Squire Whitaker, purchased six hundred acres about two miles below Deposit, where he spent his life. Stephen Frank Whitaker married Dorcas Gordenier in 1836; they have five children, Daniel W., Nelson W., Sarah, Phoebe and Frank F. Mr. Whitaker has been during his life an active business man, prominent as a farmer and a large dealer in lumber; he has been assessor two terms. His large farm is now under chief control of his son Daniel W. Numerous other descendants of Squire Whitaker are living in Broome and Delaware counties, in Pennsylvania and the West.

Moses Farnham, son of Jeffny Farnham, came to the town about the year 1800, with his father, and located near the McClure settlement, about five miles from Deposit. His son George now occupies the original farm, or a part of it. He had several sons and daughters. At about the

same time John Peters located at Deposit; he has a son Henry now living in Deposit. Other settlers at about the first years of the century were Simon and Zina Alexander, who located on the Windsor road, seven miles west of Deposit, on what was later known as the Way farm; this has been divided and is now owned partly by Henry Peters (son of John, before mentioned) and part by Wm. Wilcox. Elisha Alexander, at Hale's Eddy, is a son of one of these brothers.

Jonas Underwood settled about 1800 at Deposit. He married Sally Pine, a daughter of Philip Pine, who came from on the Hudson, in 1791, and located on the "Cookhouse" flats, on the east side of the river. Underwood built the house now occupied by Henry Evans, which is the oldest house in the village. He subsequently removed to the farm now occupied by his son Jonas. The latter has been a prominent man in the community; has held the office of Commissioner of Highways six years; postmaster about thirteen years; has been a class-leader in the M. E. Church more than fifty years, and was prominent in organizing the church at McClure Settlement. He married Polly Stiles, a descendant of an old family; they now live on the old homestead. They have four children.

Silas Seward, of Litchfield, Conn., a Revolutionary soldier, came to Sanford with his wife (Charlotte Way) and family, in 1809, locating on the road from Windsor to Deposit, about four miles west of the latter village, on the farm now occupied by his son, Luman P. Seward. Silas Seward had ten children, of whom Luman P. is the only one living. He married Harriet Shaffer in 1837; she died, and in 1857 he married Mrs. Lurana Jennings McClure, widow of Thomas McClure, who was a son of the elder Wm. McClure.

David Hempstead and his wife, Eunice Murray Hempstead, came from Long Island with five children and settled in Sanford, about seven miles west of Deposit, on the farm lately owned by Sidney Sheldon, in 1809. One of their sons was Nichols Hempstead, who married Prudence McClure, a daughter of the first settler, in 1834.

John Radeker came from Colchester to build the mill erected by Captain Dean, to which we have referred. He was a practical wheelwright and remained a year or two in charge of the mill.

Alfred Corwin, a Revolutionary soldier, was an early settler in the vicinity of Gulf Summit, where he purchased eighty acres of land soon after the war of 1812 closed; he died there. His wife was Rachel Lamoureaux, who died in 1876. David Corwin, who now lives near the old homestead, is one of the twelve children of Alfred. He is a prominent farmer and has held the office of constable three terms, and was the first postmaster at Gulf Summit, holding the office for three years.

Nathan and Eliab Austin settled about two miles west of Deposit in 1809, on lands now owned by John Sherlock. Edward Austin, of Deposit, is a grandson of one of these brothers.

Seth Hall located at a very early day about two miles above Deposit. Joel M. Hall, who died in 1884, was his son. The latter married Eliza Stiles in 1836 and they had nine children, six of whom are now living; the three daughters are teachers, one at Gulf Summit and one in Bay City, Michigan. Mr. Hall was a prominent citizen.

James P. Aplington was one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Sanford (Creek settlement), coming in about 1800. He married the only daughter of Nathan Dean and had a large family. Mr. Aplington was one of the first overseers of the poor of San-

ford and held other minor offices, and was a deacon of the Baptist Church. His son, Nathan D., lately deceased was for many years a justice of the peace.

Nathaniel Blakesley settled as early as 1800 about two and a half miles west of Deposit, on what is now the Judge Wheeler estate. Luther Hulce son of Joseph Hulce, came from Orange county about 1790, and became a prominent citizen and justice of the peace.

Benjamin Coburn came in probably about 1800 and located at Sanford, while his brother James settled at North Sanford about the same time. Henry S. Hubbard settled at Sanford about 1812. He married Kezia Hulce and had a large family. He and his family moved to the West about thirty-five years ago.

John Pinney, father of Grove Pinney, settled in the beginning of the century at Sanford. He married Sally daughter of Joseph Hulce, from Orange county. His son, Eleazer, now owns the old homestead, which embraced the site of the little hamlet. John married Sally Hulce and they had thirteen children, seven of whom are now living. Grover Pinney married Lydia Luscomb and they have five children. He is one of the prominent farmers of his vicinity and was formerly a heavy lumberman. Comfort Pinney brother of John came with him. He married Julia, daughter of John Hulce. He with his family moved to Ohio about 1812.

A Mr. Potter settled in about the first year of the century at North Sanford, and gave it the name of Potter Settlement, by which it was known in early days. He subsequently removed to Pennsylvania and gave his name to Potter county in that State. George Plummer married a daughter of his.

Luman Philley settled at North Sanford early in the century. He was noted as a hunter. A. L. Philley, who lives between

the two Sanford hamlets, is a son of Luman. An incident is related of the hunting exploits of the elder Philley, in which he unintentionally shot a man. He was hunting with a companion, and at the same time a man named Cornwell, with a companion, were also in the same vicinity; the latter men had killed a deer and dressed it, when Cornwell took up the skin with the head and horns and wrapped it around his body, giving him a grotesque appearance which at a distance might be mistaken for an animal. At the same moment Philley's companion caught sight of the moving head and horns from a distance, and said to Philley, "I believe I see a deer!" Philley peered through the trees in that direction and just as Cornwell's companion had spoken to him of the danger of thus masquerading in the woods, Philley drew up his rifle, fired and Cornwell fell dead. The remorse of this act, although Mr. Philley was entirely innocent of intentional wrong, haunted him through life.

These pioneers thus briefly alluded to, found the lands of this town an almost unbroken wilderness, heavily timbered with pine and hemlock, interspersed with hard wood; and they set themselves with energy to the task of clearing it for future cultivation. The sale of lumber then offered almost the only resource from which the early settlers could obtain ready money. Their axes rang through the forests and great rafts of logs and sawed lumber were constructed and on the high waters of the freshets an almost continuous procession of the self-propelled craft were wafted down the Delaware to Philadelphia and other markets. It is said that Captain Dean took or sent nine large rafts down in one spring, and that within five years after his settlement, he had cleared eighty acres of land. The waters of Oquaga creek and other streams furnished ample power and saw-mills were constructed on

every hand. John Pinney built one at an early day at Sanford; Samuel Butler had one a few miles west of Deposit on the creek; William McClure, jr., built one at McClure Settlement; and there was Merrill's mill near Sanford (creek settlement). Many others were built, doubtless, but were suffered to go to ruin as soon as the timber was cut off in their vicinity. The lumber interest was by far the most prominent industry of the town down to as late as 1850, since which time it has gradually declined; and the lofty hill tops, from which were cut thousands of valuable logs, are in many places over hundreds of acres covered with a second growth of trees, mostly of the hard woods.

If the early settlers often found it difficult to obtain money for their pressing needs, they could still generally get enough from their clearings to supply them with bread and common vegetables; while the woods abounded with deer, bear and other wild game and the streams were well stocked with fish. Most of the settlers were expert with their rifles, while some of them acquired the distinction of being great hunters. The annals of every neighborhood bristle with incidents that would be worthy of Daniel Boone or Davy Crocket. It is related that George Plummer, son-in-law of Potter, the pioneer of North Sanford, who was a hunter of some note, killed a deer on one of his expeditions, dressed it in the customary manner, slung the hind-quarters and skin across his shoulders and started for home. The forests in this vicinity were then infested with droves of prowling wolves, and Plummer had not gone far when he heard a pack of the ravenous brutes howling on his trail. Knowing they would soon overtake him, he cut off one quarter of the venison and dropped it. The wolves stopped only for a few moments to swallow the meat and then pursued him again. The other quarter of

meat was sacrificed and again the wolves halted long enough to devour it, when they started in swift pursuit of the hunter, the morsels they had already tasted seeming only to sharpen their appetites. When Plummer saw that further flight was useless and that he would soon be overtaken by the beasts, he climbed a tree. It was December and the cold was intense; but the wolves came up to his hiding place, ranged themselves around the tree, where they remained in anxious expectation of a feast, while the prisoner was compelled to pass the entire night in the branches, suffering terribly with the cold. When daylight appeared the cowardly brutes made off into the forest.

The following account of a panther incident, in which Plummer was a participant, was written and furnished by Mr. M. R. Hulce, of Deposit, who also had a share in it. We give it in his own language:—

“About the year 1820 M. R. Hulce, Abner Hulce, his cousin, about sixteen years old, went to George Plummer’s in Potter’s Settlement (now North Sanford), taking their flint-lock rifles, on a hunting excursion. Mr. Plummer and his son, eight or ten years old, joined the party, who finally concluded to search for a bee tree. Taking two pails and an ax, with flint, steel and tinder, and the guns, they started westwardly into the woods. After going some two miles and spending most of the day in “lining” the bees, they found the tree, cut it down and filled the pails with fine honey. It was now after sundown, when the party heard the scream of a panther at some distance to the westward. It was repeated in a moment, like the plaintive cry of a woman in distress, and Mr. Plummer said it was a ‘painter,’ and they must make a fire, take some blazing brands and hurry homeward, as the brands would frighten away the animal. They accord-

ingly struck a light with the flint and tinder (spunk) and soon had a blazing fire; taking some large brands they started for home. They had not gone far when they heard the panther’s screams, apparently at the bee tree. It was now very dark and a misty rain began falling. The fire brands had nearly burned out and they were forced to stop and build another fire; this was a work of some difficulty on account of the dampness caused by the rain. They at last succeeded in kindling the slivers on a stump which had been shivered by lightning, from which they took new torches and hurried on, the panther not far behind, uttering his terrifying screams. It was now a mile to the clearing. Another stop had to be made to renew the torches, a task still more difficult than before. After some time a blaze was raised by the roots of a maple. The Plummer boy went twelve or fifteen feet south of the fire to gather some sticks. At this juncture the fire blazed up, weirdly lighting the surrounding forest, when the writer saw a large panther standing forty or fifty feet away on higher ground, fixing his hind feet firmly in the ground preparatory to a spring upon the boy. The others of the party, excepting the boy, saw the animal at the same time. The writer exclaimed to Plummer, ‘Take care of your boy!’ He sprang to him, grasped him by the collar and dragged him to the fire. At the same instant the panther made a spring and just as the boy was removed, struck the ground on the same spot, gave a fierce scream and bounded on into the woods. The party had agreed to reserve the fire of their rifles until it should be actually necessary to shoot, or until actually attacked. The torches were again renewed and they pushed on to the clearing, the panther some of the time behind and sometimes alongside, as was indicated by his screams. They reached home safely, but

the memory of the vivid scene remains after sixty years have passed."

On another occasion Plummer started for Jericho (Bainbridge), carrying an iron plow point. Suddenly he was met by a huge bear directly in his path. The bear reared on his haunches, ready for the affectionate embrace which would effectually crush the victim; but Plummer, in an instant of happy inspiration, rammed the iron plow point into the open mouth of the bear and as far as possible down his throat. It was probably the first mouthful of that mineral ever taken by the beast, and it proved so very distasteful that he actually turned and fled into the woods.

Nathaniel Blakesley also had an experience with a bear which came near being his last. He had set a trap about two miles west of Deposit and the next morning found an unusually large bear in it. He shot the animal, but succeeded in only wounding it; the bear then attacked him with fury and would soon have killed him had not his brother heard his screams and hurried to the rescue. As it was, a long fight between the men and the animal followed, in which clubs were finally trumps and the beast was dispatched.

Besides the products of the chase, the early inhabitants were amply supplied with shad at the annual "run" up the Delaware. At least two noted fishing places were in the vicinity of Deposit. They were caught in great quantities, as we are informed by Mr. Hulce, with what they called brush seines, which were made by twining long and slender peeled poles together into a coarse net, and strung across the river some distance above and floated down to a "pound" made of stones and slabs into which the shad were driven.

Among those who settled in this town at an early day, though later than those already alluded to, may be mentioned Nich-

olas Gordinier (spelled Gardinier in the documentary history of the State). He died in the town in 1864 and his wife, who was Polly Lord, died two years earlier. He was a large land owner and prominent in the lumber business, having at one time three saw-mills running. Nicholas N. Gordinier is a son of the elder Nicholas and a farmer, stock grower and lumber dealer of the town.

Elisha Burrows settled in the adjoining town of Deposit in 1807, coming from Connecticut. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and drew a land warrant. Charles A. Burrows and Daniel E. Burrows, who are prominent farmers of the town (their farms joining each other), are sons of Elisha Burrows, the deceased eldest son of the first named Elisha. They married Melissa and Caroline Childs, respectively, of Greene county. They were both members of Company E, 109th Volunteers, and did their country effective service for three years in the War of the Rebellion. Elisha, son of the elder Burrows, married Polly Whitaker, daughter of Benjamin Whitaker, and granddaughter of the pioneer, Squire Whitaker.

Alfred T. Mosher settled near North Sanford in 1831; his wife was Amy Wilber. He became a leading farmer and large landowner. Wesson Mosher, who now lives in Sanford, is a son of Alfred T.; he married Elizabeth French and has two children. He has held the office of assessor and is a prominent farmer.

Nelson French settled near North Sanford in 1829. He was a soldier in the War of 1812; his first wife was Lydia Harper, of Otego; his second wife was Lois Broad. They live on the homestead where he first settled, he having retired from most active work; he was a successful farmer and a carpenter and builder. Emerson C. French, who now lives at North Sanford, is a son of

Nelson, and married Louise M. Scofield ; they have two children. Horatio N. French, who married Eleanor Williams, daughter of Andrew Williams, is a brother of Emerson C. They are both among the foremost farmers of the town and largely engaged in dairying.

Eli King settled at North Sanford more than thirty years ago, where his son Addison now lives. John King, of Deposit, is also a son of Eli, who was a blacksmith in Deposit for several years before moving to North Sanford.

Major Gilbert Dickinson settled at Hale's Eddy as early as 1815. He was a son of John Dickinson and a prominent member of the Methodist Church. He was not an educated man but possessed some native ability. He was elected to the Assembly in 1843, over the ex-comptroller and popular John A. Collier, of Binghamton. His nomination was brought about by the late Hon. Giles Hotchkiss, of Binghamton (subsequently member of Congress for two terms), who, in desperation over a search for some Democrat of the county who could beat Mr. Collier's popularity and the regular Whig majority of several hundred, appealed to M. R. Hulce, of Deposit, to name a candidate who could accomplish the feat. Mr. Hulce named Dickinson, saying that he was a good Democrat and every Methodist circuit rider in the district would work for him. Such proved to be the case and Dickinson was elected by several hundred majority. The consternation and chagrin at Binghamton and elsewhere in the Whig ranks was overwhelming.

Simeon Crane was a very early settler in Delaware county and a Revolutionary soldier. He came to Broome county in 1844 and located about a mile and a half above Sanford, where he died in 1877, aged eighty-three years ; his widow still survives at the age of eighty-two years. They had four

children, all of whom are dead. His grandson, Nelson Crane, married Harriet Van Horn ; he became quite prominent in the town, held the office of superintendent of schools, was assessor two terms and elected supervisor for 1884. He is a surveyor, farmer and grower of blooded stock.

William Thomson, of Scotland, came into Delaware county in 1831, and about seven years later located in Sanford, about three miles west of Deposit, on what is known as the Judge Wheeler estate. They had nine children, six of whom are living. Henry Thomson, of this town, is a son of William, and lives on the homestead of 106 acres, purchased when he first came from Delaware county. He has retired from active work, leaving the care of his property to his son, Robert Bruce Thomson. Another son, Robert, lives on his farm of 100 acres two miles west of Deposit.

About three miles from Deposit in a southwesterly direction is a small lake about a mile in length ; it was formerly known as Sand pond, but has recently been given the more appropriate name of Oquaga lake. It is fed by springs and is a beautiful little body of water, nearly surrounded by forest. It is becoming quite a popular summer resort for people from the surrounding villages and cities. Jonas Rivenburgh, whose farm of 130 acres adjoins the lake, has opened his house and dispenses generous hospitality to guests. A post-office named "Oquaga Lake" has recently been established, where Mr. Rivenburgh can be reached by mail. James Scott, also, owns a farm on the lake, which he purchased in 1869, and has opened his house for the reception of summer visitors. About a dozen cottages have been erected, chiefly by citizens of Deposit, on the shores of the lake, which are occupied by the owners and visitors from abroad during the hot season.

Joel Crane settled in Sanford in 1839,

coming from Connecticut. He was father of Joel Crane, jr., who died in 1869, and first located about a mile and a half above Sanford. He and his brother made the experiment of boring for salt near Delhi, Delaware county, about the year 1830. They found brine and manufactured several hundred bushels of salt; but the work was finally abandoned as unprofitable. Joel Crane, jr., is a farmer and stock raiser and formerly was a carpenter and builder; he has held several minor offices.

In the year 1841 John Hamlin and his wife, Catharine Van Slyke Hamlin, came to Sanford and settled down. He died in this town, but his widow still survives. Among his children were Adariah Hamlin, who died in 1873, having had four children; (his wife was Nancy C. Fuller); William H. Hamlin and Rev. Adam K. Hamlin. William H. is one of the leading farmers of the town, at North Sanford; is engaged in raising blooded Jersey stock and has a dairy of forty cows. He built the steam saw-mill and grist-mill at North Sanford in 1883. His farm embraces 330 acres. He has held the office of assessor. Rev. Adam K. Hamlin was ordained and settled over the Baptist society of North Sanford in 1862, where he remained several years. He has been a successful farmer in connection with his ministerial duties, and in 1878 retired from the latter, with occasional exceptions, when he officiates as supply. He married Electa Whitney in 1855 and they have had ten children. He has held the office of assessor.

With the clearing up of the territory of this town and the consequent decrease of the lumber interest, the farmers have turned their attention more and more to dairying, until that is now the most prominent industry and one of profit to those who follow it. The lands are especially adapted to grazing, and through this industry, the energy and enterprise of the inhabitants in

other directions, and the construction of the Erie Railway, the town of Sanford has become one of the richest in the county. Among the farmers of comparatively recent years who have done and are doing much to advance the general agricultural and other interests of the town, it will be proper to mention a few others:—

Charles H. Stiles, son of John Stiles, who settled here about three miles below Deposit in 1832. Charles H. has held the offices of collector, overseer of the poor and commissioner of highways, and has been prominent in the lumber interest. His wife was Sarah M. Whitaker, daughter of Benjamin Whitaker and Clarissa Hulce, who were children of the pioneers of the country. Marcus W. De Witt, son of John S. De Witt and Catharine De Graff. He married Mrs. Eliza Gregory, who was a daughter of Henry Rickard, a large land owner, who built the Western Hotel in Deposit. Ezra Decker settled with his mother in Sanford, in 1840, on the farm where he now lives. His wife was Sally Pinney, daughter of John Pinny and Sally Hulce, pioneers. Mr. Decker has been collector. Edward Atwell, born in Windsor, and son of Ammon Atwell, who was son of Paul Atwell, a Revolutionary soldier and an early pioneer in Windsor. Edward Atwell is a farmer and has been prominent in lumbering interests. His wife was Hannah A. McClure. Adam A. Kedzie, son of George and Christine Kedzie, and Andrew, his brother. Adam has served two terms as justice, was superintendent of the poor and assistant internal revenue assessor for about nine years. William M. Gregory, son of Henry Gregory, one of the earliest settlers of Delaware county, coming to Broome in 1841. He held several town offices. William M. has been collector and assessor and is a large land owner. John R. Merrill and Sidney B. Merrill, sons of John Merrill, who settled

in Sanford in 1841. John R. has been collector and assessor and has a farm of about 400 acres. He built a grist-mill on the creek, six and one half miles above Deposit, in 1856, which was long known as Merrill's mill; it was finally burned after a successful career. Sidney B. was born in Sanford in 1844. Stephen Post settled in Sanford in 1848, purchasing 400 acres, which has since been divided between his sons, who have made large additions to it; they are Daniel, David and Stephen B. The father has passed eighty years of age and retired from active life. Other prominent farmers are Matthias G. G. Valentine, Densmore Campbell, Lewis L. Russell, Levi Sexsmith, David Walker, John Ahrens, Henry W. Wilcox, who once kept the Oquaga House in Deposit, John Latham, Lewis Kneiskern, James M. Fletcher, Joseph Walker, Nelson G. Beers, Albert B. Tompkins, John W. Roberts, Robert L. McMurray, Killian Van Tassel, Elbert Allen, Bouton Booth, John Shiner, John C. White and others.

It has already been stated early in the history of this town that it was formed from the old town of Windsor in April, 1821. The first town meeting was held at the house of William McClure on the 5th of March, 1822. Mr. McClure was elected supervisor; Joshua Dean, town clerk; James P. Aplington, Nathan L. Dean and William McClure, assessors; Nathan L. Dean, Alexander Butler and William McClure, jr., commissioners of highways; John Peters and James P. Aplington, overseers of the poor; William McClure, Nathan L. Dean and Alexander Butler, school commissioners; Jacob Edick, constable and collector; Joseph Eddy, constable; Daniel Evans, Gershom Loomis and Michael Child, inspectors of common schools; John Pinney, Eli King and Nathan Austin, fence viewers.

Those are the officers with which the

town of Sanford came into existence, and it is known that they performed their duties well. It will be noticed that some of the men filled more than one office; the fact is, at even that recent date, there were really not freeholders enough in the town to "go around" among the offices; so the people burdened some of them with two. Politics and office hunting was not so much of a trade then as it is in these good days. Most any man with a fair share of brains and intelligence, coupled with honesty, could have an office if he wanted it; but none of them were so lucrative then as to be very much sought.

When it came to holding courts the discovery was made that there were not freeholders enough living in the town from which to draw juries. In this emergency a law was passed permitting the drawing of any man, freeholder or not, on juries. This law is yet in force, although there is no present necessity for it.

It may be inferred from an entry in the town record that, as late as the middle of the century, the inhabitants in some parts of the town found it difficult to keep their fences in condition to prevent their stock from going astray. Under the heading "Strays," date of September 28th, 1852, is a notification to John Merrill, town clerk, which reads as follows:—

"Town Clerk of Sanford Sir You will Take Notice that Strayed on my enclosed Land 1 ould Buck & 2 Ews with both ears cropt and 8 Lambs 2 of them Bucks and the rest of them Ewes without Marks, about the 20th of Sept., 1852."

The inhabitants of the town, as was common in most early settlements of the State, gave proper attention to the education of their children, at the same time that the little ones exhibited their natural desire to learn by trudging sometimes for miles in all kinds of weather, to sit on the soft side

of a slab bench all day, pouring over the limited variety of school books then in vogue. As early as 1793, when the inhabitants of the territory of this town could be counted on one's fingers, Hugh Compton opened a school at Deposit in John Hulce's barn. Jonas Underwood also taught soon afterward in the village. About the year 1816 a school-house was built on the Dean farm and near the site of the railroad depot. An early school was opened near Sanford, on the Pinney farm. Others soon followed at North Sanford, McClure Settlement, and other points, until now ample means of securing a good common school or academic education in the town are not wanting.

Agricultural Society.—The Deposit Union Agricultural Society was formed in 1877, and is this year (1884) holding its seventh successful annual fair. The society embraces the towns of Deposit, Sanford, Hancock, Tompkins, Masonville, and Scott Township in Pennsylvania. The society has had a remarkably successful career, having accumulated a fund of nearly \$800, which is now being expended in new buildings and other improvements. A ten-year lease of the grounds has been effected and an auspicious career seems assured for the society. Following are the officers of the society for 1884:—

President—George D. Wheeler, Deposit.

Vice-Presidents—Delos Axtell, Deposit; Sherman S. Gregory, Tompkins; W. P. Scutt, Sanford; Flavius Smith, Hancock; J. R. Baumis, Masonville; Jacob Gardinier, Sherman.

Secretary—L. T. Freeman, Deposit.

Treasurer—Chas. A. Wheeler, Deposit.

Executive Committee—Geo. D. Wheeler, L. T. Freeman, Chas. A. Wheeler.

Twenty-five years ago, when the country was startled by the call to arms in defense of the Union, the town of Sanford

was prompt to send her share of men and money to the cause; and many an unmarked grave, as well as others at home, tell of the bravery of her sons. A special meeting was held on the 19th of August, 1864, at which it was decided to call a special election to vote upon the question of adding the sum of \$400 to the county bounty already offered, which was \$300, in order to secure the quota of the town under the then recent call for 500,000 men. The meeting was held at the office of Moses & Freeman, in Deposit. At the election 223 votes were cast in favor of the proposition and only twenty against it. Another special meeting was held at the house of Orrin Jacobs at Sanford (Creek Settlement) and the question of adding \$200 more to the bounty was voted upon, 124 voting in favor of the proposition and twenty-four against it. Town bonds were issued for the amount necessary to pay these increased bounties—in all \$24,600, and \$679.93 interest. (See chapter on Broome county in the rebellion.)

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town of Sanford from its organization to the present time, with the years of service of each: William McClure, 1822–23; 1823–24–25, Nathan L. Dean; 1826, David H. Nash; 1827–28, Joshua Dean; 1829, David H. Nash; 1830–31, Joshua Dean; 1832–33, William McClure; 1834 to 1844 inclusive, Joshua Dean; 1845–46, William McClure; 1847, Henry Gregory; 1848 to 1851 inclusive, William McClure; 1852, Joshua Dean; 1853, William McClure; 1854 to 1857 inclusive, Henry P. Ensign; 1858, James E. Thompson; 1859–60, Henry P. Ensign; 1861, Alvin Devereaux; 1862–63, Henry P. Ensign; 1864, W. S. Russ; 1865–66, Thomas Heath; 1867, William L. Ford; 1868, W. S. Russ; 1869, Alexander Cumming; 1870–1871, W. S. Russ; 1872, Jno. E. Knapp; 1873 to 1877

inclusive, Alvin Devereaux; 1878, Taylor More; 1879, Daniel N. Walling; 1880, James A. Graves; 1881-82-83, D. N. Walling; 1884, Nelson Crane.

The population of the town from 1840 has been as follows: 1840, 1,173; 1845, 1,618; 1850, 2,508; 1855, 3,060; 1860, 3,061; 1865, 3,262; 1870, 3,249; 1875, 3,659.

DEPOSIT VILLAGE.

Deposit is a village of about 1,800 population, situated on the eastern border of the county, and partly in Delaware county, at the confluence of the Delaware river and Oquaga creek. It is a station of considerable importance on the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, and is sixty miles from the source of the Delaware river, which is at this point a thousand feet above the sea. The village is surrounded by lofty hills which rise nearly a thousand feet above the river, coming close down to the village on the western side, between which and those to the east stretches the plain on which is built the place. The scenery is picturesque and at many points is almost grand. The village takes its name from the fact of its having been an important place of "deposit" for pine lumber drawn from the Susquehanna river in winter in early days, preparatory to rafting down the river to Philadelphia in the spring.

Deposit may almost be considered as two villages, as it is divided nearly in the center by the line between Broome and Delaware counties. The site of the older portion (that in Delaware county), was long known to settlers as the "cook-house," a corruption of an Indian name signifying "owl's nest," or "a place of owls." Settlement was begun at this point in 1789 by John Hulce, and two years later Nathaniel Dean and Philip Pine located here. With the latter came his two sons Daniel and Peter, and

four daughters. Mr. Pine had bought 400 acres embracing the "cook-house" flats on the east side of the river. Other early settlers at or near the old village were Sylvester, David, Samuel and John W. Hulce, sons of John Hulce, William Walker, Benjamin Hawley, Isaac Gillett, Gideon Wiest, Samuel Butler, Thaddeus Mather, Henry M. Gregory, Thaddeus Benedict, Joseph Webb, Jonas Park, Henry Flint, Randall Briggs, the four Burrows brothers, Hubbard, Peres, Elisha and Dennison, and others; but as these were Delaware county settlers, we will not trace their record farther. Many of them have descendants now living in this vicinity. Those who settled early within the territory of Broome county at this point have already been alluded to a few pages back.

The old village of Deposit was incorporated in 1811, when there were but twelve dwelling houses on the west side of the river; the corporation line embraced 156 acres, and extended westward only to the "property line," being lot 43 of the Evans patent. As we have intimated, this was, in early days, a very important lumber district, and the logs and sawed lumber were drawn from an extent of territory covering many miles. This gave the little village a source of growth and importance which that portion over the Delaware line has lost since the decline of that industry and the building of the Erie railroad. It was the construction of this great trunk line, which was opened through to Dunkirk in 1851, that may be said to have given birth to that part of the village of Deposit of which we must speak in these pages; for there was almost no indication of growth within the limits of Broome county previous to 1845, when the railroad was building in this vicinity. The first ground broken for the Erie railroad was in Deposit on the east side of the river, on the morning of November 7th, 1835, at sun-

rise. About thirty persons were present, including the president of the company, James G. King. He made a brief speech, and all who were present took a hand in opening the ground. The road was opened to Binghamton December 27-28th, 1848, and to Dunkirk May 14-15th, 1851.

In the year 1851 the village charter was extensively amended and the village boundaries were made to embrace 828 acres, 400 of which are in this county. A provision was inserted that the village, except in relation to elections and schools, should be regarded as belonging to either and both counties. In 1873 a new charter was procured, which is now in force. The first trustees under the charter of 1851 were Uriah Gregory, Charles Knapp, P. K. Williams and G. D. Wheeler. S. D. Hulce was the first clerk and Charles Knapp was the first president. The elections are held on the first Tuesday in March of each year. The trustees are also assessors, and the village is constituted a separate road district.

The present trustees of the village are S. O. Dean, president; C. R. Demoney, S. D. Smith, J. B. Studdert, A. M. Babcock. The clerk is Charles K. Brown and he has held the office for ten years past.

Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests.—We have already described the brief mercantile career at a very early day of Benjamin and Jeter Gardner, on the site of the village, within what is now Broome county. There was very little trading done here after that until the beginning of work on the Erie railroad. The firm of Ford & Perry (W. L. Ford and John B. Perry) built the handsome store (till lately occupied by them) in 1865, in which year they removed from across the line. Mr. Ford came to Deposit in 1846 and opened a general store, in which he has since continued, having various partners until about twenty years ago, when he took in John B. Perry. In

1882 he bought out his partner and took in James H. Rogers. Ford & Rogers is one of the leading firms in Deposit. Mr. Ford was elected to the Assembly in 1852, 1872 and 1873; has been supervisor and a prominent citizen. John B. Perry, Mr. Ford's former partner, came from Dutchess county and has been one of the leading business men of Deposit; he was under-sheriff in Dutchess county and has been prominent in corporation matters here. His first wife was Mary L. Simpson, of Poughkeepsie, who died in 1864; he afterward married Mrs. Mary E. Jones Short, of Homer. Mr. Perry is now engaged in buying and shipping butter, cheese and produce.

S. R. Morehouse kept a grocery as early as 1854-55 in the building now occupied by John D. Studdert, which Mr. Morehouse built. Mr. Studdert opened a store in the building about 1872. He was previously in the same business across the street since 1867.

Thomas Halpin opened a small general store on the east side of the street many years ago, and removed to his present store opposite in 1862, taking in as a partner his brother Michael. They have continued together since and now own the building.

Thompson & Demander were early merchants where E. F. Smith is located. Devereaux & Clark followed for some years, when in 1860 W. S. Russ purchased the building and has since kept a general store.

Putnam & Minor (Charles M. Putnam, James S. Minor) are among the leading general merchants of the place and began business at their present location in 1862.

William Loder is a general merchant, doing a large business some five or six years past.

D. L. Demoney first began business over the line where J. T. Burrows is now located; he was there some twenty years. In 1883 he, in company with his brother, C. R. De-

money, came to their present location (the Washington building) and have continued since.

In 1878 Radeker & Smith began business where E. F. Smith is now located. The firm continued until the spring of 1883, when John M. Smith bought out his partner; he also owns the building. It was erected by Thompson & Demander, before mentioned, in 1849, and is the oldest store on the street.

In dry goods, carpets, etc., C. E. Vail & Co. stand at the head in Deposit. The business began in 1869 by A. R. Vail. In 1879 the present firm, consisting of C. E. and A. R. Vail, was formed. They are young men of enterprise and natives of Broome county. They built the handsome brick block which they occupy, and which is one of the finest in the place.

J. B. Stow began mercantile business over the line in the spring of 1847 and remained there seven years, when he built his present store, which he has occupied ever since. He has a large stock of boots, shoes, hats and caps and furnishing goods. He is a son of Abel Stow, a pioneer in the town of Windsor.

H. W. Burrows was about the first dealer in boots and shoes in the new part of the village; he continued in the trade until March, 1884, when he was bought out by M. F. Sherwood and C. R. Male. The latter was formerly in the same trade on Church street where he began in 1870.

As early as about 1855 the firm of Minor & Smith began the hardware trade on the site of the store now occupied by Albert P. Minor; he bought out John M. Smith about six years ago. The present brick building, which is well adapted to the purpose, was built in 1872.

Wickwire & Russell (A. E. Wickwire and M. C. Russel) began this line of trade in 1867 on the corner of Main and Dean streets, whence they removed to their pres-

ent location; the large double store building was erected by the firm in 1881. Mr. Wickwire is a son of Isaac Wickwire, a soldier in the War of 1812, and a native of Connecticut. Andrew E. Wickwire married Emma Horton in 1851; they have two children living, having lost four by death. He is a retired engineer.

The first druggists in Deposit were Williams & Birge, who began as early as about 1850. Charles K. Brown started in the Deposit drug store, which is owned by him, in 1859, at first as clerk for A. C. Dean and then for J. E. Brown. The firm of Clark & Brown was then formed, which continued until 1870, when Charles K. Brown took the business alone and has since continued it. His stock embraces books, stationery, etc. Mr. Brown is a son of John Brown and Caroline Clark Brown. He married Elizabeth Halloran in 1866, and they have seven children, all daughters. He has been clerk of the corporation for ten years, and is at present a member of the Board of Education and secretary of the recently organized Deposit Water Company.

Henry Bixby formerly had a toy and notion store where S. D. Smith is now located. He sold to Charles Wheeler about 1874, who remained and enlarged the store, putting in fancy goods, stationery and books. G. North, now of Binghamton, bought the business in 1879 and put in a stock of drugs. S. D. Smith bought the establishment in 1882.

Dr. B. G. McCabe opened his drug store in the spring of 1883.

There are several groceries and provision stores in Deposit. One of the first to engage in this line of trade was S. R. Morehouse, who has already been alluded to. He formerly kept a grocery where Chas. O. Watkins is located. Mr. Watkins bought the establishment recently. J. C. McNaught opened his grocery in the Cen-

tral Hotel building in 1878, and has done a successful trade since. Henry T. Smith & Co. began business in 1879 on the corner of Maine and Dean streets, and moved to their present location in 1880. Thomas Gallaher has had a grocery for some years, as has also Wm. Robertson.

Walter Vail has carried on a jewelry store since 1875, and removed to his present location in 1877. A. L. Scudder was in the same business, but was burned out in 1883. He continues business in his dwelling-house.

Nearly all of these stores are on what is now known as Front street, which runs from the western part of the village, with a long curve, to the river. This street follows the line of the old Indian trail from Deposit to Oquaga (Windsor), which accounts for its being crooked. Main street runs parallel with the river.

The leading furniture store and manufactory of the village is that of Brown & More (George More having bought out Mr. Horton), which firm was established in March, 1884. The first to engage in this line was Wm. J. Freeman, who was located where the Damoney Brothers' store is, as early as 1850. He remained there until 1880. Robert Brown and Silas D. Horton bought him out and continued till 1882, when the business was removed to the present site, corner of Front and Dean streets.

T. M. Bixby has had a furniture business for a number of years and still carries it on.

Andrew Jackson began harness making in 1854, about a mile west of the village, where he now lives. He now gives his attention to bee-keeping. Walter Jackson took up the business in 1880, and in November, 1882, removed to his present location on Front street. Andrew Jackson is a son of Richard B. Jackson and Abigail Wyatt, of Dutchess county; they, with

their five children, settled in Sanford in 1854. He died about 1875; his widow survives at the age of 83 years. Andrew married Malinda Merrifield, of Dutchess county, and they have four children.

G. M. Babcock began the harness business in 1872, at his present location. He has remained there since and has never had a partner.

George Demander was the first blacksmith in Deposit, in Broome county. He had a shop where Frank Robinson now is more than forty years ago; he removed to his present shop five years ago, Chas. Tidd taking the other shop. Jacob Bullock was an early blacksmith, his shop being located about on the site of Chas. Watkins's grocery. Eben N. Beardsley has a shop on Second street. He is a son of Benjamin Beardsley, one of the early settlers of Delaware county. Eben N. married Mary Daniels, of Franklin, and they have four children. They settled in Deposit in 1855. In 1857 he built his extensive shops, where he does a general business in blacksmithing, repairing wagons, and controls the patented horseshoe. Hallock & Miles are also blacksmiths on Second street, doing a good business. (Both Beardsley and Miles & Hallock were burned out in August, 1884, and are rebuilding).

Among carriage makers Kingsley & Ives were as early as any of whom we can learn. I. C. Ball began the business in 1863, in the shop now occupied by D. M. Gifford. Mr. Ball built an addition to the shop in 1867, and continued there until 1875. Gilbert McClure then took the premises for a short time. George Demander became the owner of the property and sold it to John Smith. Several tenants have since occupied the shop for short periods.

John Q. Clark settled in Deposit in 1870, and bought the steam saw and planing mill which had been built in 1868 by Stitz &

Wilcox. It has been once destroyed by fire. Mr. Clark has rebuilt it on more extensive plans, and now manufactures sash, doors and blinds, boxes, etc., and does a general wood-working business; he employs about thirty hands. He was a son of David W. Clark and Hannah Gilson, of Orange county, and married Maria L. Kerr in 1847; they have one child. Mr. Clark is a member of the Board of Education and an enterprising citizen.

About the year 1875 A. P. Blatchley established the foundry and machine shop which is now run by A. B. Blatchley, his son. It is an important addition to the manufactures of Deposit.

Alvin Devereux was born in Albany county in 1820 and settled in Sanford in 1847, purchasing his present homestead. He built a saw-mill on the Delaware, and in 1848 erected a large tannery, which he has operated until within the last year. He has given employment to from twenty-five to one hundred hands. He has also carried on an extensive lumber business. He is now, in company with his son, giving much of his attention to the breeding of blooded Jersey stock on his two dairy farms. They have over a thousand acres of land. Mr. Devereux is a son of Alvin Devereux, senior, of Columbia county, and married Julia A. Tanner in 1845; she died in 1872; they have had eight children, six of whom are living. In 1874 he was again married to Cornelia N. Allen. He has been supervisor six terms, and was twice on the Democratic ticket for Member of Assembly. He is one of the prominent and respected citizens of the town.

We have already given accounts of many of the early mills of the town, and will refer to a few more. Mr. Whitaker and John Stiles built one about 1840 on the old Whitaker place, which did a large business. About the same period Nelson

Hotchkiss built one at Hale's Eddy, which is yet running. Nicholas Gordinier also built one not far from that date on Shad Pound creek, three miles west of Hale's Eddy; it is still running. In 1845 M. R. Hulce built a mill two miles northwest of Deposit, on Butler creek; this has been abandoned.

The large grist-mill in Deposit, now operated by the Knapp Brothers, was burned in its then form about 1850, and was rebuilt in 1853 by Henry Shelden, being called the Shelden mills. John Peters had it when it burned and for probably fifty years previous. This is the site of the original Dean mill, and Peters succeeded Dean in the ownership. Stephen F. Whitaker owned it for a time in later years, and it finally passed into the hands of the Knapp Brothers in 1880. They made extensive repairs and enlargement of the mill, and it has now five run of stone, and does a large custom and merchant business, using water power and steam. It is the only grist-mill now running in Sanford. In referring to the enterprising Knapp Brothers, it is fitting to refer to their father, Charles Knapp, who was one of the foremost men of Deposit; although his residence was in Delaware county, he was intimately associated with the history of Deposit village. He was born in Colchester, Delaware county, in 1797. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, but he gave his son such education as was available in the schools of those days. In 1815 he began teaching school winters, devoting himself to farm work in summers. When he reached his majority, without capital, he began farming and lumbering on his own account. In 1825 he opened a general store, his cash capital being \$300; and by integrity, fair dealing and energy he had by 1848 amassed a considerable fortune. In that year he removed to Deposit and engaged

in lumbering, farming and tanning. He finally abandoned these pursuits and established an individual bank under the State laws. Two years later he changed the character of the institution, making it a stock concern, with a capital of \$125,000, of which he took two-thirds. In 1864 it was changed to a National bank. Mr. Knapp was president of the institution during his life. He was a Democrat in politics, but when the Republican party was organized he joined its ranks. In 1841 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1868 was chosen for Member of Congress, declining a renomination at the end of his term. His wife was Sylvia Radeker, who died in 1877. Mr. Knapp is dead.

Newspapers.—The first newspaper published in Deposit was called the *Deposit Courier*, which was started in 1848 by M. R. Hulce as proprietor; C. E. Wright was publisher and editor for seven years, when S. D. Hulce assumed the editorship and changed its name to the *Delaware Courier*, and advocated Free Soil. He sold it to Lucius P. Allen, who published it as a Republican organ about eight years and up to 1868, changing its name back to its former title. He sold it to Blunt & Smith, who held it one year. In 1869 the establishment was purchased by Charles N. Stow, who has since controlled it. The office was burned in 1880, when a new outfit, including a power press, was put in. The paper is now a successful and well conducted journal.

In 1856 Mr. C. E. Wright started a paper under patronage of an association; but its life was short. In 1874 S. C. Clizbe started the *Deposit Times and Democrat*, but it joined the great majority of its predecessors within about two years.

Hotels.—The Oquaga House, one of the oldest buildings in the newer part of the village, was built as early as 1850, by Da-

rius Maples and occupied by James E. Thompson. He left it after about ten years, Colonel Heath and Samuel Smith succeeding. They were followed by W. H. Wilcox in 1882. It has had two or three different managers since. The representatives of the Huguenin estate recently bought it and John Stone & Co. now control it.

What was formerly the Sherwood House (now the Central Hotel) was first built for a store but was not used as such. Taylor Sherwood bought it, made additions and called it the Sherwood House. The date of its opening we have not learned. Seth Warrington next kept it, giving it his own name. In about a year and a half E. Stetson took the house (1864) and still keeps it, and has added a basement story of stores. He changed its name in 1880 to the Central Hotel.

The Western Hotel was erected in 1853 by Henry Rickard. He kept it till 1857 when he sold to Daniel and Stephen Post. They kept it to 1862 when Vincent Huguenin bought it. In 1884 it was purchased by H. W. Wilcox who sold the Oquaga House to representatives of the Huguenin estate. H. A. Skinner has recently leased it, renovated it and keeps a good house.

Deposit Water Works Co.—The question of a water supply for the village has been one of infinite vexation, as is not uncommon in other places. Meetings have been held and almost endless agitation and discussion indulged, which need not be followed here. A company was finally formed and a contract entered into with the village authorities to supply water for fire purposes, the plan of the company involving the sinking of artesian wells. But proper investigation showed that the plan was not a feasible one and it was abandoned. The company was then reorganized, its capital being the same as that of

its predecessor (\$25,000) and a new contract made with village, the plan being to take water from the Butler brook on the gravity plan. This company has been recently organized, and it is confidently expected that the village will soon be amply supplied with the means for extinguishing fires, and the citizens with pure water for their dwellings and shops.

The officers of the company are: Albert P. Minor, president; James H. Knapp, vice-president; Charles K. Brown, secretary; John M. Kerr, John B. Perry, Charles M. Putnam, directors.

Post-Office. — The first post-office was established at Deposit about the year 1813, William Butler being the first postmaster. The office was then, of course, over the county line, and was not removed to the new part of the village until about the year 1850, or a little later. ✓Simon Lusk had the office for about twenty years and succeeded Butler. George D. Wheeler then took the office for about three years, and was followed by Martial R. Hulce between one and two years. Addison J. Wheeler had it three or four years, appointed under President Taylor. C. E. Wright succeeded one year; then S. D. Hulce three years. O. S. Dean was the next official about 1861. L. P. Allen was the next fortunate candidate, remaining in the office about three years, and giving way to Ambrose Blunt, who had the office about a month and was succeeded by John B. Perry; he was in the office about a year and a half when J. B. Stow took it for about five years. E. B. Adams is the present courteous official and has held the office since 1874.

Schools. — In the year 1875 the old district schools of Deposit were displaced by a union school embracing three districts. In 1881 the academy was extensively enlarged, costing about \$10,000, and the schools, with academic department, were all

brought together in that building. The present faculty are Prof. McGuckin and assistant Jennie A. Goss; with Misses Seavey, Anderson, Sanderson, Surridge, Stites, and Banta as teachers. The school is thoroughly successful.

An academy was first erected in 1830 and was burned in December, 1835. Another was afterward erected. In 1851-52 a seminary building was erected by private subscription and organized under the laws. The school flourished for some years, but owing to financial difficulties the property was sold by the sheriff. In 1866-67 a new academy was built by subscription on the Broome county side of the line. This is the structure which, with extensive improvements, is now the Union School and Academy building.

Attorneys. — Simon Lusk (deceased) was the first attorney and continued for twenty-five years when ex-Judge Jesse Palmer (deceased) became a partner. A. C. Moses is the oldest now living. He came to the place in 1848, having studied with Daniel S. Dickinson, in Guilford, Chenango county. Within a few years after his arrival he came over the line into Broome county. He was admitted about the year 1830. He has held the office of justice of the peace for many years. Judge N. K. Wheeler and Judge T. H. Wheeler practiced several years in Deposit.

Taylor More was an early attorney, and his son, Arthur More, now practices in Deposit, his father having died. He studied in Deposit and was admitted in December, 1870.

L. T. Freeman studied with Mr. Moses (who is his father-in-law), and was admitted in 1853. He was in partnership with Mr. Moses for a time; went South during the war, at the close of which he was given the office of Supreme Court judge in Virginia. Returning North, he has practiced in Deposit since.

C. T. Alverson studied with Alexander Cumming in Deposit, and William Gleason, of Delhi, and was admitted in Binghamton in December, 1870. He was for a time in partnership with A. Mulford, and the firm dissolved in March, 1884.

A. D. Cumming has practiced a number of years in Deposit; and A. D. Wade, admitted 1884, and E. H. Hanford, admitted 1876, and A. Mulford, are also practicing attorneys here.

Physicians.—The record of many of the early physicians, who doubtless rode over the territory embraced in this town while it was a part of Windsor, will be found in the history of that town, to which the reader is referred.

Dr. W. H. Gregory is the oldest physician in Sanford at the present time. He was originally from Colchester, Delaware county, and graduated at the Fairfield Medical College in 1838. He practiced in Honesdale sixteen years and came to Deposit in 1859.

Dr. Barna E. Radeker, born in Colchester, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1874; began practice in Deposit in 1875.

John L. Wager, born in Amsterdam, N. Y., graduated at the Geneva Medical College in 1847, began practice in Deposit in 1856. He now lives across the line, but has his office in Broome county.

W. B. Kelley, born in Ararat, Pa., graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1882; began practice here the following year.

Dr. S. G. McCabe, of Castleton, Vt., began practice in 1883, and has established a drug store in Deposit.

Other physicians who have been in Deposit, but of whom we have no especial data, are Dr. Barber, an early doctor, Dr. Mather, who went to Binghamton, Dr. S. D. Higgins, Dr. T. S. Rogers, Dr. Gilbert.

Dr. McFarlane is an eclectic physician at North Sanford.

Churches.—There are six church organizations in Deposit, and six church edifices, three of which are across the line in Delaware county, two on the Broome side, and one, the Presbyterian, on the line in both counties; but we consider the subject of ample importance to justify the preservation of their records in these pages. The first public religious services in the town were held at the dwelling house of John Hulce, a Presbyterian, by Rev. Hugh Compton, who also taught the first school before 1794. The first Sunday-school was opened in Deposit in 1818, Mr. T. Benedict officiating. The teachers were all women. Twenty-five scholars attended. This school continued eight years, when an undenominational Bible class was organized in the Baptist meeting-house, by M. R. Hulce.

Baptist.—The first church in the place was the Baptist, which was organized June 26th, 1812. The members were Thaddeus Benedict, James P. Aplington, James H. Coburn, Eunice, his wife, Benjamin Coburn, Stephen Stiles and Sally, his wife, John W. Hulce and Eliza, his wife, Samuel Hulce, Sally Pinney, Molly Burrows and Peninah Hulce. The first deacons were Stephen Stiles and James P. Aplington. The pastors have been: Rev. Messrs. Levi Holcomb, 1813-14; Samuel Gilbert, D. Robinson, — Woolsey and O. Spencer, supply for four years; Rev. Messrs. Spaulding, Richmond and Otis irregularly till 1821; Samuel Gilbert, during whose stay great accessions were made; Jason Corwin, 1823 to 1825; supplies till 1829; Levi Tucker, in whose pastorate the new church was dedicated; Michael Frederick, 1832-34; Thomas Durfee, supply; Charles A. Fox, one year, to 1837; John T. Fuller, 1838-40; Nelson Mumford, 1840; (parsonage built in 1842-43); Joel Hendricks, 1851-

52; (July 2d, 1852, meeting-house burned); Levi More, 1852-54; (new church built in 1853); L. W. Olney, 1855-58; Lewis Ranstead, 1858-59; A. L. Freeman, 1860-62; C. H. James, 1862-63; George Balcom, 1863-64; J. N. Adams, 1865-75; A. Reynolds, succeeded for one year; W. Mudge, two years; E. S. Vreeland, three years; E. P. Brigham, the present pastor. In 1826 a fine church edifice was built, which remained till July, 1852, when it was burned. Another was then built, changing the site. In 1866, while it was being repaired, the church was blown down by a hurricane. In 1867 a new and better one was dedicated. This stood until 1877, when it was burned. The society was then resolved to build one of brick and it was finished in 1881, at a cost of about \$10,000. The churches have in whole, or in part, been formed from this one, which now has 207 members. The "Baptist Society of Deposit" was incorporated in January, 1824. The present trustees are John M. Briggs, Edward Bullock, C. M. Putnam. E. Babcock, clerk; Hobart Adam, treasurer.

Congregational.—This society was organized July 21st, 1812, by Revs. D. Harrower and J. T. Benedict, with eight members, as follows: William Macclure, Aaron Stiles and Catharine, his wife, Benjamin Hawley and Theodocia, his wife, Mrs. Bathsheba Demander, Mrs. Lois Dean, Aphia Hawley and Anna Nickerson.

For the next six years the church was supplied by missionaries—Joel Chapen, Joel T. Benedict, Joseph Wood and others. From 1818 Rev. Elisha Wise preached about twelve years. Samuel G. Orton then stayed two years, and great additions were made. Leverett Hull then ministered one year; Joshua B. Graves, two; E. T. Ball, one; Smith P. Gammage, two; Foster Lilly, two; Aaron P. Allen, eight; O. H.

Seymour, three; Thomas Hempsted, two; Charles H. De Long, eight; Marcellus Clute, three years, to 1877; James B. Fisher, four years; and S. J. Hopkins since.

The legal society, "The First Presbyterian Society of the town of Tompkins," was formed February 15th, 1818, with William Butler, William Wheeler and Silas Crandall first trustees.

In 1818 the society built a church. It remained Congregational twenty-three years, was then Presbyterian twelve years, and since 1844 has been Congregational.

In 1854 a new church was built; the next year it was burned by lightning, in 1855 rebuilt, and in 1877 again burned to the ground. In 1878 and 1879 the present elegant brick edifice was erected.

The trustees are: Alvin Devereaux, G. D. Wheeler and John M. Smith; Charles T. Edick, clerk; J. S. Minor, treasurer.

Methodist Episcopal.—This church was organized in 1830. The first preacher was Alexander Calder; the first class leader, Hiram Banks. The original number of members was thirteen. The first church edifice was built in 1832, costing \$900; the second was built of brick in 1872 at a cost of \$15,000. There are now about 175 members. This church building is in Broome county. Following are the names of the pastors: Alexander Calder, 1830; Alexander and Nathan Rice, 1831; John P. Foster and P. House, 1832-33; David Terry, 1834-35; M. Van Duzen, 1836; D. B. Turner, 1837; W. S. Stillwell, 1838; D. Bullock and W. F. Gould, 1839-40; A. C. Fields, 1841; A. C. Fields and J. Davy, 1842; W. C. Smith and R. S. Scott, 1843; R. S. Scott and P. Stoddard, 1844; P. Williams, 1845 (he was sent from Deposit as missionary to Africa, and died soon after reaching his field); J. Croft, 1846; M. M. Curtis, 1847-48; E. E. Stout, 1849;

David Gibson, 1850; William Wilson, 1851; L. W. Walsworth, 1852-53; A. Ackerly, 1854; Richard Decker, 1855; Richard Wheatley, 1856-57; J. W. Sellick, 1858-59; T. Elliott, 1860; Van Ness Traver, 1861-62; J. C. Hoyt, 1863-64; J. G. Oakley, 1865-66; Thomas Lamont, 1867-69; Josiah Sims, 1870-72; J. L. Gamble, 1873; J. W. Jones, 1874; Z. N. Lewis, 1875-76; J. L. Gamble, 1877; C. B. Landon, 1878-80; L. C. H. Adams, 1881-83; G. H. Smith, 1884.

The present officers are: P. R. Wheaton, P. J. Bartle, Levi Miles, jr., Charles K. Brown, D. L. Demoney, Melvin Knapp and Andrew Jackson, trustees; Henry Burrows, C. K. Brown, D. L. Demoney, Sliter D. Smith, William Aumock, Peter White, N. H. Knapp, Walter Jackson, L. J. Hallock, stewards.

St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic).—St. Joseph's Church was organized by Father Hourigan, of Binghamton, about 1848. A chapel and parochial residence were built soon afterward. The priests in charge have been Fathers Hourigan, Carroll, Forney, McGeough, Griffith, M. J. Fournier, and Stanton, at present in charge. The number of communicants is large and the church is in a flourishing condition.

Christ (Episcopal) Church.—This church was organized in July, 1860, with twenty-nine members. They have a small church building and a membership averaging about thirty. Regular public services have not been always kept up, but now they have a rector and regular services every week.

African Methodist.—This church (Zion) was organized by the colored people of Deposit in 1864. Since which time they have had public services most of the time by men of their own race. A Sunday-school has also been kept up, having been organized by M. R. Hulce in 1864. This church

has been of untold benefit to the colored people in the vicinity.

Sanford (Creek Settlement).—This is a small hamlet situated in about the center of the town, on the Oquaga creek; another small creek empties into the Oquaga near the settlement, from which it took its former name of Creek Settlement. The post-office was established here as much as fifty years ago, the exact date not being attainable. M. L. Kneiskern, who has had a cooper-shop here for eleven years, is the present postmaster, having taken the office in 1881. Before him Samuel Whitney had it for a period of twelve years, and before this, Orrin Jacobs. Mr. Kneiskern has started a store recently.

There has been a grocery or store here for forty years or more. Hiram Daniels was one of the early merchants, and after him A. J. Ketchum was in business. Thomas Culver had a small store for about eight years. Uriel Pomeroy had a wagon shop for a number of years, up to three years since. A man named Gould had a shop before Pomeroy. Andrew Kedzie has had a blacksmith shop for twenty years past. A. L. Philley is a shoemaker and has run a small tannery for many years. There is a small Methodist Church at this point, Rev. E. A. Baldwin, who preaches at McClure Settlement and North Sanford, also ministering to this congregation twice a month. The congregation has about forty members.

North Sanford.—This hamlet is situated in the northeastern part of the town, on the Oquaga creek, four miles from Sanford and six from Deposit. The Wakeman and Mosher families, already alluded to, were early settlers in this vicinity, and the Fullers came in about 1825. The post-office was established about thirty years ago, David Devol being the first incumbent of the office. Hiram Fuller was probably the next; the office was next at Silas Wakeman's house, and

then Wesson Mosher was appointed. G. W. Bixby was appointed in 1871 and now has the office. David Devol kept the first grocery some thirty-five years ago. Since then Alonzo Campbell was the next merchant. He kept store until 1861 and was a prominent man in the town; held the office of assessor, collector, poormaster for several years and is assessor at the present time. Warren Walden had a store a short time and was succeeded by Theodore Campbell. The latter was bought out by F. and G. Bixby, who continued together until 1880, when G. W. Bixby bought his brother's interest. In August, 1884, he sold a half interest to S. G. Barnum and they moved into the new store built by G. H. Bixby. There were mills in this vicinity at an early day, in common with other parts of the town. Hezekiah Broad had a grist-mill and saw-mill on the creek a little above the hamlet as early as 1830. Ebenezer Warner built one also at an early day, which was afterward owned by Lewis Burlingame. Henry Hamlin built the steam saw-mill in 1882 and connected with it a grist-mill and shingle machine. Joshua Belden was one of the earliest blacksmiths at North Sanford and had a shop here about 1830. He was followed by Alva Whitney, who had a shop just below Mr. Swart's present one. This shop was continued until 1876 when John Swart took it. Before his advent it was occupied by Van Duzen & Knapp. Alexander Graham also had a shop above the settlement. There has never been but one harness maker here — George H. Whitlock, who now has a shop. William H. Crawford is a carpenter and general repairer of wagons, etc.

The growing importance of the dairying interest in recent years has led to the building of two cheese factories near North Sanford, about two miles north and south of the hamlet. The lower one was built by

Charles A. Wheeler and the other by W. A. Chamberlain, both in 1881.

A Baptist Church was organized in the north part of Sanford in May, 1842, with thirteen members, by a council of delegates from the Baptist Churches of Coventry, Masonville, Deposit and Bainbridge. A church edifice was erected in 1846, at a cost of about \$400; but in consequence of its not being centrally located it went into disuse about the year 1870. The first pastor was Rev. E. L. Benedict, of Deposit. There are now two churches in North Sanford, Baptist and Methodist. The buildings were both erected in 1871-72. The Baptist society is very small and services have not recently been held with regularity. Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Oneonta, preaches occasionally. The present trustees of the Methodist church are Samuel Donaldson, B. A. Colwell and William Pierce. There are between thirty and forty members.

McClure Settlement. — The pioneer location of the elder William Macclure at this point has already been described in the early history of the town. It is a mere hamlet, a station on the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, and located about five miles west of Deposit. There has been a post-office here since 1865. Charles Hewitt was first postmaster, but available records of the office are very meagre. M. W. De Witt was a recent incumbent of the office for a short time and in 1881 the present postmaster, S. A. Fenton, took the office.

D. & S. Post formerly had a large steam saw-mill here, which cut 4,000,000 feet of lumber per year. They are now prominent farmers of the town; they are sons of Stephen Post, who settled in the county in 1848 with his sons. He has passed the age of eighty years and has retired from active labors.

The chief industry of the place is the

Acid Works of Bayliss & Birkalew, the products of which are alcohol, charcoal and what is called acid lime. These works were established in 1881 and comprise two factories about two miles apart. The facility with which wood is obtained here and its comparatively low price, were the advantages offered for locating the factories where they are. They employ about twenty-five men and burn five thousand cords of wood annually. The proprietors reside ininghamton. Mr. Fenton, the postmaster, has a small store at the settlement, and Enos Freeman has had a blacksmith shop for many years. The Methodist church here was built in 1848; Jonas Underwood, one

of the early settlers to whom we have already alluded, was prominent in the work. He is now a class leader, with George Clark. E. A. Baldwin preaches twice a month.

Gulf Summit.— This is a mere station on the Erie railroad, about seven miles from Deposit in the southwestern part of the town. David Corwin was the first postmaster here. George S. Williams, now in the office and keeping a small store, has been thus employed for a number of years.

A post-office was established at Oquaga lake in 1884.

Dannville is a small hamlet two miles southwest of Oquaga lake; has two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Free Will Baptist.

CHAPTER XXIV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF COLESVILLE.

THE town of Colesville is situated upon the northern border of the county, east of the centre, and contains 47,283 and 3-4 acres. It was formed from the town of Windsor on the 2d day of April, 1821, under an act of which the following is an extract: "All that part of the town of Windsor west of the town of Sanford and north of a line beginning at the southeast corner of Robert Harpur's patent; thence westwardly on the south line of said patent to the Susquehanna river; thence down and across the river on the patent line until it strikes the river opposite James Stringham's; thence down the centre of the river until opposite the north line of John Doolittle's land in Hammond's patent; thence west as the line runs between the fourth and fifth tiers of lots to John Watts' patent; thence north forty chains to the north line of the second tier of lots in said patent; thence west on said line of lots to the east line of the town of Chenango."

The first town meeting in this town was ordered held at the house of Nathaniel Cole, at Cole's Hill. From this gentleman, who was an early settler and a prominent man, the town received its name.

The surface of the town is broken by an elevated ridge, the summits of which rise from four to five hundred feet above the valley of the Susquehanna river, which flows southward across the eastern portion of the town. This, with Belden brook and several other small streams, drain the town. The soil in the river bottoms is a deep and fertile gravelly loam, while upon the hills it is mixed largely with clay and slate; it is generally better adapted to grazing than tillage.

The Albany and Susquehanna railroad crosses the western and northern portions of the town with a long curve, on which are stations of Osborne Hollow, the Tunnel, Belden and Nineveh Junction. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad

follows the valley of the Susquehanna across the eastern part of the town, passing the stations of Doraville, Centre Village, Harpersville and Nineveh Junction.

Colesville is made up of the Smith patent, Watts patent, Hammond patent and the Harpur patent; it is bounded on the north by the town of Fenton and Chenango county; on the east by Sanford and Chenango county; on the south by Sanford and Windsor, and on the west by Fenton and Kirkwood.

The first settlement in this town was made by John Lamphere in 1785. He located near the site of Harpersville. He died in 1788, it being the first death in the town. His widow married Benjamin Bird in 1794, this being the first wedding in the town.

Lemuel and Nathaniel Badger and Casper Spring located in the town in 1786, and built a dwelling on the site of the Harpersville Hotel; one or both of them kept a tavern there at a later date; in the barn belonging to this hotel Mrs. Myra Quick remembers attending what was called a menagerie many years ago. Descendants of the Badgers are now living in the town.

The settlement of Edward Guernsey with his parents, David and Abigail Guernsey, is given by David B. Guernsey as in the year 1788; they came from Litchfield county, Conn. David B. Guernsey married Nancy Dickson, and they have three sons. He was postmaster at Oquaga in 1868.

Nathaniel Cole settled on Cole's Hill in 1795, and Vena Cole at or about the same time. They became prominent citizens. Nathaniel had a son of the same name who kept a tavern at Colesville at a later date, and was one of the first settlers at that point.

"Jed" Merchant also located at Cole's Hill in 1795; his daughter married a Mr. Keech, who now lives in the town.

Bateman S. Dickinson located on the river below Centre Village, having first settled near Cole's Hill in 1795. He has descendants near Oquaga. David Crofut also located in the vicinity of Cole's Hill in the same year. Descendants of this family are now living in the town. Titus Humiston located on Cole's Hill in 1795; and John Ruggles and Isaac Tyrrell in the same vicinity and in that year. Both these last-named families have descendants in the town at the present time.

Hon. Robert Harpur¹ settled in Colesville at Harpersville in 1787 or soon thereafter.² He was born in Ireland in 1733 and came to New York in 1761, engaging as professor in Kings (now Columbia) College, where he remained for fifteen years. He was one of the members of the State convention of 1776, and also of the convention which formed the first State Constitution. At the close of the war he was elected Member of the Assembly for New York city, and in 1780 was appointed Deputy Secretary of State, which office he held until 1795, when he came into Broome county, as stated. He died in 1825. He was the owner of the immense tract of land, some sixty thousand acres, embracing a portion of this town, which bore his name, and which he disposed of to the early settlers.³ Robert Harpur, son of Secretary Harpur, was born in New York city in

¹ This name is now spelled generally with an "e" in the last syllable; but there is no authority for this orthography in speaking of the elder Harpurs.

² This date is variously given and generally as late as 1795. But reference to William Macclure's journal and letters in the history of the town of Sanford will indicate quite clearly that he must have come here considerably earlier than 1795.

³ Wilkinson is authority for the statement that Secretary Harpur, while still a resident of New York city, sent a woman in 1792 to superintend the building of a grist-mill upon his patent; her name was Peggy Ludlow. Although a woman, she vindicated the right of her sex to credit for executive ability, by superintending the work in a thorough and efficient manner.

1793, and married Permelia Betts, in Afton, Chenango county, in 1815; they located at Harpersville, and he died in 1872 and his wife in 1862, leaving five children—Myra, Robert G., Sarah K., Edward and Anna. Myra Harpur was born in 1817 and married in 1857 Mr. G. N. Quick. They now reside in Harpersville, in the old Harpur home.

One daughter of J. Warren Harpur married Mr. Whitney, of Binghamton, and one married Mr. Bryant, late of Buffalo. They inherited the old homestead of 550 acres in Colesville, divided equally in value and recently appraised at \$36,250, by M. R. Hides and Edward Harpur. An old Indian orchard and burying-ground is on this farm. Robert Harpur was somewhat eccentric. It was in reference to him General Root, when making a speech in the Legislative Assembly, in opposition to the bill for constructing the Erie canal alongside of Lake Ontario, that he repeated the following lines as a comparison. He said it was

“Like the man with two cats—one big, t’other small,
For which he made places to pass through the wall;
He made a large hole for big puss to pass through,
And he made a small hole for his little cat, too.”

The making of the Erie canal was greatly injurious to Delaware and Broome counties and to all the Southern Tier. Lands fell to less than one quarter of their previous value. Hence General Root's opposition.

Another anecdote is related as follows: In the last decade of the century David Hotchkiss, wishing to purchase a piece of land, went to George Harpur, who lived on the next farm below, to engage him to go to New York and buy it for him. Harpur objected at first, but finally agreed to go, provided Hotchkiss would go daily and pray in his family. This was agreed on. Harpur went, and on returning, Hotchkiss found that Harpur had bought the land in his own name! In speaking of it, Hotchkiss said, “I find it necessary to *watch* as

well as pray.” He laid the matter before the church, by which means he obtained the land.

Peter Hendrickson, a German, settled on the river below Centre Village, where he purchased fifty-four acres of Mr. Harpur. He was father of the hero of the hunting incident, in which two heifers were killed, as related in the preceding history of the town of Windsor.

Many of the descendants of John Doolittle's family are now living in the southeastern part of the town, near where the first settlement was made, and which has been described in the history of Windsor, it having been over the line between the two towns. Edgar Doolittle, one of the leading farmers and blooded stock growers of the town, is a great-grandson of John. He married Rebecca Crary in 1839, and she died in 1859, when he married for his second wife Edith Crary; they have two children.

In the year 1788 occurred the first birth in the town, that of Louisa Badger; whether she was the daughter of Lemuel or Nathaniel Badger, we are not informed. Benjamin Bird kept the first tavern in the town in 1794, and the first store was opened by Bateman S. Dickinson in 1805.

In an old account-book of Robert Harpur, dating back to his first settlement in this town, we find Jacobus Vosburgh charged with fifty acres of land on the east side of the river below Harpersville, in 1795. Ezra Pratt, about 1800, bought lands of Mr. Harpur on Belden creek, three miles from Harpersville; he has descendants in different parts of the town. Frederick Shaffer settled on the river opposite Harpersville in 1800. David Goodenough settled before 1800, and purchased forty acres of Mr. Harpur, probably over the line in Chenango county. He has descendants in Windsor. David Way bought fifty acres

in 1801, about two miles west of Harpersville; he located at a later date below Doraville, on the river, where Egbert Doolittle lives. He was father of Albert, Hiram and Harvey Way. Isaac Tyrrell came into the town in 1796 and settled in the Martin school-house neighborhood. Amasa Tyrrell, now living in Harpersville, is his son. Henry Thompson located here about 1800, and had a store, probably at or near Harpersville, which must have been one of the first; as we find in the old account-book of Mr. Harpur credits to Thompson for goods and merchandise, dated at the beginning of the century. Rufus Fancher bought ten acres of Mr. Harpur before 1802; it adjoined the Hendrickson property.

Linus Allen settled in the town in 1806. His grandson, Bennett B. Allen, now lives on the old homestead; he married Nancy R. Doolittle, and they have three children. Other descendants live in the Harpersville section.

Israel Williams settled in the town in 1800. He was a Revolutionary soldier and was, according to his grandson, Harry B. Williams, one of the number who ferried General Washington over from Long Island. His grandson (who is a son of Bartholomew Williams and Polly Humiston) is a prominent farmer. Bartholomew Williams married Polly, a daughter of Titus Humiston, as stated. He settled in the town before 1800, coming from Connecticut with a family of fifteen children, on an ox sled. It is related that one of the children was lost off from the sled and was not missed from the number until the family had gone some distance; the father went back and found the straggler.

James A. Chaffee was born in Colesville in 1812, and married for his second wife Eliza Jane Alden-Knox; the ancestors of the Alden and Knox families having been

mentioned in the history of Windsor. James A. Chaffee is a son of Zebediah Chaffee and Patty Knox; he settled in Windsor in 1803.

Levi Manville settled in the town in 1796 and was the father of Levi, jr., who was born in the town in 1814. He was colonel of the 100th regiment, N. Y. V., in the last war, and is said to be the last of the old Susquehanna river pilots now living in the town. His mother was the widow of Isaac Tyrrell, before mentioned.

This constitutes the settlers who came into the town previous to the beginning of the century, as far as we have learned. The lands except along the river were heavily timbered, like all the territory in this section, and the pioneers found themselves with years of severe labor before them, to bring a portion of their farms under such a state of cultivation as would enable them to raise sufficient grain and vegetables for their own use; depending, meanwhile, almost entirely on the manufacture of lumber to obtain merchandise and money. Before the end of the first quarter of the century, saw-mills were located in all parts of the town and the timber of the forests was rapidly transformed into pine lumber, rafted down the rivers and sold. In an interview with Mr. George Collington, of Centre Village, he recalls the following mills that were operated before the end of the first quarter of the century; and there were doubtless many more:—

Two saw-mills were built at an early day in the southern part of the town, which were afterward owned by Warren Doolittle and Nathan Mayhew. Peter Quick built a steam saw-mill in the same neighborhood at a later date. Mr. Blatchley had a mill in the southwestern part of the town, and Ansel Thurber built one near by. John Hendrickson built a saw-mill on the "Doraville creek," at an early date, and John Freeman built one later on the same stream; both

were long ago abandoned. Mr. Badger had a saw-mill with his grist-mill, and Robert Harpur and Colonel Mason also had mills. Hezekiah Stowell had two saw-mills on "Church Hollow creek." Up the Belden creek above Harpersville, Barton Pratt had a saw-mill; and others were owned by John Wakeman, Samuel Pratt, Ephraim Norcutt and Edwin Northrup. Joel Morse had one, known as Morse's mill, at the neighborhood called "Unitaria," and there is one at New Ohio, owned by John Wiley; these are now running, as are also those of Pratt and Norcutt. Ezra Pratt had a grist-mill fifty years ago at New Ohio, which was abandoned. Isaac Higley had an early mill at Osborne Hollow and George Addis also had one at the head waters of the Osborne Hollow Creek. One very early mill in this vicinity was owned by Isaac Gano. John, William and Joseph Whitaker had a grist-mill and saw-mill at Osborne Hollow many years ago. These numerous mills will indicate the magnitude and universality of the lumber business in early years. Prominent among the early lumbermen were Colonel Leman Mason, Samuel Badger, Jeremiah Rogers, Judson Allen, Warren Harpur and others. In those days the noble river presented an animated scene when its tide was swollen by the regularly recurring freshets. Rafts followed rafts down the swift tide, some of them of enormous proportions, and the old pilots, who gloried in their occupation, were a prominent element in the community.

Before grist-mills were built in this town, and after the erection of Hotchkiss's and Doolittle's mills at Windsor, the inhabitants went either to that place to mill, or else to Bainbridge. The journey to Windsor was commonly made with a canoe. Among the early hunters of some local note was "Uncle Frost." He took a grist to Windsor in his boat once, and left it to be called for the next day. He had an experience with a

bear on his return trip, which he related to Mr. Collington. Said he, "I tell you I caught a famous piece of meat on that trip. I came upon a famous bear, and I just spoke to him (with his rifle) and he laid right down. I skinned him, wrapped the meat in the hide and hung it up. When I went for my grist I brought him home, and he was fat enough to fry the whole grist." A bear was killed in this town only thirty-five years ago, about three miles from Nineveh.

The inhabitants of this town in early days, in common with others settling along the river, had the benefit of the excellent shad fishing which then existed here. They were caught in seines, or dams of brush were made and the fish driven down stream into the close confinement of small pools, and caught, and they supplied the settlers with what proved a welcome variety in their otherwise monotonous bill of fare.

In the old account book of Robert Harpur, from which we have quoted (and which now belongs to his daughter, Mrs. Myra Quick), we find the following memorandum in Mr. Harpur's writing, which is interesting. It is under date of 1817: "Said William Scouten, being a young man, came to live with me until he should be of the age of 21 years. For his service I was to give him at the rate of ten acres of land yearly, besides maintaining and cloathing him all the time he remained with me.—All w'ch I've perform'd and given him a deed in fee simple of 55 acres, 32 R., as described."

This land was about two miles northwest of Harpersville, where William Scouten's widow and a son now live.

Zenas Smith settled as early as 1815 on the farm now owned by Mr. Comstock, which joins the Joshua Baker estate.

We will now briefly notice the prominent settlers who came into the town during the first quarter of the century, in addition to

those already alluded to. Jesse Marsh and his wife, who was Achsa Knowlton, settled here in 1802. His son, Maurice O. Marsh, now lives on the old homestead. Harry Martin came to the town with his mother, who was a widow, in 1804. He became a prominent citizen, was a civil engineer and held local offices. Warren E. Martin, now living in the town, is his son. John Collington, father of George Collington, settled where the latter lives at the present time, in 1815, coming from Vermont. He bought fifty acres of Warren Harpur. George Collington married Mary Roberts in 1837; she died in 1854, and he then married Susan Martin Whitham in 1855. Mr. Collington says there is but one man living in Colesville, on either side of the river in the valley, who was there when his father settled; the exception is John Davenport. Joshua Baker settled in 1810 on the east side of the river below Harpersville, where he bought 111 acres. Mrs. Addison Austin is a daughter of Mr. Baker. John Andrews located before 1810 where Mr. Peckham now lives, below Centre Village. Charles Stringham was an early settler in this locality. His son, James W. Stringham, was father of Charles H. Stringham, one of the leading farmers and dairymen of the town. He married Rosetta Hurlburt in 1866, and for his second wife, Miss Ella Teller, daughter of the late Jacob Teller, of Doraville. Mr. Stringham was elected supervisor in 1884. John Davenport settled on the river in 1812, and is still living. Ahimaaz Estes settled in the town about 1810. S. F. Estes, who resides in the town and is a general farmer, is his son. Rev. "Billy" Way came from Northfield, Conn., and settled in Colesville in 1817. He was a local preacher and class-leader in this vicinity. Lorenzo E. Way, who now owns and occupies the old homestead, is his son. He has been engaged at different periods in teaching, lum-

bering and contracting. Henry Wilder settled in the town in 1818 and was the father of Addison S. Wilder, a farmer in the town. Amos Wedge is an old resident of the town, and was born in 1803, in Oneida county. His father was Abel Wedge, and his grandfather was David, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Other descendants also live in Colesville. Alvin Holcomb located in the town in 1825, and his brother William at the same time. George A. Holcomb, a prominent farmer, is a son of Alvin. The latter was a prominent man, and held the office of highway commissioner for thirteen years and was also excise commissioner. George A. has held the office of assessor. Numerous descendants of the two families now reside in the northwest part of the town. Seth and Lyman Whitaker, brothers, came to Colesville in 1828 and purchased at first ninety-four acres; they worked in conjunction with each other for a number of years and finally acquired over 600 acres of land. They borrowed a yoke of cattle with which to transport their small estate into the town. They erected a log cabin and the wife of the Rev. "Billy" Way baked their bread for them until 1825, when Seth married. Seth Whitaker, jr., is a son of Seth, the pioneer. He owns 346 acres of land and is a prosperous farmer. Other descendants of the family live in the town. Isaac Hurlburt, father of Isaac A. Hurlburt, now of Colesville, came to the town in 1825 and purchased his homestead. His wife was Mary Parker, whose ancestors settled in the town in 1814. Isaac A. now lives on the homestead and is a leading farmer.

We cannot further trace the settlements in the town. There are other prosperous farmers and their descendants who settled here prior to 1825, some of whom will be alluded to a little further on in the history of the hamlets and villages; but those given

will help the reader to a knowledge of many of those who have been prominently instrumental in clearing the wilderness that once covered the hills and valleys of Colesville. The oldest settlements were made in the vicinity of Harpersville and Cole's hill, but they gradually spread into the less desirable localities, until now the town is thickly populated in all directions and is one of the leading agricultural towns of Broome county.

Of the State legislation relating to this town may be mentioned an act of March 16th, 1821, giving Samuel Badger and Uri Doolittle authority to dam the Susquehanna at "Hemlock Rift," at the northeast corner of Amos Smith's land; the dam was to be thirty inches high, and made of brush and stone.

On the 17th of April, 1828, the Colesville Bridge Company was incorporated by the Legislature. The act empowered John W. Harpur, Thomas Blakeslee, Hezekiah Stowell, Judson Allen, Samuel Badger and Jeremiah Rogers to build a toll bridge over the Susquehanna at or near the "Fish place." The river was ordered kept clear of ferries and bridges for two miles up and down the stream.

On the 9th of April, 1838, the Harpersville Bridge Company was incorporated. The act empowered Robert Harpur, Judson Allen, Thomas Blakeslee, David Wilcox and Henry H. Shaffer to build a toll bridge between Robert Harpur's grist-mill and J. W. Harpur's distillery. This was at Harpersville.

On the 12th of April, 1842, the Susquehanna Centre Bridge Company was incorporated, with power to build a toll bridge in Colesville between the houses of Samuel Doolittle and John Lackeys. The commissioners were Hiram Blakeslee, Jonathan T. Wasson, David Bartow, Jonas Abbott, Nathan Noble, John Freeman, Samuel Doo-

little, Freeman Putnam and William Doolittle.

According to Mr. Collington, two bridges have been built at Centre Village, before the one now in existence. The committee who built the first one (under the act last above mentioned) was George Collington, Elon Northrup and Seth Baker. The present bridge was built in 1876-77, at a cost of about \$5,000.

The first dam across the river in Colesville was built just below George Collington's residence, by Dr. Little, as early as 1810. There was then an island at that point, which has since been carried away by the water. Most of the island now opposite Mr. Collington's home has formed since that time. The next dam was at Centre Village. Isaac Terry, Colonel Mason and Samuel Badger were interested in it. Samuel Badger built the grist-mill and saw-mill on the west side of the river at Centre Village, on the site of the present mill; it has been enlarged and changed since. Asel Barnes, Uri Doolittle and Geo. Freeman bought it, and Mr. Barnes afterward bought out his partners. It has been in the Barnes family's possession since until the present year (1884), when J. T. Peck purchased it.

As the pioneers of the town cleared up their lands, their log houses were rapidly displaced for more pretentious frame buildings. This work was made the more easy, on account of the plentiful supply of lumber at their doors. When the lumber interest declined, the farmers turned their attention more and more to dairying, and this is now the chief industry of the town. A cheese factory was built ten or twelve years ago at New Ohio, and two have been built recently, one of which is near Oquaga, and the other at what is called Merwin Settlement. The dairy products of this town enjoy an excellent reputation and there are

many farmers in the town who are quite largely engaged in the business.

Schools were established in Colesville almost with the advent of the first settlers. They were rude and primitive institutions at the first, and the children of the pioneers knew what it was to go miles to gain the rudiments of learning, and to sit on seats that were cushioned only by the action of the saw-mill saw. But they learned, nevertheless, and the early schools gradually gave way to the present efficient institutions which are thickly scattered throughout the town.

The first religious services were held in 1793 by Rev. Joseph Badger, and six years later the St. Luke's Church (Episcopal) was organized at Harpersville. The church history of the town will be given with that of the different villages.

The first town meeting in the town was held on Cole's hill at the house of Nathaniel Cole, in 1822, and the following named officers were elected: —

Supervisor — John W. Harpur (generally called Warren Harpur).

Town clerk — Daniel Sanford.

Assessors — Ozias Marsh, Harvey Bishop and Gervais Blakeslee.

Overseers of the poor — Nathaniel Cole, jr., and Elisha Humiston.

Commissioners of highways — Amos Smith, Alpheus Goodenough and Daniel Sanford.

Constables — John Wasson and George Wilcox.

Collector — John Wasson.

Commissioners of common schools — John W. Harpur, Jeremiah Rogers and Harvey Bishop.

Inspectors of common schools — Harvey Martin, Garry Ruggles and Joel K. Noble.

Trustees of gospel and school lands — George Wilcox, Samuel Badger and Samuel Martin.

Sealer of weights and measures — Ira Bunnell.

The record of the town in the War of the Rebellion will compare favorably with that of other towns in the county. When the call to arms was sounded men and means in proper proportion to population and wealth were forthcoming, and many sons of the town gave their lives for the preservation of the Union. The reader is referred to the chapter on the military history of the county in these pages.

The records of the town previous to 1855, if not entirely lost or destroyed, were not accessible to the writers; but we give the supervisors of the town since that date, with the years of their service, as follows: —

Riley Bush, 1855; Wiley H. Scott, 1856; Riley Bush, 1857-58; Fred. H. Perry, 1859; Franklin Edgerton, 1860-61; Robert G. Harper, 1862 to 1865 inclusive; H. P. Bush, 1866; Ed. P. Northrup, 1867; Warren E. Martin, 1868-69; Edward Harper, 1870; Martin Ruggles, 1871; Abram Becker, 1873-74; (1872 missing); Martin Ruggles, 1875; Warren E. Martin, 1876; Henry F. Beardsley, 1877-78; Maurice O. Marsh, 1879 to 1883 inclusive.

Following are the officers of the town for 1884: —

Supervisor — C. H. Stringham.

Town clerk — P. A. Brainerd.

Justices of the peace — P. A. Brainerd, J. D. Comstock, H. F. Beardsley, B. B. Badger.

Collector — Robert Pierce.

Constables — J. G. Brainerd, Lewis Doolittle, Jacob Miller, George Rowe.

Game constable — Fred. Judd.

Excise commissioners — S. J. Skinner, Fred. Davis, Terris Doolittle.

Commissioner of highways — Egbert A. Baker.

Inspectors (1st district) — Emmet Humiston, Andrew P. Blake, L. Olendorf.

Second district, George Bennett, H. A. Williams, Franklin Ross. Third district, Harry Collington, Lewis Jones, W. P. Northrup.

It is interesting to note that this town can truthfully boast (?) of being the field where the redoubtable Joe Smith, leader and promulgator of the Mormon faith in its infancy, first began his ministrations to a benighted world. Joe Smith came from Vermont to this vicinity when a boy and attended school here. His particular field of work, after he came back here as saintly prophet, was a little east of Nineveh, near where Joseph Knight had a carding-mill, about two miles above Centre Village. Knight was among the early converts to the new religion and went away with the sanctified. A number of other residents of the town went, some of whom subsequently returned, wiser and with less money. Smith had his twelve apostles and his inscribed plates, with which he sought to inspire the inhabitants. Of course the whole gang lived on their converts. These early Mormons became impressed with the idea that there was salt in the neighborhood, and spent a good deal of prophetic muscle in digging for it on the farm of George Collington. Mr. Collington relates that, on a particular evening, Joe Smith announced that he would give a practical exemplification of the power of faith and of his semi-divine character, by walking on the water of the river. A dock of plank was laid out into the water from which he was to start. The time came and he started across the dock towards the edge, when all at once down he went out of sight in the tide. Some boys had removed a plank from the dock. If Mr. Collington knows who did the deed, he declines to tell; but he smiles.

The town of Colesville is well supplied with post-offices, there being no less than thirteen; but few of them are of much

commercial or manufacturing importance. The largest village in the town is

Harpersville—Which is situated about a half-mile from the Susquehanna river and about a mile from the station on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Nineveh, and the same distance from the station at Centre Village, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad; it is north of the center of the town and was the first point settled on the original Harpur Patent.

The post-office was established here in the early part of the century, and records of its occupancy are very meagre. One authority states that H. A. Olendorf was in mercantile business here as early as 1828 and had the post-office from that date for thirty-five years; but this is doubtful. The first postmaster remembered by George Collington was Jeremiah Rogers, who was probably followed by Judson Allen, and he by Olendorf. Darius W. Pearsall had the office in 1863 and was succeeded by William O. Bancroft, the present postmaster, who took the office in 1874.

We have already mentioned the probability that Henry Thompson kept a store at Harpersville at a very early date, judging by the account-book of Secretary Harpur. The earliest merchant of whom we can obtain definite information was Jeremiah Rogers. Mrs. Quick remembers his store at least sixty years ago. It was afterward kept by Rogers & Vosburg, H. A. Olendorf two or three years, Allen, Olendorf & Ketchum, Ruggles & Ketchum, Ketchum & Monroe, Edwin Ketchum, Bancroft & Martin, Barnes & Ruggles, Leverett Barnes, Pearsall & Pratt, and Jesse Brown, who began business in 1863, removing there from the post-office building.

The store building now owned by Henry Olendorf was built by Judson Allen and occupied by H. A. Olendorf from 1828 to 1882. It is not now in use.

Jeremiah Stow began business in a building now owned by Robert Stow, which was built by Bartholomew Tyrrell in 1836. Mr. Stow began as a grocer, but soon after added a stock of drugs. He continued the business until 1868, since which time Robert Stow has owned it.

Martin Mudge began business as a general merchant in 1879, in the building erected by Martin Ruggles in 1862. Mr. Ruggles occupied it for several years, after which it was vacant for a time.

J. E. Bristol opened a store where he is now located in 1866, but after trading seven years he went away, returning in 1878. His stock is groceries and drugs.

One of the early shoemakers here was Jesse Brown, who came from Rhode Island before 1820. He carried on his work, manufacturing and selling, until 1869. Since then the people have been supplied with boots and shoes largely by the general stores.

The building now occupied by J. Hurd & Sons in the hardware trade was built by Judson Allen, probably as early as 1840. Mr. Hurd began trade here in 1875.

Hurlburt & Brainerd, hardware dealers, succeeded P. A. Brainerd in 1882. The latter came to the place in 1880, and began business in a small way.

A small foundry was begun in 1856 by C. M. & J. Richards, in a building erected by Mr. Cornell in 1848. David Stow was one of the earliest blacksmiths in the village and had a shop on the site now occupied by Jesse Brown as early as 1816. He worked there in 1830. There has been a shop on the site occupied by Mr. Rikert for forty years; he has been there seven years and built his new shop in 1884. Matthias Merwin has had a shop where O. B. Merwin is located for some thirty years. John F. Bishop had a shop where John Ayers is located for thirty years. Ayers

took the building in 1882. Edward Moore does the horse shoeing there. Sam. Brown has been on his present site eighteen or twenty years.

There have been, of course, public houses of some description on the site of Harpersville since almost the first white settlement. As in other localities, the tavern of those days was merely a pioneer's log domicile, with an extra bed in it, a jug of rum, and somebody to prepare for a traveler such a meal as happened to be procurable. We have alluded to one of the earliest inns of this character, which was kept at Cole's hill by Nathaniel Cole, as early as 1800. He had a sign displayed many years later bearing that date. The memory of the oldest inhabitants goes back about sixty years in the settlement of Harpersville, at which time Lemuel Badger kept the public house. Others who have since kept the house are Edwin Northrup, Walker Cole, Harmon Tyrrell, George Tyrrell, and Simon Groat, who bought the property about twelve years ago and now owns it. John Bouck keeps the house.

The old saw-mill in the village, which is still believed to be capable of sawing lumber, was probably built by Lemuel Badger; it used to be known as the Badger mill. "Squire" James B. Frazer has owned it thirty years or more, and has done a cabinet and undertaking business during that period. He sold the building beside the mill to John Ayers in 1884. L. A. & L. H. Tyrrell built a steam saw-mill here in 1864. It was burned in 1878 and rebuilt, at which time L. A. Tyrrell bought his partner's interest, and now runs it. He is a son of the venerable Amasa Tyrrell, the pioneer.

Mention has been made of the first religious services at Harpersville in 1793, which culminated in the organization of St. Luke's (Episcopal) Church in 1799.

The meeting for organization was held on the 15th of April, and was presided over by Rufus Fancher, and Rev. Philander Chase (afterwards bishop), as secretary. Titus Humiston and Rufus Fancher were chosen church wardens; and Isaac M. Ruggles, Josiah Stow, Asa Judd, Abel Doolittle, Samuel Fancher, Daniel Merwin, David Way and Wright Knapp, vestrymen. Their house of worship was built in 1828, and consecrated by Right Rev. John Henry Hobart. The first pastor in this church, in 1809, was Rev. James Keeler. The following pastors have since ministered to the church: Revs. Marcus A. Perry, Amos Pardu, Nathan B. Burgess, Ephraim Punderson, David Huntington, James Keeler, James Stokes, Asa Griswold, Noble Palmer, William Long, Moses E. Wilson, E. Dolloway, Joel Davis, A. W. Cornell, Horace Gates, who came in March, 1884. The present officers of the church are Dr. E. Guy and G. Burton Barnes, wardens; B. B. Allen, H. C. Peck, S. P. B. Whitaker, Robert Stow, G. W. Welton, H. P. Guy, Jesse Brown, George Richards, vestrymen; Robert Stow, treasurer; there are about ninety communicants.

The First Baptist Church of Colesville (at Harpersville) was organized with seven members in 1811; the names of the members were Nathaniel J. Gilbert, Stephen and Polly Parker, Silas Moon, Silas Hall, Peter Newton and Lucinda Denny. The church edifice was erected in 1846. Elder Levi Holcomb was the first pastor. Rev. Henry H. Douglas is the present pastor and succeeded Rev. Albert S. Guy in April, 1882. The church has 120 members. Following are the officers' names: Leroy Tyrrell, Warren Martin and S. S. Webster, trustees; W. O. Bancroft, clerk; G. A. Coombs, M. O. Marsh, W. Pearsall, James Fuller, deacons.

The history of the M. E. Church at this

place is obscure. We learn that it was first a part of the Page Brook Circuit, and is mentioned as the Harpersville Appointment as early as 1842. The church building was erected in 1843, and the parsonage in 1867-68. In 1858 New Ohio and all of the Page Brook Circuit was set off and called the Harpersville Circuit. Rev. N. J. Hawley is the present pastor and C. W. Hair class leader. The society has over fifty members.

There is a Free Methodist Church at Cole's hill. The house was built by a Presbyterian organization, who occupied it several years; the Baptists subsequently occupied it for a term of years; but interest declined and after remaining unoccupied for some time the Methodists repaired it in 1853 and have since occupied it.

In the brief reference to the settlement and career of the various physicians who have in the past located in the town of Windsor, which the reader will find in the foregoing history of that town, we have doubtless mentioned all, or nearly all, of those who ministered to the sick in early times in what is now the town of Colesville.

Dr. Ezekiel Guy was born in Guilford, Chenango county, in 1816, and was a son of Timothy Guy, of Cherry Valley, who settled in Chenango county in 1814. Four of his six sons now live in the county; Timothy is a physician of Binghamton; Albert S. is a retired clergyman, and the others are prominent citizens. Dr. Ezekiel Guy graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1842, and settled in Jackson, Susquehanna county, Pa. In 1845 he came to Harpersville, where he has acquired a large practice and an enviable reputation as a man. His son, H. P. Guy, is also a physician in this town, located at Nineveh. He is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875.

Dr. James D. Appley was born in Hancock, Delaware county, in 1845, and is a son of Lawrence Appley. He is a graduate of the Eclectic University of Philadelphia and became a member of the County Medical Society in 1877. He began practice of medicine at Oquaga in 1871, with Dr. Butler, and in 1872 settled in Nineveh; from there he removed to Pennsylvania, but in 1884 came back to Harpersville where he purchased one of the finest dwellings in the place. He married Delphine Doolittle, of Colesville, in 1873; they have one child.

Dr. Andrew J. Butler was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, 1833; he is a son S. W. Butler, of Long Island, who settled in the town in 1866. They have two children, Andrew J. and Stephen W., the latter being a clergymen. Dr. Butler graduated from the Susquehanna Eclectic Medical Institution in 1874, as shown by the county register. He previously graduated from the Medical College in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1857. He began practice in Chatham, Columbia county, in 1861 and in 1863 settled at Oquaga, where he has since remained.

Dr. John Waldo Booth was born in Washington, Dutchess county, in 1835, and settled at West Colesville in 1862. He graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1870, having previously studied in the Geneva Medical College. He afterwards read with Dr. Geo. Burr. He married Almira Leake in 1833.

Dr. Harvey F. Beardsley, born at Richfield, Otsego county, 1826, married Jane Cornish in 1851; they have seven children. He is a graduate of the Medical Society of Broome County and began practice in North Colesville in 1867. He now resides at the tunnel, where he is a prominent citizen; he has been justice twelve years and postmaster for many years.

Centre Village.—This is a hamlet and post-office on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad, situated a little east of the center of the town. There has been a post-office here since 1855. E. P. Northrup was one of the earliest postmasters. Nelson Stow had the office in 1863; William Tice in 1870, and Solomon Weeks, the present incumbent, has been in the office since 1870.

Lewis Northrup built a tannery here and kept the first store. His house was where Wm. Osgood now lives. The store now occupied by Tice & Weeks was built by the Stow Brothers for a blacksmith shop about 1850. Wm. Miller occupied it as a shop for some time. Nelson Stow opened it as a store. He was succeeded by John Martin and Tripp & Pierce. The present firm began business in 1869.

The building now used by Chas. E. Marshall for a furniture manufactory was built during the last war by James A. Barnes and John Hurlburt for a store, and was occupied as such for two or three years. It then degenerated to a saloon. After that meetings were held in the building, while it was otherwise unoccupied. Mr. Marshall took it in 1882.

Nelson C. Humphrey built his wagon-shop in 1874, and a little later built his blacksmith shop; he is a practical workman in both trades. H. E. Spencer bought the shop of Geo. W. Austin in 1870, enlarged it and has since occupied it. Neri Pine was an early blacksmith in the same shop.

Simon Harpur had a distillery in this place many years ago. Lewis Northrup built a tannery here in 1860, which turned out about 50,000 sides of leather a year. It was twice burned.

Of the hotel it is said that "Squire" David Wilcox, who had a clothing-mill here a little more than fifty years ago, lived

in the upright part of the building and kept the house open to the public. It is thought that a hotel was first kept there by John Eldred about 1832. Since that time the proprietors have been almost innumerable, among them being Walker & Knox, Wm. Houghtaling, a Mr. Miles, Alonzo Haynes, Walter G. Baker, John Flansburg, and the present landlord, Geo. W. Austin, who is generally improving the house.

John Flansburgh, just mentioned, is a son of Conrad Flansburgh, and settled in this town in 1828, purchasing his present homestead. He has one child living.

One of the first school-houses on the east side of the river, in this town, stood where the District No. 10 house now is; the site of the village was then covered by forest. The school-house in the village was built in 1851. There is no church here, but meetings are held in the school-houses.

Nineveh.—This is a small village situated near the north line of the town, about a mile from the Nineveh Junction station, on the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. It is on the site of some of the oldest settlements of the town. The post-office was established here before the end of the first quarter of the century, probably. Among the early holders of the office were J. W. Hobbs, Hial Edgerton, who had it in 1845, Riley Bush, Franklin Edgerton, 1863, E. C. Healey, Wiley Scott, Arthur Mudge and finally Chas. S. Smith, the present incumbent, who has been in the office about six years.

Riley Bush, whose name is mentioned above, is one of the prominent settlers in this locality, and was born in Bainbridge in 1818. He now lives in Nineveh. He has been supervisor five terms; is railroad commissioner of the town, and is a retired merchant and capitalist; he owns four farms in the town, the hotel at Nineveh

Junction and other valuable property. His ancestors were early settlers in Chenango county.

The site of this village was once bought up by what was known as the Unadilla Company, in anticipation that the Erie railroad would pass through it, and surveyed into lots for sale as a speculation. The tract, or part of it, finally passed into possession of Edwin Northrup, of Harpersville, and then to Wiley H. Scott.

Edwin P. Northrup was born in Dutchess county in 1801, his father being Daniel Northrup, who settled in Colesville at Nineveh in 1833, when he purchased the hotel; this he managed until 1836. In 1838 he bought the "Badger" House at Harpersville, running it until 1844, when he located on his farm, which he had purchased in the mean time. He is now retired from active business. His wife was Eliza Ann Velie, and they had two children—Edwin H. and Jane E. Northrup. The latter married Robert G. Harpur, descendant of Secretary Harpur.

Charles S. Smith has kept a general store here for the last six years, and now has for a partner Mr. S. S. Webster. This store was built fifty years ago and has been occupied by Franklin Edgerton for many years next before Smith & Webster and Bush (Riley) & Edgerton. It was built by Mr. Butler.

William Tremaine has a general store since 1879. The building is one of those erected by Peter Dickinson, once a wealthy lumberman in this locality; he also built the house in which Riley Bush lives, and other structures in the village. Mr. Tremaine's store was occupied by a Mr. Tice, the Johnson Brothers, D. Niven & Son and others, before Mr. Tremaine began business.

The largest manufacturing industry in Nineveh, and one of the most remarkable

of its kind in the country, is the carriage manufactory of the Hobbs Brothers, formerly J. W. Hobbs, who retired in 1878. The latter brought his business from Delhi in 1844, to escape the anti-rent troubles. He is a remarkably skilled mechanic, and taught his sons in the same manner. The result has been the manufacture of fine carriages that are scarcely excelled in the country. It is not at all unusual for them to turn out a vehicle which sells for \$1,000, and their carriages are shipped to all parts of the Union. J. W. Hobbs has read law in his leisure and has practiced a good deal. He has been justice for sixteen years consecutively, and has held other local offices. He married Mary E. Williams and has two sons.

The hotel in Nineveh was built by Hezekiel Stowell and Peter Dickinson as early as 1831. It was owned by Edwin Northrup and Wiley H. Scott in 1843, and has since passed through various hands, among them being Jeremiah Pulver, E. W. Scott, Mr. McCall, Mr. Williams, Charles Pease, and possibly others. W. P. Bennett now keeps the house.

It is said by old residents of the village that a Mr. Butler kept a public house of some description in a house that was afterwards used for the same purpose by a Mr. Pratt, and then by Reuben Lovejoy for a carriage-house, and now for the latter purpose by E. Lawton. The opening of this house to the public must have been before the beginning of the century.

Charles Pease, above mentioned, is a son of Anthony Pease, an early settler in Owego, where he died. He has several brothers who are successful farmers, and he is a prominent citizen. He purchased the hotel property in 1877. He has held several town officers.

A toll-bridge company at this point was chartered in 1828. The present bridge

was built in 1880 at a cost of about \$5,000.

Hezekiah Stowell built the original saw-mill, feed-mill and planing-mill;¹ it was afterwards owned by the Lovejoys, who also built the mills now owned by Riley Bush, in 1870.

The following history of the Presbyterian Church at Nineveh is from Rev. J. S. Pattengill's history of the Presbytery of Binghamton:—

"The south branch of the Bainbridge church, formed by Rev. David Buck, in 1802, of seven members, was supplied by him and Mr. Chapin until 1806, when, like the northern branch, it remains without a minister or a record until 1817. By the effort of Mr. Chapin the church was encouraged to begin a new life and join with the north branch in the employ of Mr. Burbank. In 1819 a house of worship was erected as a union house. By the failure of the Congregational society to keep up its organization, the Universalists organized and claimed their inheritance.

"Rev. Isaac W. Ruggles was settled in 1820, and his pastorate continued about four years. After Mr. Ruggles's removal, the church is without a minister or record for the next six or eight years. When next heard from ten of its members are organized at Nineveh into a Presbyterian church by the name of Bainbridge and Nineveh Presbyterian Church, and the same day twenty-three were added by profession of faith. This organization was effected by a committee of Chenango Presbytery, with Ethan Pratt as chairman. For about two years previous to this organization at Nineveh, Rev. Ira Smith had labored in the vicinity and, finding Nineveh about the centre of his undefined parish,

¹ Hezekiah Stowell joined the Mormons, and it is said he mortgaged his farm to raise money to print *The Book of Mormon*. Of course he lost all he was worth.

proposed to the people to build a meeting-house at Nineveh. His wishes meeting with a favorable response, it was agreed as a signal for the effort to begin, Mr. Smith was to blow the horn to call the people together. Accordingly on a Monday morning Mr. Smith blew the horn long and loud. The people heard and heeded, and the standing timber of Monday was erected into a meeting-house during the week; and on the ensuing Sabbath the Gospel trump was blown by Mr. Smith in their new sanctuary. When a people have a mind to work and make common cause, church erection is successful without foreign aid. When the society built their new and present house of worship their extemporaneous sanctuary was remodeled into the parsonage now in use. Mr. Smith's pioneer missionary work continued about two years. His successors were George Spaulding, two years, Crispus Wright, six months, Prince Hawes, two years. In 1842 Willard M. Hoyt was called to the pastorate and in 1843 was ordained and installed. Mr. Hoyt's pastorate was dissolved in 1865. In 1866 Wm. H. Sawtelle was ordained and installed, and his pastorate still continues. The second house of worship, erected in 1849, was enlarged and remodeled in 1870." Since the publication of Mr. Pattengill's pamphlet, Mr. I. G. Ogden has assumed the pastorate of the church, which is in a flourishing condition.

We were unable to reach the records of the M. E. Church of Nineveh; but the society has had an organization since an early day. The present church building was erected about 1853. Rev. M. Hawley, of Harpersville, now serves the church as pastor. Joseph Jay has been a class-leader for the last ten years. He, with Uriah Wedge and Alonzo Dickinson, are the stewards.

Osborne Hollow.—This is a hamlet and post-office, and a station on the Albany and

Susquehanna railroad, situated in the southernmost part of the town. The early settlement of Eli Osborne (from whom the place takes its name) has been alluded to. The place where Mr. Osborne formerly lived is now owned by Eli Everts. Mr. Osborne's daughter married Jedediah Bump, who also came here in early years. Hiram Coller came to this section in 1818, with his father Abraham, who settled first in the northern part of the town. Wm. Russell was an early settler here and lived many years on the site of the Odell Hotel. Ezekiel Andrews was an early settler. Stephen, Daniel, John and Silas Reynolds came to this locality between 1840 and 1845, and all four died here at advanced ages. Stephen settled where Mr. Dort now lives; John where Cornelius lives, Daniel where Augustus lives, and Silas where Ira Reynolds lives. A. S. Reynolds, now telegraph operator at the station, is the youngest son of Cornelius Reynolds.

E. H. Odell began business as a general merchant in Osborne Hollow in 1855, and in 1858 connected the hotel business with it. He built the present hotel about 1865, and is now erecting a handsome residence. He married Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of Dr. H. R. Hamilton, of Harpersfield; they have four children.

Isaac Andrews opened the first grocery here about 1854. A. Everett built the store now owned by Isaac Craver about 1860. Mr. Craver has occupied the store since 1870 and been postmaster since that period.

Cornelius Reynolds was the first blacksmith in the place. Daniel Chapman and Martin Strickland now have shops.

The first saw-mill was erected on the site of the present mill by Emory Andrews, in 1863; this was burned. George Vanzile owns the present mill, having operated it since 1870.

A pumping-house of the National Transit Company is located at Osborne Hollow ; it has a capacity of 40,000 barrels of oil per day, and the line is connected with the Olean, Bradford and Alleghany fields.

The ground for the site of the M. E. Church at Osborne Hollow was bought of Samuel Andrews on the 5th of January, 1854. The building was erected soon afterward. Rev. Asa Brooks is the present pastor, coming here in April, 1884. He is a descendant of Levi Brooks, a Revolutionary soldier, and his father was Rev. Bethuel Brooks, a local preacher who settled in Lisle at an early day. The trustees of the church are Isaac Craver, I. J. Gano, Reuben Wallace, John Gano. Henry Kales is superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

Belden.—This hamlet has come into existence principally since the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad, on which it is a station and post-office. The locality was settled at a comparatively late date ; in 1825 there was the frame house of Benjamin Hill and the log houses of Harvey Handy and James Webb where the hamlet is now situated ; they were then the only buildings. Webb's house stood where the post-office is located. Seth and Lyman Whitaker came into the vicinity in 1828, Seth settling where he now lives and Lyman where his son resides. Wm. Shay located where he now lives in 1830.

The post-office was established here in 1868, when the railroad was opened. Asa Yager was the first postmaster ; since his administration Norman S. Wallace, James Deal and Edwin R. Boyes, the present official, have occupied the position.

The postmasters down to Mr. Deal kept groceries, but since his administration there has been none here.

Asa Yager had the first blacksmith shop here ; he is a son of Adam Yager, who

came here about 1840. Egbert A. Baker is a retired blacksmith and farmer and lives in the vicinity of Belden. He married Elizabeth Holcomb ; has held local offices and is a prominent citizen. His wife is a daughter of Alva Holcomb, and belongs to a family of prominent farmers and early settlers in the neighborhood of Belden.

Edwin R. Boyes has a blacksmith shop at Belden, where he began the business in 1870. The saw-mill was built in 1828 by Benjamin Hill. After numerous changes the property came into possession of Henry Manville in 1869, and he still owns it.

Ephraim Norcott built the Belden Hotel in 1853 ; it was occupied principally as a boarding-house during the building of the railroad. Henry Manville became its owner in 1869. The shingle-mill was built in 1883 by Alden Webster and B. F. Hill. Its capacity is 10,000 shingles a day.

New Ohio.—This locality was once known as Holcomb Settlement, from the numerous residents of that name in the immediate vicinity. There was a Methodist church a little southeast of the place, and that seems to have been the business point in the locality for quite a period. A store was kept there as early as 1834 and during the succeeding few years. At that date the post-office was also located there, remaining until about 1845, when it was removed to New Ohio. Harvey Miller was postmaster during the late war. The office is now located at the "Tunnel," as described below.

Elisha Kasson was an early settler in this locality, and became prominent ; was justice of the peace and a teacher. Mr. Kasson is still living. Aaron Beman and David Waters also came here early. John Watrous, Horace and William Holcomb came into the settlement in 1834, the former locating where his widow now lives ; Horace Holcomb where De Witt Watrous lives, and

William Holcomb where Alvin Holcomb lives.

The first store kept here was opened in 1879 by Watson Watrous; his son, Hubert Watson, now keeps it. George Miller was a blacksmith in 1834 and for some years later. Edgar Hicks now has a shop. A saw-mill was built here about 1830 by John Wiley and Elijah Church. It was burned many years ago. Hubert Watrous and Mr. Paddleford built the present mill and now own it. The cheese factory was built in 1878 by a company. It is now owned by T. D. Porter.

The Methodist Church at New Ohio was organized by Rev. "Billy" Way, in 1825, with eight members; the church edifice was erected in 1844. The first pastor was Rev. Morgan Ruger. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Wood. The church is small.

The "Tunnel" is a station on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, a little east of the settlement of New Ohio just described, at which a post-office has been established since the railroad was constructed. The first store was built here by Robert Riley in 1869, which he kept until 1875, at the same time acting as postmaster. Jacob Miller then took the business and the post-office and kept the latter until 1883, since which time Dr. H. F. Beardsley has been postmaster.

Moses Baxter built a hotel here in 1871, which was also his dwelling. David Moat now has a saloon there.

Vallonia Springs.—This is a post-office in the extreme northeastern part of the town. It has no commercial importance.

The post-office was established about forty years ago. H. N. Terwilleger is postmaster. Judge Betts erected a tavern there many years ago, which was then kept by a man named Wilkinson. Among the prominent farmers in that vicinity are Samuel S. Seward, whose father, Orrin Seward, settled in

the town in 1835. Samuel S. followed blacksmithing here in connection with farming for twenty-five years. This place only came into being through what reputation was acquired by the springs that are located here. The water is impregnated with sulphur, magnesia and iron, and is said to be efficacious in relieving certain disorders of the human system.

Doraville.—A post-office and station on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroad, a little south of Centre Village. The post-office was established here about forty-five years ago. It was located for many years, and until its removal two or three years since to its present site, in the dwelling of Samuel Doolittle, one of the early settlers here. C. K. Smith has a grocery store, and Charles Page is a blacksmith here.

West Colesville.—This is a post-office in the southwestern part of the town, containing one or two shops, a church and a few dwellings. William L. Laughlin began blacksmithing here in 1852, connecting with it the repair of wagons and farm tools. In 1854 he began farming in conjunction with his mechanical work. His wife was Amy Edwards, daughter of John Edwards, whose parents came to the county from Vermont in 1812. The Baptist Church at West Colesville was organized with seven members in 1846, and their church was erected in the following year. The first pastor was Elder A. B. Earle.

Oquaga.—The post-office of this name is near the southern boundary of the town at about the center, and on the Susquehanna river. The post-office was first established here in 1820, and was then called "Susquehanna;" but the name was changed about 1860. John W. Harpur was postmaster in 1820, since which time the following have held the office: William Watrous, Peter Pine, William Doolittle,

Sidney J. White, Lewis H. Tyrrell, Jerry Ketchum, Uri T. Doolittle, D. B. Guernsey, Laura T. Dickinson, and D. B. Guernsey, the present incumbent.

The first store was started by Uri Doolittle and Eli Pratt about 1823, since which time George M. Doolittle and Uri T. Doolittle, Jerry Ketchum and Harley Doolittle kept stores. There now two—one kept by B. B. Badger and the other by William Francis. The wife of Mr. Francis is the daughter of Dr. Andrew J. Butler, who is located at Oquaga.

The Methodist Church at Oquaga was organized with forty-six members by De

Witt C. Olmstead in 1867, and their house of worship was erected the following year at a cost of \$3,000. Rev. William Round was the first pastor. Present pastor, Rev. John A. Fransue. Trustees, J. J. Edwards, Milton Knox, A. B. Watson.

There was formerly a post-office called Colesville, located a little south of the center of the town, for many years. There is no business at this point, and the office is discontinued.

North Colesville is the name of a post-office in the northwest corner of the town, established many years ago; but the place has little other interest.

CHAPTER XXV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF TRIANGLE.¹

THE old town of Lisle, which was formed from Union in March, 1800, comprised the present towns of Lisle, Barker, Nanticoke and Triangle, its division into these four towns having been made on the 18th of April, 1831. Its original extent of territory was such that it was long known in local circles as "The Old State of Lisle." The history of this territory is given herein under the titles of the four towns named, and we place that of Triangle first, chiefly for the reason that it embraces the locality first settled and the most important village.

The town of Triangle is situated in the northeastern part of Broome county, it being bounded on the north by Cortland county; on the east by Chenango county;

on the south by Barker and on the west by Lisle. Its surface is broken and uneven, but tillable. The Otselic river runs south through the western portion, and Half-way brook, with its two branches, in the eastern part. From the valleys of these streams the hills rise from 200 to 500 feet. The Otselic and the Onondaga² meet at Whitney's Point, in the extreme southwestern part of the town.

The soil of the town is a gravelly loam on the hills and is better adapted to grass than to grain growing. In the valleys it is alluvial and very productive. In some portions, particularly on the Otselic, the valleys are of considerable width, making farming lands of unusual value. The town embraces 24,231 acres.

¹"This name was applied to the tract south of the Military Tract and 'Twenty Towns,' and between the Chenango and Tioughnioga rivers. It was bought by Colonel William Smith at three shillings three pence per acre. The Chenango Triangle embraces Smithville and part of Greene in Chenango county, and Triangle and part of Barker in Broome."—*French's State Gazetteer*.

²This stream was in early years designated, especially in official papers, as the "Onondaga;" but in later years has been generally called the "Tioughnioga," in its course through Cortland county. It is probable that the latter Indian name can be correctly applied only to the stream formed by the Otselic and the western branch in question, below Whitney's Point.

The first settlement was made in this town in 1791, by General John Patterson, who came from Berkshire county, Mass.; he was one of the original "Boston Company," and had been a brigadier-general in the Revolutionary War. He is said to have been liberally educated and an accomplished gentleman. He built a log-house just in rear of where the Beach House now stands, in Whitney's Point. His wife was probably the daughter of Deacon Josiah Lee and his wife Hannah, who came in either at the same time with Mr. Patterson, or immediately after and lived in the same house with him.

The first death occurred in the year of the first settlement, when Hannah Lee was called from earth.¹ General Patterson died in 1808, aged sixty-four, and was buried in the cemetery at Whitney's Point.

David Seymour, sen., came with his family in 1792 and settled on the farm subsequently owned by Graves Collins, covering a portion of the site of Whitney's Point village. He was from Norwalk, Conn., and a man of much force of character, industry and enterprise. He built a log-house, where he lived until his death, which it is believed occurred in the same year with that of General Patterson (1808). His son, David Seymour, afterward lived on the homestead for many years; but finally lost his property through endorsements for others, and went to live with his daughter at Lisle.

Ira Seymour was a brother of David, jr., and came here at the same time. It is probable that the father came on first, and after he had chosen a location, the two sons and their mother and sister followed. Ira Seymour built his house nearly opposite and south of the residence of the late Charles A. Seymour. He married a daughter of

General John Patterson and had quite a large family of children. He died in 1866, aged ninety years.

John Seymour, who was born in Norwalk, Conn., settled in the town in 1792, having some time previously located at Choconut, in the present town of Union. He built a block-house where the residence of his son, Henry A. Seymour, now stands. His wife was Mary Stoddard, who came from Stockbridge, Mass., to Choconut in 1789, when she was thirteen years old. She and her mother performed the journey on horseback. She was married when seventeen years old and came with her husband to their new home and began house-keeping. The trees of the forest were so thick about their dwelling that the sun could scarcely be seen during the entire day. A few years after their settlement Mrs. Seymour was engaged one day in clearing up the yard in front of the house, when she came to a little elm sprout which she attempted to uproot. Being unable to accomplish this feat, she tried to break it off; but it was tough, and after twisting it in various ways for some minutes, she gave up the task. That sprout grew into the great elm that stands near the corner of the door-yard and nearly in front of the present mansion. John Seymour had two sons and two daughters, the last of whom to die being familiarly known as "Uncle Anson," whose death occurred in 1882. On the occasion of his death the following appeared in one of the county papers, under date of March 8th, 1882. The sketch is of sufficient historic value to warrant its insertion here:—

"Death of Anson Seymour.—Anson Seymour, one of the first settlers in the northern part of Broome county, died at the home of friends near Chenango Forks last Tuesday. He formerly lived at Whitney's Point and for many years occupied a home

¹In the cemetery at Whitney's Point is a grave, the second one north of General Patterson's, marked with a small rude, unchiseled stone bearing the initials, "H. L.;" this is doubtless the grave of Hannah Lee.

on the bluff northwest of the depot, commanding a fine view of the village and valley. In his younger days he engaged in lumbering to a large extent and rafted a vast amount of timber down the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers to Baltimore and the bay market. In 1816, when the new capitol was building (in Washington) Mr. Seymour had much lumber in Baltimore, which had been piled there and thoroughly seasoned, as the market was dull. The dull market, however, proved to be a bonanza to him, as he finally found himself in possession of a lot of seasoned lumber needed in the construction of the new capitol building, which could not then be furnished by other persons. He was shrewd enough to improve his opportunity by maintaining the mastery of the situation and realized a very handsome sum, said to have been about \$7,000 clear profit, on his sale to government contractors. It is not generally known that Broome county hard wood and pine comprise a considerable portion of the timber put into our national legislative halls, and that one strolling through the Senate Chamber and House sees numerous mouldings and panels and braces which grew on the hills of Triangle."

Mr. Seymour's mind failed during the later years of his life, but his property was placed in other hands where it furnished him adequate support.

Thomas Whitney settled here at Whitney's Point in 1802, and his name was given to the point of land between the two rivers, but not until the establishment of the post-office in 1824. Previous to that time, the locality had been called "Patterson's Settlement." After General Patterson's death, and when no one of the name lived in the vicinity, the memory of the pioneer was no longer sufficient to retain his name as the proper title for the locality. Some called it "Tinker Town;" others "Tinker

Point," while others generalized still further by speaking of it as "The Point;" even this poor apology for a name was commonly contracted to "The P'int." Mr. Whitney's house stood near the site of the residence now occupied by Alonzo Collins, on Main street. Mr. Whitney's house became the first tavern in the place.

It was in 1792 that the first religious service was held in the town by Deacon Josiah Lee; he was probably a member of the Presbyterian church. Before the year 1800 a block-house was built on the corner occupied by the brick block owned until recently by S. Olmstead; it was designed for the double purpose of a school and a meeting-house. Here the Rev. Seth Williston preached occasionally between 1797 and 1810. The society formed at Lisle was the first one west of the Catskills and South of Utica.¹ The block-house was removed and the present brick building put up on the site in 1828, by a blacksmith named William Johnson. The bricks were made on the "flats" now owned by Joseph Parsons.

Josiah Patterson, son of the pioneer John Patterson, was another early settler in the town and probably came within a short time after his father did, bringing a family with him. His wife was a daughter of General Hyde, of Lenox, Mass., who became one of the first settlers at "Hyde Settlement." Josiah Patterson kept one of the early taverns that stood about where the Beach House now stands. Soon after his father's death (1808) he went West. The eldest of his four daughters married Dr. Orrin Gibbs and another Joseph Stanley; these families went West.

¹This statement is made upon often printed authority; but the statement should doubtless be applied to the erection of the meeting-house only, as a society was organized before that date in the town of Windsor. See history of that town and historical sermon by S. N. Robinson, published in Whitney's Point Reporter.

The late Charles A. Seymour, grandson of General Patterson, should be mentioned among the pioneers of the town, as he was born here in 1808. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Dr. Brainard, who lived near Binghamton; his second wife, daughter of Rev. Mr. Ford, for many years Presbyterian clergyman at Whitney's Point. He died November 6th, 1877.

Among the incidents that indicate advancement in the new settlement about the beginning of the century may be noted the opening of the first school, which occurred in the year 1793. It was taught by Martha Seymour, daughter of John Seymour, before mentioned. This lady afterward became the wife of Bryan Stoddard, who has been alluded to in the history of the town of Union.

A bridge was built at a very early date across the river near Whitney's Point, about where the lower bridge now stands, but it was soon carried away.

For many years there was no grist-mill nearer than Castle Creek, and when that failed for want of water the inhabitants were forced to go to Tioga Point, or pound their grain in the top of a stump. The journey to Tioga Point was made in a "dug-out," and often consumed nearly a week, especially if they had to wait for the grist, which was not uncommon. Finally the first grist-mill was built by Daniel A. Wheeler, on the Charles M. Burghardt farm; this proved a source of great satisfaction and convenience to the little community.

It is believed that a man named Benjamin Morse took up the land on the east side of the Tioughnioga river at Whitney's Point, making some improvements, soon after 1800; the tract extending from what is known as the Wilcox lot down to the Asa Beach farm. But he became discouraged, or for some other reason did not remain there long and the lands passed into pos-

session of Thomas Whitney at an early day. In the language of Mr. Taylor, Thomas Whitney was a go-ahead man, who would do, while others were getting ready to do. He had but one leg, having lost the other by a fever sore; but he accomplished more than many not thus maimed. He did not live on the farm above alluded to, but continued to reside in the village. He was sheriff one term; became a large land-owner, owned the bridge and an interest in a mill a short distance below the village on the river, and was a leading man in the community. He died February 7th, 1863, and his wife July 6th, 1864. His son Henry lived on the homestead for many years and died there. In the old house that now stands just below the new one, lived fifty years ago a family named Pease, some of whom became prominent in different ways. The father's name was Philo Pease. He came from Canaan, Columbia county, and located first in what is known as Cadwell Settlement in 1817. Being unfortunate in his business there, he removed to Owen Hill and from there to Lisle. Not succeeding as he desired, he removed up the Otselic nearly opposite where Seth Dickinson now lives, and from there to the Whitney place, as above stated. This last removal occurred in 1822. The large willow tree in front of the Whitney house has grown from a stick that Mr. Pease stuck into the ground after having used it as a walking stick on his journey home from a lumber trip down the river. Mrs. Pease appears to have been a woman of great moral worth and strength of character. Mr. Pease died while living in that house, leaving the care of the family to her. Carrie Pease became the wife of Edson Blair, of Castle Creek. She was an invalid during most of her life and died of consumption about 1870. She possessed literary talents of a high order and contributed verse to many publications. They had eight chil-

dren, seven of whom are living. Mrs. Dr. Mary Moody, of Buffalo, is one. One son, Lewis, is a physician living at McDonough, this State, and another, Arthur, in Virginia at Falmouth, and Minnie has for a number of years been teaching in Fredonia, N. Y. Lewis Pease went to New York and originated the "Home for the Friendless" in connection with the "Five Points Mission." John Morris Pease, another son, became eminent as a Methodist minister, and was "financial agent of the American Colonization Society." He went with his sister Ann Eliza to Buenos Ayres as a missionary. She was stricken down with yellow fever. He then immediately returned.

One of the prominent early settlers of the town was Captain Salmon M. Rose, whose son, Rilous W. Rose, of Pittsfield, Mass., wrote to Mr. Taylor in 1880 the following interesting account of his father's settlement, prefacing it with a general narrative of the early settlement of Lisle, and how they were swindled out of their first purchase of land four or five miles up the Chenango river from its confluence with the Susquehanna. Salmon M. Rose and his brother William arrived in Binghamton first in 1787, when the former was twenty-one years of age, and it was in the following year that they were dishonestly deprived of their land; they then made a purchase of the Indians, of a mile square of land, being unaware of the State law which made any such transfer void. Having now nothing left but some tools, William Rose concluded to contract for a tract of land "lying about half a mile north of the lot of which they had been robbed" (on the Chenango), while Salmon, who had heard of the attractions of "Patterson's Point," resolved to seek this locality. Some account of the settlement of William Rose will be found in the general history and in the history of the town of Binghamton. We will now let

Rilous W. Rose speak for himself. He says:—

"He (Salmon M. Rose) with William Benison, resolved to take their canoe and a part of the farming tools, with his surveying instruments, and shove off for Patterson's Point, now called Whitney's Point. This, I believe, was about the first of June, 1788,¹ at which date he arrived at Patterson's Point. General Patterson had taken possession of the northern part of the town at the junction of the Onondaga and Otselic rivers. Five or six families had settled on the river about one mile distant south from Patterson's place. They had no grist-mill nearer than Tioga Point, a distance of sixty miles. The settlers did not go to mill but once a year. They would load their largest canoes with bags of grain and proceed on their yearly voyage to obtain their year's stock of flour and meal. Some of the settlers when out of flour would use a stump mortar. My father pitched his tent about one mile below Patterson's place. His place was bounded on the river, running westward to the highlands. As he was a natural mechanic, he made a hand grist-mill. He had a flat stone for a base and a running stone, which was about two feet in diameter, and was hung on a spindle as a common grist-mill. These stones were also dressed like other grist-mill stones. An orifice was drilled at a suitable distance from the center and a handle inserted therein, by which the stone was turned. This contrivance answered a very good purpose for grinding Indian corn and buckwheat. Several families in the neighborhood, as soon as they became able, hired my father to make them hand mills, and all who got one of them were well satisfied, as it was impossible for all to obtain a year's stock from a grist-mill at so great

¹ This date is too early, evidently, as General Patterson, the first settler, did not come until 1791. It should, probably, read "1798."

a distance, and then hand-mills supplied the deficiency. After my father had settled in this place some three or four years, a young doctor by the name of Wheeler,¹ came into the place, wishing to make a permanent settlement. After making observations along the river for some distance, he found no place that suited him as well as that owned by my father, and consequently made overtures to him to purchase it. The bargain was made, the cash paid, and my father went one mile north of the Point up the river to look at some land owned by Joseph Gordon (or he had a contract for it, the place being really owned by Justus B. Smith) and proposed to buy the farm. Gordon had made some improvements, and had also done some work which was a detriment to the farm, such as girdling a large number of trees, but which nevertheless he called improvements and wanted pay therefor. Father paid him for the improvements and also for the mischief he had done, and took the farm in the spring of 1795. My father had returned to Connecticut in 1789 and was married in March to Miss Rhoda Hinsdale, but did not bring her to Broome county until 1790.

"Dr. Wheeler was desirous of erecting a grist-mill in the place and the stream bounding his farm afforded a good site for such a mill; but as the expense of doing such a work was too great for his then present circumstances, he concluded to erect a smaller mill on a smaller stream, which came off a hill near by. The dam was made and the mill was built, but before it was in running order, a sudden rise of water carried off the dam; but the latter was immediately rebuilt and the mill put to work. (This is the first mill, which has already been mentioned a few pages back). This event afforded a good deal of rejoicing to the inhabitants and the people con-

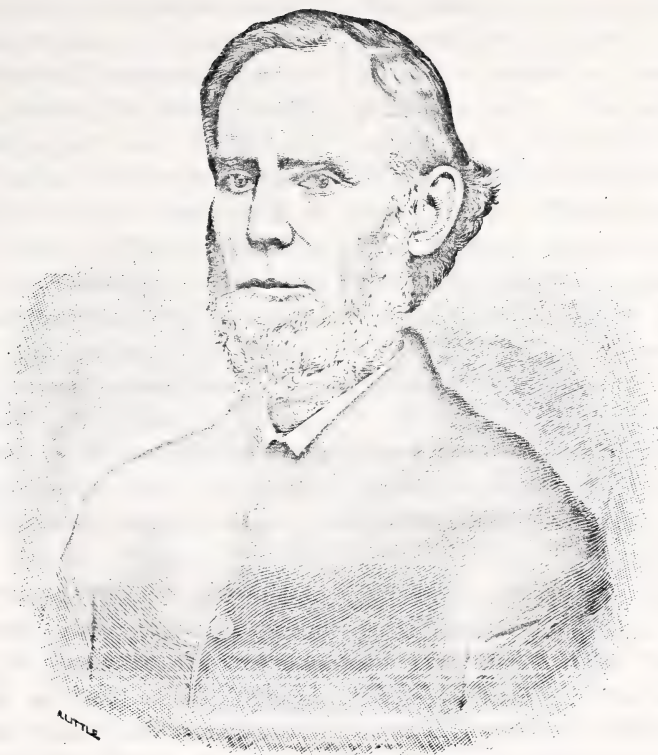
cluded to celebrate the event with music and dancing, which was accordingly done. Wheeler, finding that the stream was too small, concluded to erect a mill on the main stream of the river. The first dam that was made on this stream, on account of the inexperience of the builders, was partly swept away the next spring after it was built; but was rebuilt more permanently and did good service many years after.

"When my father sold his possessions at Patterson's Point he reserved a part of the fruit trees, and when he took possession of the Gordon place he immediately transplanted them on that place, which was in May, 1795. The first sheep that were ever seen there were brought by Asa Page, who had bought a piece of land and built a house on it, about three and a half miles north of Patterson's Point. This, I believe, was in the year 1798, or 1799. The writer recollects hearing his mother say that she never had a pound of wool until seven years after she had removed from Connecticut to Whitney's Point.

"On Patterson's place there was observed a phenomenon which is worthy of notice. General Patterson employed a man to dig a well a little east of his house. Some ten or twelve feet below the surface was found a large frog embedded in hard compact soil; the cavity which it occupied was about as large as a quart bowl. It was some three or four rods from the river and the bank some sixteen or eighteen feet above the bed of the river."

The farm on which Mr. Rose finally located became a valuable one under his intelligent and industrious labor. His wife died in 1824, and he married a second time, removing to Chenango county and thence in 1834 to Pennsylvania. The farm was sold to David Smith, and a few years later to Mr. Badger. The writer of the

¹ See Physicians of this town.



REV. C. E. TAYLOR.

above sketch died in 1881. He was one of a large family of children most of whom removed from this county.

An enterprise that was of great importance to the settlers in this region was the construction and opening of the "old Catskill and Ithaca Turnpike." This occurred in 1796. The early settlers suffered much inconvenience for the want of roads. Indian trails were followed wherever it was practicable; when not, the pioneer searched for what appeared to him as the most feasible route to his desired destination, cut out the underbrush, marked the trees, "corduroyed" the swamps, built rude bridges and thus made the road so that it was passable, and little more, for a horse and rider, or possibly a team or sled. When a post-office was established at Chenango Forks soon after the first settlements (1801), as elsewhere narrated, the people of Whitney's Point and vicinity sent down there once a week for their mail. The inconvenience of not having roads is shown by the plan adopted in going for the mail. Generally a man went on horseback directly through the wilderness. As Mr. Taylor describes the route, "He would ford the river down by Colonel Parsons's, and go down on the east side until he came to the narrows (where there was no road at all), then go into the river and pass from one island to another, following the different 'bars' as best he could; but sometimes the water would be half way up the horse's sides. And thus he would continue his course till he came out of the river on the east side at the end of the narrows, just below where Simeon Rogers kept the post-office. This, in warm weather when the water was low, might be considered a rather romantic and pleasant trip; but when the river was swollen, roiley and rapid—well, it would often be a perilous, hard journey."

So it will be understood that the open-

ing of the "old turnpike" was an important event in those times. This thoroughfare crossed the Otselic about a mile above Whitney's Point, and the "Onondaga" at Lisle (then known as Mud Lick), and it soon became as important to the early settlers as was the building of the Erie railroad at a later date to those living along the line. Wagons loaded with goods of almost every description could be seen at all times in long endless procession, slowly toiling over hills and along valleys, bearing the worldly all of the pioneer, or the merchandise for primitive stores. Numerous taverns were opened along the turnpike, and, indeed, on all the roads as fast as they were opened to much travel. These country taverns were then a prime necessity at short intervals along the roads, supplying halting places for the travelers whose journeys were necessarily short as compared with those in these days of steam.

Of early settlements in this vicinity the late Luman Olmstead made the following relation to Rev. Mr. Taylor, in 1878:—

"My father, Ashbel Olmstead, settled about a mile and a half north of Triangle village in 1800. (The farm is now owned by Sherman C. Page.) The first time I saw Whitney's Point there were but two families there—General Patterson and David Seymour. Major John Seymour lived down where the tannery of G. W. Seymour was located. Josiah Patterson, son of John, lived at Millville. The road here from Triangle village passed "Esquire" Dings's place and left the river near where Frank Beach now lives. We planted a bushel and a half of potatoes which we bought of General Patterson. My father and Asa Whitney started for Tioga Point with maple sugar to exchange for flour and shad, expecting to be gone ten days; provisions for that period were left at home. A freshet came on and they were gone

eighteen days. The families, therefore, dug up the potatoes which had been planted, and subsisted on them and a little meal until the men returned. We were often without salt, and would 'jerk' our venison and eat it fresh. My father took General Patterson's white horse and went to Salina (now Syracuse) and got two and a half bushels of salt, and brought it home in bags on the horse's back, he walking. Reaching the other side of the State bridge (Cortland county), and it becoming dark, he was unable to find his way by the 'blazed' trees. The wolves surrounded him and he was forced to climb a tree, where he remained until the brutes went away. He then came down and made a pillow of the salt bags on which he passed the remainder of the night as best he could."

The first preacher remembered by Mr. Olmstead was Rev. Seth Williston, who preached in a log house at Asa Whitney's, about a mile up the creek from Triangle village. Land then sold at ten shillings an acre. Ashbel Olmstead died October 6th, 1847, aged eighty-four years.

The scarcity of salt in this vicinity in early times, and the difficulty of getting it, was a cause of great inconvenience to the settlers, and led to efforts for the discovery of the salt springs or wells where, it was well known, the Indians obtained quantities of the valuable article. The Indians had told Mr. Barker (the first settler in the town of that name) that they would go to "Salt Point" for their salt; but they were sure to go at night and return the next day with their camp kettle full (some eight or ten quarts), and it was said to be warm on some occasions upon their return. But the whites never learned where the Indians obtained their salt, although extraordinary efforts were made to do so, further details of which will be found in the history of the town of Barker.

A settlement was made very early about two miles east of the present village of Triangle, by Nathaniel Hays, grandfather of the present Nathaniel Hays, and the locality was known for many years as "Hays's Settlement." Four of his sons also came and a few other families at about the same time. They built a school-house, and the children from where the village of Triangle is now situated and the surrounding vicinity attended school there. Meetings were held there by a Deacon Spencer and the Rev. Henry Ford came there to preach occasionally. A Methodist class was also formed at an early day. Benjamin Jackson was one of the settlers there and his house was used as a place for religious meetings for many years. By a subsequent change of the town line, this locality was thrown into Chenango county. In course of time the business center became fixed at the site of Triangle village. Benjamin Gibbs was probably the first settler here; he was a blacksmith and had a shop where that of Charles Love now stands. Gibbs remained but a few years. Andrew Woodruff, father of the late Rev. Jeremiah Woodruff, came here early and settled about half a mile south of the village. David Gibbs, a brother of Benjamin, and a carpenter, located at an early day a little east of the center of the village; he subsequently went to Genesee county, where he died. Timothy Clark came in and lived on what was long known as the Guy E. Baker estate; he became quite prominent and was a justice of the peace. His brother, David Clark, commonly known as Colonel Clark, came about the same time and built where the widow of R. E. Hall lived until recently. He started the tannery lately owned by Nathaniel Hays, and also built the first tavern in the place; it stood a little west of the site of the present hotel, and has been changed into a private dwelling, occupied by G. G. Saxton. Colonel Clark

sold out and went to Greene, where he died. These two brothers originally owned all of the land on which the village now stands and considerable surrounding—some 700 or 800 acres. The place was first called "Clark's Settlement;" afterward "Clark's Corners."

Levi Woodruff, a brother of Andrew Woodruff, already mentioned, settled early nearly opposite of where the Congregational Church now stands. He sold to William Simmons, who came from Dutchess county, went to Michigan and there died.

Dr. Edwards lived for a number of years near the Jackson cemetery, and was the first physician in the place. He subsequently went to live with his son about a mile north of the village, where he died.

George Beckwith was an early settler and was land agent for Peter Smith, father of the late Gerrit Smith. He built the house with a brick basement on the corner, in which he kept a small store, which was at that time a great convenience to the inhabitants. He was a prominent and respected citizen and died here.

The house now occupied by H. B. Simmons was built by Ira Slater for a tavern and kept as such by him for a number of years. He died with delirium tremens. He was followed on the premises by Robert Cook, who also kept a tavern a short time, and then sold to William Simmons, and he to the present owner.

Elisha Boyington came here probably as early as 1811; he was a native of Connecticut and came first to Otsego county, whence he went into St. Lawrence county, and then settled about a mile northwest from Triangle village, on West brook. He brought four children with him, the family coming on an ox sled. They had eight children after coming here, lived to an old age and died much respected; he in 1851 and she in 1866.

• Asa Whitney was one of the first settlers and located on the lands which have gone to form the farms of A. and A. Whitney, his grandsons, O. Eggleston and L. Page.

Asa Taft, sen., came here from Schoharie county in 1807, having removed to that county from Massachusetts in 1804. He took up a farm of two hundred acres, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1839, at the age of sixty-five years. His son, John W., followed him on the homestead. It passed from his possession to that of Graves Collins, then to a Mr. Carpenter and then to W. Jackson; it is now owned by the heirs of the latter.

John Parker, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary War for seven years, came from Litchfield, Conn., in 1806 or 1807, bringing with him ten children, equally divided between the sexes. Thomas, the youngest son, occupies the homestead. Mr. Parker died October 24th, 1831, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his wife June 28th, 1836, aged seventy years; both were buried at "Hazard's Corners."

Hazard's Corners took its name from Edmund Hazard, who settled early where his son John now lives. He became a prominent man; was supervisor of the town and a leading citizen.

Other comparatively early settlers in this vicinity, as chronicled by Mr. Taylor, may be grouped as follows: The farm formerly owned by Hamilton Boyington is now occupied by Dewitt Brown. John Brewer and Dewitt Brewer occupied it for a time. A Mr. Black formerly occupied the farm where Mrs. Aikins now lives; he was followed on the place by Major Enos Warner, and he by a Mr. Meeker. Jared Taft was an early owner of the farm now in possession of A. B. McGee. He was followed by Samuel Terry, who built a small grist-mill there. Samuel Ticknor first settled where his sons George and Samuel now live.

Reuben Hall came in early and settled where O. D. Gray afterward lived for many years. What was for many years known as the Slater farm was formerly occupied by Mr. Slater and then by his son Milo. The present owner, L. Conro, bought of him. The former Luman Olmsted farm is the one now owned by J. Eggleston. E. Hall lives on a part of the farm formerly owned by his father, Reuben Hall, already mentioned. Francis Clough was among the early settlers and owned the farm afterward occupied by his son, F. Clough. D. S. Whitney lives on what was for many years a part of the Beckwith estate. It was originally settled by a man named Harrison. H. M. Edwards owns the farm which was originally a portion of lands owned by Timothy Clark, before alluded to. A. Sweetland lives where Reuben Chase formerly did. S. Sanford, a son of an early settler, lives on the homestead, a portion of which is occupied by G. W. Sanford. Joseph Covey was among the early settlers. Hope Covey formerly lived where Gilbert Brown now resides, and John Covey lived where C. Taft now does. Erasmus Ballard came here quite early and died here, being succeeded by his sons Dwight and Harlow. Daniel Covey, a son of Hope, lived where J. P. Beckwith now does; he went to Iowa. A union meeting-house stands in this vicinity. Some of the other pioneers in this region will be mentioned in the history of Triangle village.

If we now turn from the river road at the Dorchester burying ground and pass up what is known as the Page Brook road, we come to the farm of John Green. His father was Elon Green, who came from near Rhinebeck to Binghamton in 1792 and settled on this farm in 1804. He died in 1851 at the age of seventy-seven years.

Anson Dickinson settled at an early day where Bennett Beardslee now lives. He

died there and was succeeded by Reuben Hatch, who sold to Mr. Beardslee.

George Ashby located quite early where A. B. Dodge now lives. He afterward went west.

Orrin Dickinson formerly lived where the residence of R. B. Arnold now stands. Alec. Ranney once lived where A. Hodges now resides. He was followed by Hadsell Johnson, who sold to Benjamin Hodges, father of the present owner. Jacent Hall lived at an early day where R. D. Page now lives. He came from Connecticut and was an early school-teacher. Solomon Page bought the farm and he went to Greene village; the property has belonged to its present owner many years. Stephen Bronson came from Connecticut among the first settlers in this locality and located where Reuben Hall lived, and died a few years ago. Timothy Bidwell bought from Bronson and sold to Mr. Hall. A part of the tract of land was formerly owned by Titus Page, who was also an early settler.

Going directly north and passing the school-house, the first farm is that originally owned by the first settler, John Page, who came from Litchfield, Conn., with his father when very young.

Turning west from the school-house of Page Brook, one passes first the house of Frank Hall, who owns one-half of the farm bought by his father. Nearly opposite lived the late J. G. Spencer, and a little farther on is the dairy farm of Miner Howland. Turning east from the school-house Cyrus Page lives on the right. His father was Solomon Page, who bought land of different persons, and his son purchased from him. Next is the farm first settled by B. Alton, which passed through numerous hands to its present owner, C. S. Tillson. On the next farm Joshua Baker settled in 1804; the farm is now occupied by Andrew Baker, his son. Another son, Cyrus

Baker, owned it for a time. The elder Mr. Baker's family lived in their log house until 1818, when they built a frame structure. They had no barn until about 1815. For the first few years they had no team; had one cow and after a few years some sheep. These facts were furnished by Cyrus Baker, who says that when he was about five years old he was sent to school in his uncle Gideon's barn, where one of the stable-rooms was fitted up for the purpose. Tabitha Mathewson was the teacher. Joshua Baker died January 14, 1842, and Cyrus died October 23, 1873.

Next east is the Asa Lewis farm, where he lived many years, and the next is the John Baker place, where he settled at an early date; it is now occupied by George Day. The Lampman farm is next on the right. Mr. Lampman came there early; the farm is now occupied by Henry Lewis. When he came through Binghamton, as early probably as 1794, there were but two or three buildings in that vicinity. He put up a log house at "Page Brook," and hung a blanket for a door. There was no family within three miles. On one occasion, soon afterward, Mr. Page went away to help "move" a family, leaving his wife and small children with a faithful dog. During the night the prowling wolves came about the forest dwelling and made the air hideous with their howls. Mrs. Page could hear them outside the house gnashing their teeth. There was nothing between her and death but the blanket and the dog; but the latter was sufficient to keep them at bay by repeatedly dashing at them and driving them off. Mr. Page had a family of eleven children, all of whom grew to maturity, and when he died, April 8, 1856, he had fifty grandchildren. His five boys all settled near him and owned lands amounting to nearly a thousand acres. His father was Asa Page, who settled on the farm next be-

yond the one just described. He was quite aged when he settled here.

The next farm was owned in early days by I. Elliott, who traded it to Joseph Madison. C. C. Bennett then owned it and sold it to the present occupant, John Stowell. Next is the farm formerly owned by Joseph Stickney, who sold to Salmon Johnson, from whom it passed to his son, George Johnson. Amos Stickney owns the next farm, which was bought by his father from a Mr. Bingham.

Among the more prominent of the early settlers up the Otselic river was Seth Dickinson, who was born in East Windsor, Conn., in 1771. He came here about the year 1800, with his wife and two children, coming with oxen and sled. He was twenty-one days making the journey. He had been a tanner, but his tannery was burned and he saved only a little of his stock of leather. With this and a little indigo which he had obtained in traffic, and fifty cents in money, he started in mid-winter for his wilderness home. He first purchased a part of what was long known as the Badger farm. There he built a log house, which he sold to Captain Salmon Rose in 1810. He then located on the farm where his son Seth, jr., now lives and where he spent the rest of his days. The old Catskill and Ithaca turnpike passed here, and on this road he built a log house about fifty rods back from the river. Some years after he built a frame house, which was one of the first in the town; it stood where the present house stands. Mr. Dickinson began the tanning business at his new home soon after his arrival; not being able to put up a building for the purpose he dug his vats in the open field, covering them with boards to keep them from freezing. Later he built a structure, to which he made additions as his business increased. This tannery he operated until near the close of his

life. He is remembered as a consistent member of the Baptist church, in which he was made a deacon. During the last few years of his life he was entirely blind. He died September 30, 1853, at the age of eighty-two.

Captain Obadiah Dickinson, father of Seth, came to the town later than his son and settled where Walter Dorchester lived. He had eight children, nearly all of whom located in this vicinity.

Rockwell Dickinson came here with his father when about two years old. He subsequently purchased a part of the John Peck farm, built a house and lived there a number of years. He then, after another change, came to Whitney's Point some fifteen years ago. Two or three years later he removed to Glen Aubrey, in the town of Lisle, where he died December 11, 1868. He had a family of eight children, three of whom live in the county.

William Whitney lived at an early day on the upper farm now owned by William Dorchester. He sold to Stephen Tillson and he to the present owner. Amos Thurstone built a house that formerly stood on this farm, and his son Nathan added to it. They both removed to the neighborhood known as "Egypt," where they died.

It is thought that Jacob Coburn lived in early years on the old road which, instead of running up the river as at present, went over the hill from a little brook just below the William Cook place, striking the river again just below A. L. Peck's. Coburn had quite a large family of children, one of whom married George Remily and lived at Lisle. The change in this road here was made something like fifty years ago. It is probable that Mr. Coburn first built a saw-mill on the site of the present mill as much as fifty years ago, and sold it to David Smith, who added a grist-mill, carding and

cloth-dressing machine. The latter stood a little below the site of the present saw-mill. They did a good business for about twenty years, when all were abandoned except the saw-mill, which is still operated. R. Lee and a Mr. Davis built just above the saw-mill and established a rake factory. They were succeeded by a man named Dibble, who was drowned while fishing in the pond some years ago. He was followed by Lemuel Purdy, a son-in-law of Mr. Dibble, and he by the present owner.

On the left of the river road, as one leaves Whitney's Point, is quite an ancient house recently occupied by the Widow Austin. It is believed that this house was built by a man named Russell; that it then passed into possession of Mr. Tyler and then to Mr. Austin, who died there.

The next farm has been known as the Scott Baldwin property and is now owned by Dr. H. Hemingway, of Whitney's Point. Amos Smith formerly owned it and afterward his son. He built the house where the late Wm. Cook lived about forty years ago. A young lady, a cousin of the Amos Smith mentioned, was drowned in the Otselic, near the pond where Mr. Dibble was drowned, as before narrated, about forty years ago. She went across the stream in a boat to bring over an old lady, and the boat was caught in the current and, becoming unmanageable, went over the dam. The old lady was rescued after floating some distance down the stream; but although the utmost efforts were made, the young lady was drowned.

John Peck came from Bainbridge, Chenango county, and settled where his grandson, A. L. Peck, now lives; this was about the year 1816. He bought lands on which was a large house that stood a little south of where the present house stands. He lived in that until 1838, when he built the present house. He died December 17,

1850, and his widow Anna on the 15th of May, 1863. John D. Peck built the red house just above where his father lived, and remained there until late in his father's life, when he removed to the house with him, and the red house was sold to Elder I. J. Cole, who lived there a number of years.

Settlements further up the Otselic will be found in the pages devoted to Upper Lisle and elsewhere herein.

The beautiful tract of land lying between the rivers, from which "The Point" received its early name, was first settled, as near as can be learned, by David Cornwall about the beginning of the century. He was followed by a man named Treat Spears. He sold out to David Smith and returned to Greene county. Mr. Smith built in 1816 the large house which is still standing; the small house of Spears stood on the opposite side of the road. The farm originally embraced three hundred acres, or more, and included a part of the present Merchant farm. Mr. Smith was unfortunate, became involved in litigation, lost his property and finally went to Pennsylvania, where he died. He had five sons and three daughters. Hector Craig was the next possessor of this property; but it passed from him into the hands of Graves Collins. William Collins came from Lanesboro, Mass., probably as early as 1804, or 1805, for a deed to him from Daniel Graves shows that he lived in the town of Lisle on the 16th of June, 1806. His wife visited her friends in Massachusetts at a subsequent date, taking two children with her and making the journey on horseback. One of the children she carried on her lap, and the other was fixed in a sort of bag attached to the side saddle. William Collins had two sons and three daughters, all of whom are dead. One of the children was Graves Collins, who was a prominent man in the town. He came to Whitney's Point in 1829 and built the house

now occupied by his son, Alonzo Collins. He became the owner of a large amount of real estate, conducted a store, was active in the early lumber interest and was a leading citizen. As we have stated, he came into possession of the farm on the point in about the year 1849, and his heirs still own it. The Broome county fair grounds are delightfully situated on this farm.

What has been known as the Tabor estate was early owned by a Mr. Grant, who was succeeded by John Johnson, who lived there many years. He was a native of New Haven, Conn., and came here in 1802, having been a Revolutionary soldier. He died in 1834. He had six sons and two daughters, and was married three times. Himself and his wives all sleep side by side in the family burying ground located on the line between that and the Salma Johnson farm. His son, John Johnson, jr., was for many years a very prominent man and became wealthy. In 1837 Thomas Tabor bought the estate. He came from Dutchess county and was a Quaker. He died in 1865 and his wife in 1878. One of his two daughters married J. W. Merchant, and they came to the homestead in 1875. Mr. Merchant is a man of much force of character and has made his farm one of the most valuable in the town.

Some fifty years ago John Johnson operated a distillery which stood about on the site of the cheese factory, a half mile north of Mr. Merchant's house.

The farm now owned by the heirs of the late L. W. Smith is next above the Merchant estate, and was formerly occupied by Ambrose Latin Marcy, a cousin of Governor Marcy. He came here from Dutchess county in 1838. He lost his valuable property by endorsing and went upon a farm beyond Triangle village, where he died from the effects of a blow on his head, given by a hired man. One of the daughters mar-

ried Dr. Spencer, of Triangle village. A son, John C., married Eliza Carter and is a prominent citizen of Greene. Several children died young, comparatively, there having been eleven deaths in the family between 1845 and 1858. George Burghardt succeeded to this farm, and he was followed by the late L. W. Smith.

The Allerton estate is next on the north. It was taken up, or a part of it, by Benjamin Smith who located here about 1797. It descended to his son John, of whom it was purchased by Archibald Allerton about 1840. About ten years later he sold to his son, David Allerton, of New York city, who used the estate as a sort of summer resort. George Hurd lived on the property about twenty-seven years. The farm is now occupied by a nephew of Mrs. Allerton, James Armory, and constitutes a part of the Allerton estate. After he disposed of this farm to his son, Archibald Allerton bought what was known as the Shepard farm, where R. Yales now lives. Here he died a number of years ago, and was buried in Binghamton; his wife died about three years later.

Sherman Page, who lived just south of the Allerton place, was a son of Asa Page, and was born on the place. His father died here with him many years ago.

Mrs. Tracy, next south, was a sister of Sherman Page; she died a few years ago, and her son Sherman occupies the farm.

As we have said, Ransom Yales purchased his farm of Archibald Allerton. He was born at what was known as "Yale's Settlement" in Chenango county in 1817. He weighed but two and a half pounds at his birth, but became, probably, one of the heaviest men that ever lived in the county, weighing 356 pounds. He is a direct descendant of Elihu Yales, a donor to Yale College, and from whom it received its name.

Aaron Day settled probably as early as 1812 on the farm next north of the Yales estate. He came from Connecticut and married a sister of Henry Burghardt before his arrival. He had four children.

Henry Burghardt was a native of Great Barrington, Mass., and born in February, 1790. He settled here next above Mr. Day, in 1817. He was a blacksmith, and in connection with his arduous labor in leveling the heavy forest on these flats, carried on his trade. He died November 30th, 1875, aged eighty-five years, having had ten children. The homestead has been occupied by his son Charles.

A Mr. Perkins formerly lived where Richard Burghardt subsequently owned. He was succeeded by Mr. Northrup, who sold to Mr. Burghardt.

John Burghardt was a brother of Henry and came here at about the same time, locating where he lived until his death. He was a tanner, and carried on that business in connection with farming. A saw and planing-mill were added later, and a large and profitable business carried on. He had five children. Descendants of the Burghardt families now live in the vicinity.

Rufus Park came quite early and settled on the Otselic, the first farm below the Salmon Rose place. He came here poor, but by industry and economy he soon obtained a nice property. He died many years since and his wife a little later. About fifteen years ago his daughter Eliza, who was promised in marriage, drove a carriage into the river to wash it; the water was deeper than she anticipated and she was drowned. The farm where Mr. Park settled is now owned by Miner Howland and son.

Allen C. Jeffords, who was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1801, came to this town from Unadilla in 1835, and bought the farm where he now lives of Joshua Ticknor. He had taught school eighteen winters before



SEYMOUR SANFORD.

coming here, and he continued four winters after. He also became an agent for Gerrit Smith in the sale of lands and disposed of about twenty thousand acres. His son, Uriah, lives on the old homestead in the northern part of the town, and carries on the farm.

Daniel Spalding settled at an early day on the farm next west of Mr. Jeffords. After a few years he sold to Ransom Thurston and went to Batavia, where he died. The next farm, now owned by William Wells, was settled by a Mr. Hackett. The next by Samuel Hinman, who built a log house there July 4th, 1812; he prided himself on living in an "independence house." He was followed there by the father of the present Hon. George Sherwood.

Hon. Jonathan Lewis came from Connecticut when quite advanced in life, at an early day, bringing with him \$500 in specie. To insure its safe transit he packed it in a box with a quantity of old iron and blacksmith tools. He probably came as early as 1804-05. He settled on the farm which has been known for many years as the G. T. Landers farm, which is now owned by James Allen. Two of his brothers came in soon after him and settled directly north of his place. After a few years they went to Potter county, Pa., where they became prominent. His son, Jonathan, was killed in the woods by a blow from a skid which was being used in sliding a "wood sled" down a steep hill.

Mr. Ticknor first settled east of Mr. Jeffords's farm. He was followed by two men named Eggleston, and then by H. Clough, the present owner. Mr. Richards, brother-in-law of the above mentioned Mr. Ticknor, first settled where F. Clough now lives and was followed by the father of the present occupant. Abial Clark settled north of Mr. Ticknor in 1819, and died there some years ago. The place is now owned by Thomas Reed. Thomas Canfield settled just north

of Mr. Clark and was followed by Henry Hibbard, who still lives there. Lewis Perkins first settled where D. Hibbard now lives. L. Meyers and J. Meyers both live on what was the John Hackett farm. Mr. Hackett was an early settler. Charles Burt, a colored man, lived, up to October 11th, 1883, when he died, with his son-in-law, southwest from the Meyers families just mentioned. He was born on a slave-ship coming from Bermuda in 1775, and was, therefore, 108 years old at the time of his death. He was a slave in Connecticut until he was twenty-eight years old, when he was freed by process of law. More than forty years ago Gerrit Smith sent Burt to his agent, Mr. Jeffords, and told him to select a piece of land and give to Mr. and Mrs. Burt a life lease of the same, free of charge. He was a conspicuous character in the town for many years before his death. He had six children, three of whom, with his wife, are dead.

A brief review of the early settlements in the locality known as "Connecticut Hill" will close this feature of the history of the town. Connecticut Hill was so called on account of the large number of its pioneers who came from the State of that name. Of this locality Mr. Taylor writes: "As we leave the village to get there, we take the old Catskill and Ithaca turnpike and pass through the lands formerly owned by Thomas Whitney; but they have been cut into smaller parcels and passed through different hands. The house where the late Garry Stearns lived and died was built by Walter Peck, sold by him to Moses Rogers and by him to Mr. Stearns. George Sly used to live in the red house where the Widow Brown now lives, and Ira Fuller formerly owned where J. and A. Cady now live. The old house which stood about where the present dwelling is located, and the old barn, were built by Mr. Fuller nearly sev-

enty years ago. Mr. Fuller's land was bounded on the west by the Thomas Whitney estate; the Jerry Rogers farm was also a part of the original Thomas Whitney lands."

Passing on east, one comes to the Rogers estate, which was first settled in 1808 by Captain Nathaniel Rogers, who came then from Delaware county. He built a log house directly south of the house where Deacon Shuart lived, on the bank of a small creek. The old road ran for a number of years along the bank of that little stream. After the Catskill and Ithaca turnpike was opened on the present line, he built another log house directly south across the road from where his grandson, Earlman Rogers's house now stands. Nathaniel Rogers brought his family with him; he had twelve children, but six died in youth. When the War of 1812 began he went into the service of his country and was honored with a captain's commission. He died in 1857, at the age of eighty-six years. Earlman Rogers took a part of the original homestead and built the house afterward occupied by A. C. Robinson, in 1828. He had six children, some of whom still live in the town.

Captain Amos Johnson, a native of Westfield, Conn., came when young to Charles river, where he afterward engaged in business, and married Martha Carley; this event occurred in February, 1802. About the year 1807 he came to this town with his wife and three children. He brought his goods on an ox sled. He first built a log house where the dwelling recently occupied by his son Charles stands; later he built a frame house about twelve rods north on the opposite side of the road, where he lived for more than thirty years, when the present house was built. The deed by which Mr. Johnson obtained this land from John Hornby, of England, is still in possession of his descendants, and is a quaint document. It

was signed and sealed in presence of Robert Monell, by Hornby's attorney, John Greig, and is dated October 7th, 1812. Hornby's patent embraced 90,000 acres, and extended as far east as the Chenango river. Mr. Johnson paid \$3 an acre for his land. He was not only one of the first settlers on the hill, but a man of great industry, and worked a large contract on the old turnpike. This latter fact is proof of the error in *French's Gazetteer of the State* that the turnpike was finished in 1796. Luman Olmstead, who was born in 1792, worked for Captain Johnson on the turnpike, which must have been at a date considerably later than 1796. It is possible that a portion of the turnpike was finished toward the eastern end and opened as early as the date given in the *Gazetteer*, but the entire line was probably not traveled before 1810 or 1812. Captain Johnson lost all of his means in his turnpike contract and was compelled to begin life again in poverty. He had eleven children, some of whom now live in the town. Captain Johnson died September 24th, 1849; his wife January 28th, 1862.

Marcus Hart was one of the first, perhaps the very first settler on the hill, and lived in a log house which stood on the south side of the road near the corners. He set out the orchard now owned by Charles Johnson. As his death approached he made a special request to be buried between two of the apple trees, which was fulfilled. Deacon William G. Shuart came to this locality in 1835 and bought forty-eight acres of Samuel Clark and Samuel, jr., and forty acres from Marcus Hart, just alluded to. It is believed that Hezekiah Austin first owned the Clark property. The two Clarks mentioned went to Michigan and died there. The old house standing back of Deacon Shuart's present dwelling was built by Marcus Hart; the present house was built in

1860. The old barn back of the old house has stood for many years, and was once used by the early stage drivers for an exchange stable. For many years a four-horse daily stage passed here each way.

Captain Daniel Saxton was a native of Smithtown, L. I., and came here in 1823. He settled on the turnpike where his son Henry H. lived. A man named Swift formerly owned the property at an early day, and afterward John Johnson owned it. Mr. Saxton bought of him. He brought with him a family of ten children, and twin boys were born to them after their arrival; Henry H. was one of them.

Hasting Martin lived on the turnpike directly west from Mr. Saxton's, where Stephen Webb now lives. He was killed by a log rolling over him.

Leonard Rose lived in a house which is still standing, near Mr. Martin's. The turnpike was changed at this point many years ago, to better accommodate Whitney's Point and also avoid the steep hill. Before this was done, Mr. Leonard kept a tavern. Mr. Rose was succeeded by a man named Hard, who subsequently left home and has never since been heard from.

Albert Seymour settled early where his son Fred now lives. Directly north of Mr. Seymour's lived the four families of Stephen Austin, Solomon Page, P. Bliss and S. Alexander. These were one after another bought out by Dr. H. Hemingway and the lands consolidated into one large and valuable dairy farm. Samuel Willard owned a portion of this tract at a very early day.

Robert Austin lived where the late G. W. Mitchell lived and died as early as 1823. Mr. Mitchell bought the property of Captain Hawley more than thirty years ago. It is now occupied by his son-in-law, P. O. Tower.

Samuel McKay settled probably as early as 1815 on what was long known as the Bliss

property. He came from Burlington, Conn., and sold to Eben Bliss and he to his brother Robert about 1833. Robert was succeeded by his son Frank, who died recently.

Coming back to the corners on the new turnpike we find, a few rods east, the school-house. A log school-house was built here very early, on the opposite side of the highway. Here a school was taught and meetings held. Elder Levi Holcomb, a Baptist minister, preached there occasionally and accomplished much good. Among the early school teachers was William Johnson, who is remembered as a very good and useful man. Miss Whitmarsh, who afterward married the late Earlman Rogers, also taught there.

A. C. Woodruff built the house now occupied by David Brown, in 1828. He bought of Samuel McKay and sold to Elon Scott in 1848; it passed through other hands before the present owner secured it. Just east of this place there was formerly a log house, which was built by Timothy Woodruff, who came from Burlington, Conn., and died in the house as early as 1816. He was succeeded by Wooster B. Woodruff, who sold to Phineas Ball, went to Michigan and died there. Different owners have had the property since then.

A man by the name of David Fuller first took up the land where P. McGary now lives. He is remembered as a man of exalted piety. His widow married Nathan Webb.

Samuel Brockway settled early where the late David Ticknor died; the house stood a little west from the site of the present dwelling. Mr. Ticknor died nearly twenty years ago; and his widow some years after became deranged and committed suicide by throwing herself into a well. A few months after this calamity the youngest daughter was burned so that she died, her clothing having taken fire while she was

throwing some chips into the stove from her apron.

Leaving the turnpike and turning south one comes to the farm formerly owned by I. Dings. Through this farm in early times the road from Triangle village passed, coming out just above Frank Beach's house. This road was much traveled early in the century. A man named Black had a distillery on this road probably seventy years ago. A bed of tanzy now covers the site.

A family named Warner formerly lived where the Widow Aiken now lives. One of her daughters married Frederick Eggleston. Rev. Henry Meeker, now of the New York Central Conference, owned the property for a time and sold it to its present owner some twenty years ago.

The foregoing pages of the history of the villages, will give the reader a clear idea of the early settlements and many of the present residents of the town. The record is preserved in a more complete form than in many other towns in the county. It will also have been noted that among those pioneers were many good and strong men, whose energies and heroism was such as to enable them to brave the hardships and privations of wilderness homes, knowing that their lives could have but little of what are now considered comforts and none of the luxuries of later days, only that their descendants and others might be surrounded by the beautiful homes and the manifold blessings with which they are now endowed.

The town of Triangle was, of course, covered with a dense forest when its settlement began; and while there was a good deal of hard wood trees growing, there was still a large quantity of pine that was valuable for lumber. This was early cut off by the pioneers and rafted down the rivers to different markets between here and Baltimore. Lumbering was a resource from

which the settlers could obtain money, before they could expect it from any other direction; and hence they prosecuted that industry with vigor while it lasted, and many of the pioneers thus laid the basis of their subsequent prosperity. As the supply of lumber declined, agriculture was more and more developed, until now Triangle is one of the foremost towns in the county in that respect. For twenty-five or thirty years past the dairying interest has also been greatly developed, and there are now many very large and valuable farms devoted almost exclusively to that industry, and with the most gratifying success. At the same time schools and churches have been increased in number and improved in character. The Whitney's Point Academy, established about twenty years ago, is an institution of much value to the town, while the other numerous schools are exceptionally well taught and largely attended.

It is proper for the historian to turn his attention to a few of the important occurrences in the town, which have brought disaster of some kind to the inhabitants. All the towns of Broome county that border upon the rivers have suffered more or less from floods. The rapidly melting snows, or heavy and protracted rains of certain seasons, have at times caused freshets which have been very disastrous. The greatest flood that ever occurred, as far as it relates to this town at least, was on the 16th and 17th of March, 1865. It was occasioned almost entirely by the rapid melting of a heavy body of snow. The weather was very warm and so continued day after day, until the snow was nearly gone. The water rose rapidly and the low lands of the town became one vast sea. On Main street in Whitney's Point the people could go about only in boats. The water was over the picket fences; over the lower window sills of houses; over the

stoves in the kitchens. Some of the residents were taken from their dwellings to places of safety, while others retreated to their chambers. Bridges were swept away, and even houses, barns and hay stacks were floated off on the tide. The damage through all that part of the county was very heavy. The hamlet of Skinner's Eddy was almost entirely destroyed. Travel on the railroad was for a number of days almost entirely suspended.

A great December flood occurred on the 10th and 11th of that month, 1878; it was caused largely by rains, there being but little snow on the ground at the time. The rainy weather began on the 16th of November and the sun was scarcely seen from that time until after the flood. On the 9th and 10th of December the rain was terrific. The last mentioned day was peculiar from the often repeated driving fogs that swept across the country, and the darkness, which was such that it was difficult to read. On the 11th the streets of Whitney's Point were flooded and people traversed Main street in boats. But there was no ice in the streams and the damage in this vicinity was comparatively trifling.

The coldest morning of which there is any local record was February 13th, 1875, when the mercury sank to forty degrees below zero at Whitney's Point. The cold was so intense that it was almost impossible for humanity to endure it. That entire winter was one of great severity.

The mildest winter that is remembered in this region was that of 1877-78. In December dandelions were in bloom and the farmers were plowing. Lettuce sprang up in gardens in that month large enough for the table.

But as the years have gone by the inhabitants of this town and the surrounding vicinity have reason on the whole for noth-

ing but thankfulness to the Ruler of the Universe for general prosperity.

In the legislation relating to this town we find that on the 14th of May, 1840, Thomas Whitney was authorized to build a bridge across the Tioughnioga branch below its junction with the Otselic. Of course there had been bridges over these streams in that vicinity, as before noted, since early in the century. The act just referred to was repealed in 1858. In March, 1853, the commissioners of highways of the town were given legislative authority to build a free bridge over the Tioughnioga above its junction with the Otselic, which was to be the property of the town; and in April, 1858, the said commissioners were given authority to borrow \$3,000 with which to build a free bridge over the Tioughnioga branch of the Chenango at Whitney's Point.

This town was without railroad facilities for travel and marketing its products until the year 1848, when the Erie railroad was opened as far west as Binghamton; three years later it was opened to Dunkirk. It is only twenty miles from Binghamton to Whitney's Point, and the passage of a great railroad line at that distance could not fail of beneficial effects, both practically and from the general encouragement that the enterprise gave the people. But they were still without immediate railroad communication with distant points, until the opening of the Syracuse and Binghamton road in the fall of 1854. For the construction of this line the people of Triangle and vicinity subscribed liberally and gave it their earnest assistance in every way. When the road was finally opened the same spirit of rejoicing prevailed here that did at other points on the line; and although the enterprise cost the inhabitants heavily when it was subsequently sold on the mortgage, it has yet undoubtedly been a profitable investment. The village of Whitney's Point,

especially, has been greatly benefited by the railroad, while the surrounding farming districts, although it may not be so apparent to the eye, have shared equally in the good results.

The military record of the town of Tri-
angle, when the life of the country was threatened by internecine foes, is one of which its inhabitants may be proud. One hundred and thirteen men went forth from the town to battle for the Union; two of these were substitutes. The enlistments were principally in the 89th, the 109th and the 137th infantry regiments. Ninety-two enlisted for three years and the remainder for different periods. Of the whole number five were killed in battle, seven died from disease contracted in the service; four were captured and are supposed to have died in prison. (See chapter on the military history of the county, herein.)

Physicians of the Town.—Dr. Daniel A. Wheeler has already been mentioned in the history of the town. He was the second physician in Broome county; was a son of Eliphalet Wheeler, of Sharon, Conn., and was born in 1770. While he was young his father removed to Dutchess county, this State, where Daniel was educated. After obtaining a good academic education he took up the study of medicine. In 1792 he attended a course of medical lectures at Philadelphia. He was of a romantic temperament and, as his father owned large tracts of land in this vicinity, he came on here and began the practice of his profession in 1793, settling in the wilderness about three miles above Binghamton, on the east side of the Chenango. Three or four years later he removed to near Whitney's Point and remained here until his death. Dr. Wheeler acquired considerable practice, and during the epidemic of 1812–13 his labors were very arduous, his rides being very long and frequent, depriving

him to a great extent of sleep and rest. Five of his own children lay sick with the fever at one time. His oldest son died of it, and soon afterward the doctor himself was seized with the disease. It was only after a protracted struggle, in which he was carefully attended by Dr. Bartholomew, of Binghamton, that he recovered. Indeed, he probably never did recover from the effects. The loss of his son, misfortune in business and his own sickness, undoubtedly weakened his mind, and he finally terminated his own life on the 23d of May, 1823; he was found hanging by a rope in his barn.

Dr. Isaiah Chapman, who has been mentioned, settled near Upper Lisle in the year 1799 or 1800. He was from Wilbraham, Conn., where he had practiced medicine several years. He acquired a good practice, considering the sparsely settled condition of the country. He had a remarkably good constitution and good health until the epidemic above referred to, when it began to fail. During the winter of 1811 cancerous tumors manifested themselves on various parts of his body and developed so rapidly that he died of them January 2d, 1812.

Dr. Gaius L. Spencer was born in Unadilla on the 9th of March, 1794, and followed farming until he was nineteen years old. This field did not entirely please him and in the winter of 1813 he made the acquaintance of a young man named Nathan Boyington, of Elmira, in similar circumstances to his own. They both resolved to study medicine and the following spring began in the office of Dr. Colby Knapp, of Guilford, Chenango county. After one year there Dr. Spencer entered the office of Dr. Pliny Smith, of Masonville, Delaware county, where he remained a year and then placed himself under the care of Dr. Stockton, of Walton. In April, 1817, he re-

ceived a license from the Delaware County Medical Society, and in the following month he established himself in this town. He was an early member of the Broome County Medical Society and was very efficient. He acquired a large practice and won the confidence and esteem of the community. He reared a large family of children, three of his sons being physicians. He died in Triangle on the 17th of June, 1852, from the effects of a scratch on his thumb, which was poisoned during an autopsy on the body of a patient.

Dr. Asahel Todd, who is mentioned in the pages devoted to Upper Lisle as an early merchant there, came from Coopers-town and settled in the town in 1811. In 1817 he took a partner in his medical practice, in the person of Dr. P. B. Brooks, from Chenango county. Dr. Todd soon afterward returned to Otsego county.

Dr. P. B. Brooks was born in Athol, now Warren county. He studied medicine under Dr. Henry Mitchell, of Norwich, Chenango county, and took a license from the medical society of that county. He began practice at Upper Lisle in 1817, with Dr. Todd. There were at that period few physicians in the vicinity, and Dr. Brooks being possessed of indomitable energy and a strong constitution soon acquired an extensive practice and a thoroughly good professional reputation. He was an early member of the Broome County Medical Society. After practicing a few years at Upper Lisle he removed to Killawog and still later to Yorkshire. While here two of his children died from a fatal epidemic—dysentery. From that place he removed to Lisle village and thence in 1836 to Binghamton, where he died. In 1847 the State Medical Society recommended him for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, which was conferred upon him. He was a distinguished practitioner.

Dr. S. M. Hunt studied medicine in the office of Dr. Brooks and attended a course of lectures at Fairfield in 1824-25. He began practice at Upper Lisle, but removed thence to Killawog. He remained there in successful practice for a number of years and removed about 1840 to Maine village. From there he went to Marathon, where he is now in business.

Dr. ——— Arnold settled at Whitney's Point before 1830 and built the house in 1827 where Dr. Hemingway now lives. He left the place for a time, but returned. He married a daughter of Thomas Whitney. She died, leaving an only child, a daughter, who married a son of the late Dr. Doubleday, of Binghamton, and is now living at Kirkwood. In 1836 he sold his residence and practice to Dr. Hemingway and removed to Owego, where he died in 1881.

In the fall of 1830, when Dr. Hunt had left Upper Lisle, Dr. John Hall became a resident. He was born in Charlemont, Franklin county, Mass., in 1805. When he was three years old his father removed to Chenango county, where he began the manufacture of leather. To this trade the son was placed, attending school in the winter months. At the age of sixteen his health became poor and he sought some other less laborious occupation; he was also anxious to secure a better education. He accordingly went to Norwich to attend a "select school," and after a year entered the Hamilton Academy, teaching in the succeeding winter. After two terms of study here he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. Wm. Mason. Here he continued three years, teaching each winter. The next season he studied surgery in the office of Dr. Packard, of Oxford. In 1829-30 he attended lectures at Fairfield and at the close of the term was licensed to practice. He came directly to Upper Lisle and remained in successful practice for many years, and

died there. He was an efficient member of the County Medical Society.

Dr. Harry Hemingway, whose name has been often mentioned, was born in Orange county in 1805. In 1815 or 1816 his parents moved into what is now the town of Nanticoke. Schools were scarce then and the youth received but a scanty primary education. At the age of eighteen his anxiety for better educational advantages induced his parents to permit his attendance at the Homer Academy. After several terms there he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. P. B. Brooks, then at Killawog; this was in April, 1828. In the winter of 1830-31 he attended lectures at Fairfield. At the end of the term he obtained a license to practice from the Herkimer County Medical Society. In April following he began practice in Preble, Cortland county. Not being satisfied with this location he removed to Richford, Tioga county, and resumed practice with Dr. Elijah Powell; this continued two years and in 1837 Dr. Hemingway came to Whitney's Point, where he has continued to the present time. He has been very successful as a practitioner and has gained an exalted reputation as a citizen. He is now a large owner of real estate in the town and one of its foremost citizens.

Dr. Geo. A. Wattles studied medicine with Dr. Cornell, of Coventry, and attended lectures at Fairfield. After practicing a short time with his preceptor he came to Whitney's Point in 1832. He acquired a good practice, but his health failed with asthma, and he sought a more congenial climate in Alabama, whither he removed in 1836. Very little is known of his subsequent history. In the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, in the year 1848 or 1849, occurs the following notice: "Died, by suicide, at Burnt-Corn, Alabama, Dr. Geo. A. Wattles, formerly from New York State."

At a later period Dr. Sammis, from Norwalk, Conn., settled at Whitney's Point, but practiced there only a few months, when he returned to his native State.

Dr. R. O. Williams, who was born in Peru, Mass., and graduated at the Worcester Medical College in that State, in June, 1854, came to Upper Lisle about 1861; and Dr. A. F. Taylor came in 1869. He was born in Waverly, Pa., and graduated at the Cleveland Medical College in 1868.

Dr. F. D. Gridley was born in Guilford, Chenango county, N. Y., and came to Whitney's Point nearly thirty years ago. He is still in active practice and has an extensive business and an enviable reputation. He has a diploma from the New York State Eclectic Society, June, 1868.

Dr. C. R. Rogers came to Whitney's Point in 1868 and practiced until 1876, when he sold out to Dr. Solomon P. Allen. The latter has an extensive practice. He was born in Lisle and graduated from the Geneva Medical College in January, 1867.

Dr. O. C. Hall came to Whitney's Point about seven years ago, and has acquired a good practice. His son, George N. Hall, became his partner in 1883. Dr. O. C. Hall was born in the town of Chenango and graduated from the Medical Department of Syracuse University.

Dr. S. P. Allen graduated at the Geneva Medical College in 1867 and located at Castle Creek, but came to Whitney's Point in 1876. He has a large practice.

Dr. Benjamin Kinyon graduated from the Michigan University in 1871, and settled at Triangle in the same year, succeeding Dr. G. W. Bosworth, who had been there about two years. Dr. Kinyon joined the Medical Society in 1871.

The first town meeting for the town of Triangle was ordered held at the house of George Wheeler; but unfortunately for us the town records have been destroyed



S. P. ALLEN, M. D.

down to the year 1840. So the early proceedings of the supervisors and other officers, which are often of great interest, are unavailable. Following is a list of the supervisors of the town, with the years of their service, as far as now accessible, the early town records having been destroyed by fire: 1855, Samuel H. Birdsall; 1856, Elijah Adams; 1857, Wesley Jackson; 1858, Mason L. Rogers; 1859, Henry A. Seymour; 1860, John E. Wentz; 1861, John B. Seymour; 1862, John E. Wentz; 1863, C. E. Martin; 1864, H. H. Saxton; 1865 to 1867 inclusive, Chauncey C. Bennett; 1868, Joseph S. Patterson; 1869-70, John Burghardt, jr.; 1871, Earl Cartwright; 1872, Milo B. Eldredge; 1873-74, Joseph S. Patterson; 1875-76, Milo B. Eldredge; 1877 to 1879 inclusive, De Forest B. Davis; 1880-81, George A. Day; 1882, G. G. Saxton; 1883, Benj. Kinyon; 1884, S. O. Parsons.

The present officers of the town are as follows: S. O. Parsons, supervisor; C. H. Parsons, clerk; C. S. Olmstead, Lawson Shipman, J. L. Johnson, justices; Earl Cartwright, W. E. Greenman, H. E. Goetcheus, assessors; R. B. Arnold, commissioner of highways; George Ashley, collector; A. C. Jeffords, George R. Seymour, overseers of the poor; inspectors of election, District No. 1, C. S. Olmstead, A. D. Jackson; No. 2, C. O. Fuller, Robert Davis; No. 3, Leander Page, C. M. Mack; constables, Geo. R. Seymour, N. H. Ripley, B. J. Gage, Wm. D. Barber; game constable, F. R. Seymour; sealer of weights and measures, S. N. Stone; pound master, Geo. W. Hurd; commissioners of excise, Perry Smith, Geo. H. Daniels and Harry Clough.

Whitney's Point. — This is the principal village in the town of Triangle, is a prominent station on the D., L. and W. railroad, twenty miles from Binghamton and fifty-

eight from Syracuse. It is situated near the southeast corner of the town at the confluence of the Otselic and Tioughnioga (Onondaga) rivers.

The details of early settlement at this point and the several efforts to give the settlement a name, before it received its present one, have been detailed a few pages back. For a considerable period after the first settlements here there was no post-office in all the region immediately surrounding. After a time the post-office was opened at Chenango Forks and for a long period the mail for the inhabitants of this town had to be brought from that point, as before described. Finally the "Old State of Lisle" succeeded in getting an office, which was called "Lisle." At that time there were two factors which operated against Whitney's Point. A very long bridge was required to span the river, and the Catskill and Ithaca turnpike did not run through the place. But the turnpike company found it necessary, in order to avoid heavy hills, to change the course of their road, bringing it through or near Whitney's Point. Then it was, after a number of years, the people succeeded in getting their post-office in 1824. The mail was for a time carried by a man on horseback, the carrier, who lived at Lisle for a number of years, would go to Greene and return with the mail; but for some years it was not carried farther west or north than Lisle. At that time the mail was light. Newspapers were few, and as many of the settlers hereabouts were from Massachusetts, the *Berkshire Reporter* received the preference; its weekly visits were looked for with great anxiety.

The inquiry has often been made why the turnpike company did not arrange to carry the mail in early days. The only answer given, and it is probably the correct one, is that the mail was so meagre and its carriage of so little importance that the

company did not deem it worthy of their attention, until about the year 1820. After that a daily line of stages was run and the mail taken with the passengers. Those old coaches are remembered as something worthy of beholding. The horses were the best to be had and six or seven miles an hour were made on an average. Where post-offices were far apart, some of the inhabitants arranged to have their newspaper thrown down to them by the drivers, who would blow their horn upon approaching.

The name of Whitney's Point was not bestowed on this place until the post-office was established in 1824. It is said that when Mr. Whitney made the application for an office, the government official asked him what was the name of the place. He answered, "The Point." He was told that this was too indefinite, as there were many other "points" in the State. The official then suggested "Whitney's Point." Mr. Whitney acquiesced, and so it was named. Mr. Whitney was the first postmaster.

A broad plain spreads out at this point, divided on its northern side by the highlands that separate the two streams mentioned, and from which the hills rise in other directions in picturesque beauty. No more attractive spot could be found within many miles for the site of a thriving village, and it is little wonder that General Patterson, Dr. Daniel A. Wheeler, Thomas Whitney and the other pioneers of whose early settlement here we have given details, were charmed with the natural beauties of the spot and willing to settle down in what was then a wilderness to make for themselves homes that should in the future possess all the surroundings of high civilization.

Ever since these streams were the thoroughfares by which produce and lumber were transported to southern and eastern markets, Whitney's Point has been a stirring and active village; and since the Syra-

cuse and Binghamton railroad was opened (1854), it has developed still more enterprise in trade and manufacturing and its population has rapidly increased. It is now one of the more important stations on that road and the center of a large and wealthy farming community that does the greater part of its purchasing, selling and shipping here.

Some of the early mercantile operations, hotels, mills, etc., about Whitney's Point (then known as "Patterson's Point") have been mentioned a few pages back. Among present merchants we may properly refer to the firm of Birdsall & King, composed of S. D. Birdsall and H. King, clothing, who succeeded F. L. Dickinson in the dry goods trade in 1882. C. H. Parsons & Co. began in 1876, succeeding Parsons & Pease. Wells & Deyo succeeded Davis & Wells in the spring of 1884. Parsons & Deming began trade in 1882. Fred E. Allen succeeded Allen & Davis in 1882.

In groceries L. Dunham has the only exclusive grocery in the village.

Seeber & Youmans succeeded O. J. Pratt in the sale of drugs and medicines in 1880. Dr. H. Hemingway, who has been mentioned, with his son, has a drug store and a private banking establishment.

John Johnson began the hardware business here in 1870 and still continues. S. N. Stone was in this line a number of years and was succeeded by A. Cornell in 1884.

A candy and confectionery store is kept by C. H. Parsons & Co., as successors of C. D. Pratt.

L. Taft began a furniture store in 1870, and continues.

Charles H. Emens began furniture trade in 1880 with R. Park, who had long been in the business. In 1882 Mr. Emens began alone.

Charles B. Morse established a clothing store in 1882.

Mrs. Amelia Collins, Mrs. Kate North-



C. H. PARSONS.

rup and Mrs. A. Woodruff are engaged in the millinery trade.

The Whitney's Point Cutter Works is a manufacturing enterprise of importance to the village, and now employs about forty men. It was established by Waite & Corburn in 1876 in the shop occupied by Birdsall & Muckle. This firm continued until 1878, when it became Patterson, Waite & Corburn; in 1879, Patterson, Smith & Muckle, to 1860, when it changed to Muckle, Waite & Co., to 1881, when the present proprietors, Birdsall, Muckle & Co. took the establishment. They manufacture 10,000 cutters a year, and now occupy three large buildings.

The carriage factory of Landers Brothers & Co. was established in 1883; the firm is F. C. Landers and Frank Wilcox. They are making from 800 to 900 wagons a year.

The Excelsior Tooth Company is quite an important industry, and make about three hundred sets of artificial teeth per week. The business was established by Eli Sweet in 1865, and is now owned by Waite & Breemer.

The sash, door and blind factory is now operated by D. S. Monroe and W. A. Rhine-vault; the present building was erected in 1882.

J. McCallum has a marble shop, succeeding Philo Page in 1876.

In blacksmithing A. D. Chittenden began many years ago, and in 1872 sold to George Love, who continues the business. L. D. Griswold began this trade in 1882, and in 1884 took as a partner John Monroe. George Hurd is the wagon-maker and began business here in 1877.

The reader will remember that we have referred to the early tavern that was kept in Thomas Whitney's house, near the beginning of the century, and the one kept also very early on the site of the present Beach House. There have been too many

public houses kept in the village since that date for us to attempt to follow them, and neither is it important. The present Beach House was built in 1872 and is a large, commodious and convenient hotel. Rufus K. Allerton is the present popular proprietor.

The Railroad House was formerly kept by Mr. Moses Rogers, and lately by W. D. Peeso. He was succeeded in 1883 by the present proprietor, A. J. Howland.

The Nioga House has been kept since 1882 by George A. Quick.

There are two attorneys in Whitney's Point. D. L. Maxfield, who was admitted to the bar in 1874; and Willis D. Edminster, who came here from Binghamton in 1880.

Churches.—The churches of the town of Triangle, excepting those in Whitney's Point, have already been described. The First Congregational Church of Whitney's Point was organized in 1854, with thirty-five members. A house of worship had been erected in 1842, under the auspices of the Lisle society, and preaching was kept up between the two villages. In 1854 the two branches of the organization were separated, as stated. (See history of Lisle.) The Whitney's Point society adopted the Presbyterian polity in 1873. The ministry of this church has been as follows: John L. Jones, one year; S. N. Robinson, four years; C. C. McEuters, one year; John Cairns, two years; O. P. Conklin, two years; Dwight Marsh, nearly three years; Richard A. A. Clark, three years; B. F. Sargent, who was succeeded by E. W. Lake, the last pastor. Rev. Mr. Depue is the regular pastor at the present time. The elders are C. M. Cook, Frank Branday, William Rogers, W. O. Newcomb, J. S. Patterson, H. A. Seymour. The trustees are D. B. Davis, W. O. Newcomb.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Whitney's Point was organized in 1842 by

T. B. Wire, who was its first pastor. The house of worship was erected in 1841, at a cost of \$3,000 and remodeled in 1868. Rev. Luther W. Peck assumed the pastorate in 1883. The present trustees are O. C. Hall, president; Fred Robinson, secretary; and the stewards are M. L. Hanford, J. McCallum, Lewis Dunham, N. Newman, C. H. Emens. The membership is 137.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1842 with but eleven members. Their first house of worship was erected in the following year, and the present building in 1854, at a cost of \$2,500. The present pastor, who came in March, 1884, is Rev. William L. Johnson. The trustees are Ransom D. Page, Vincent Hemingway and George Boyden. Seth Dickinson is clerk.

Grace Church (Protestant Episcopal) at Whitney's Point was organized with eight members in 1870 by Rev. J. W. Capen, its first pastor. The church edifice was erected in 1871 at a cost of \$5,000. Rev. J. Russell Todd is the pastor. The wardens are Stephen Stone, Andrew Peck. Vestrymen, Frank Perry, Willis Edminster, Lewis Rogers, Alonzo Collins. The membership is thirty-four.

St. Patrick's Church (Roman Catholic) was built in 1872. Rev. Father James Meagher is at present in charge of the church. The membership is 100.

*The Press.*¹—The first newspaper established at Whitney's Point was a small sheet by Gilbert A. Dodge, a son of Avery Dodge, who resided in the town (Triangle) on what is known as Page brook. Mr. G. A. Dodge had assisted his father in printing labels for the medicine which was sold by the father. In 1858, he having a little office situated in a basement, issued a small sheet which he denominated the *Broome Gazette*, and which through the war had a large cir-

culatation in northern Broome. Mr. Dodge about the latter part of the war sold the office to Charles A. Heath, who subsequently retired and the office was bought by Colonel Milo B. Eldredge, who in turn sold to Teller & Foot. Mr. Foot subsequently purchased his partner's interest, and soon after the office was burned, and for two years Whitney's Point was without a publication. Colonel Eldredge again started the paper as the *Nioga Reporter* in hopes by the naming of the paper to induce the people to change the name of the place to Nioga, but Mr. Mark D. Branday purchased the office in October, 1876, and the same fall enlarged the paper from a six-column sheet to one of seven and changed the name to *Whitney's Point Reporter*, and by again enlarging the sheet, and constant and strict attention to business, has increased the subscription list from 440, the number when he bought the office to 1,500. Two years ago Mr. Branday took into partnership his only son, F. C. Branday. The office is well equipped, having an engine to drive power and job presses. Mr. M. D. Branday has just completed an elegant mansion on Main street which is an ornament to the village, while F. C. Branday has purchased for himself and wife a cozy, comfortable home on Monroe Heights, and the firm is one of responsibility and honor.

The Whitney's Point Academy.—This institution was founded in 1866 and was opened in December of that year. The first board of trustees were Israel Stevens, H. A. Seymour, Alonzo Collins, C. E. Martin, William Gates, Asa Beach, J. H. Burghardt, C. M. Cook and Franklin Beach. For the purchase of the grounds and erecting the building bonds were issued, which have been all paid up. The first principal was David Carver. His successors have been Erastus Beach, 1868; Mr. Barton, 1869; Rev. F. D. Blakeslee, September,

¹ Furnished by Moses Branday & Son, publishers of the *Reporter*.



MILO B. ELDREDGE.

1869; Professor Roberts, 1870; Professor Cunningham, 1873; Professor R. L. Thatcher succeeded, and in 1878 Professor Maxson; Professor I. T. Deyo, 1879; since that date Professors Brink, Strasmer and Miner have filled the position. Professor Henry A. Smith is the present principal. These principals have always been assisted by corps of excellent teachers, among whom may be mentioned Mary A. Wheeler, Charlotte Rose, A. M. Baily, Ada Yarrington, E. H. Clapp, Emma Wilbur, Mary Seymour, Misses Buell and Clapp, Mrs. Jennie Seymour, Miss W. E. Brayton, Mrs. G. R. Seymour, and others. Following are the names of the present board of education: O. C. Hall, M. D., president; M. D. Branday, superintendent; A. H. Youmans, secretary; F. C. Branday, treasurer; W. O. Newcomb, E. H. Landers, F. D. Gridley, M. D., J. McCallum.

The Cemetery.—John Seymour, sen., and Dr. Daniel A. Wheeler presented to the public a plat of ground for a cemetery at a very early day, and probably on the site of the present cemetery. It has already been stated that Hannah Lee was the first person buried there, which was done in 1791. It was then an unbroken forest and remained so for many years, to a large extent. When a person died a spot was chosen between the trees, and a grave dug under the shade of the old forest monarchs, where the winds of heaven sang mournful dirges in the branches. Persons are still living who remember seeing the smoke of the burning brush at the time the grounds were cleared. Two considerable additions have been made to the original tract, one from H. A. Seymour's orchard and a larger one in rear of the original tract from Alfred Thurston's lands. The site is admirably adapted to its purpose. Needed improvements have been made recently in the surroundings of the grounds.

The chestnut tree which stands at the eastern corner of the cemetery in the highway has been for years an object of interest. It is between eleven and twelve feet in circumference two feet from the ground, and its shape is unusual. A man who was present when the ground was cleared, the logs being rolled down the river bank, says that a log was rolled over the chestnut, which was then not larger than a man's arm. A man raised his axe to cut it down, but another interposed, and so it was left to shelter many a traveler from the summer's heat. It stands on the line between Barker and Triangle.

The village of Whitney's Point was incorporated in February, 1871. The first officers were as follows:—

President—Ransom Howland.

Clerk—Charles S. Olmstead.

Trustees—S. N. Stone, Lucius A. Johnson, Alonzo Collins, S. H. Birdsall.

Collector—Dayton Church.

Pound master—Jabez Johnson.

Street commissioner—Wm. H. Rogers.

Chief of police—Wm. P. Rightmire.

The present officers of the village are:—

President—Owen C. Hall.

Clerk—D. L. Maxfield.

Trustees—S. E. Birdsall, Edwin H. Landers, Ransom D. Page.

Treasurer—Charles O. Parsons.

Collector—Chester Eldridge.

Street commissioner—Lewis H. Rogers.

Pound master—George Hurd.

Chief of police—Nelson H. Ripley.

Board of health—George W. Seymour, Mark D. Branday, Andrew Southerland.

Health officer—Dr. F. D. Gridley.

Upper Lisle.—This is a small village situated on the Otselic river, near the north line of the town, five miles from Whitney's Point. Mrs. Nancy Rogers Hine has recently written and published some brief annals of the early settlements in this vicin-

ity, which she begins by saying that "Asa Rogers and Phineas Barker were the first white men that slept at Upper Lisle. In 1794 they moved here with their families." Jacob Smith came at the same time, with his two sons, Nicholas and Hendrick J., who were then young men; he also had three daughters, one of whom, Betsey, married Asa Rogers. Asa Rogers located on the east side of the river, half a mile north of the four corners. His children were Sally, who married John Hinman; Hannah, Abram, Edmund, Harriet, Lavinia and Amanda. Hendrick Smith located next north of Mr. Rogers's farm, where Asa Canfield now lives, and Nicholas lived on the flat.

Timothy Shepard came here before 1797, from Catskill, and it is supposed took up the land that now comprises what is known as the Yales farm. He either was a Baptist minister when he came or soon afterward became one, for in 1802 he formed the Baptist Church at Upper Lisle, the first one in this region; he also formed one at Hazard's Corners. He had eleven children, and many of his descendants live in this section. He died February 12th, 1836, at the age of seventy-four years. The farm was next occupied by Mr. Rockwell; then by Archibald Allerton, who was succeeded by Ransom Yales.

Benjamin Smith built a log house about half way between the house recently occupied by the widow of David Allerton and the red house owned by Joseph Smith, who was Benjamin's great-grandson. He was succeeded on a part of this estate by his son Isaac, who died there during the great flood of 1865. It was only with great difficulty that his body could be taken away for burial, having to employ a boat a part of the way. Joseph Smith's father was William Smith, son of Isaac, who died at the age of fifty-eight, and soon after the death of Isaac.

In 1803 Mr. Lewis came in with a family of boys, two of whom had young families. Jonathan, afterward Judge Lewis, settled half a mile east of the Corners, on the road to Clark's Settlement, and his brother James adjoining him. The elder Mr. Lewis, with his sons, Jesse, Seth and William, lived on a cross-road north of his other sons; their lands joined.

Dr. Isaiah Chapman came here from Connecticut as early as 1803. Nine years after his arrival he died with a cancer. His widow remained on the place until 1822, when she sold to Joel Rouse. Dr. Chapman was the pioneer physician in the town.

John Landers came from Coventry with an ox team in 1802, making the journey of twenty-eight miles in two days. He first built a log house where the barn of Freeman Smith stands. He was a native of Lenox, Mass., and first came to Bainbridge and then to Coventry. His family consisted of five children, Charles, Eben, Betsey, Mahala and John. None of them live in this town. He died April 10th, 1813.

Moses Munson came from Bainbridge in 1801, having first come from Connecticut. He purchased the land now owned by Mr. Newell and a tract extending farther up the river, and also owned land on the west side of the stream. He built a saw-mill in the year of his settlement, the first in this region; it stood on the site of the present grist-mill. This mill provided the pioneers with their first sawed lumber and was a great convenience. Mr. Munson was a man of enterprise and soon saw the needs of the young community. There was no grist-mill nearer than Dr. Wheeler's, below Whitney's Point, or John Hills's, at Yorkshire, the latter having been built in 1800. Therefore, in 1803, Mr. Munson built a grist-mill, locating it a little below his saw-mill. It contained but one run of stones,

and these were obtained from a large boulder taken from John Page's farm. This he split in two and dressed the halves into shape. They did excellent service and what is almost a marvelous fact — they are still in use and doing good work in a grist-mill owned by Wescott Burlingame, half a mile east of Willet village—seventy-six years of grinding. Mr. Munson's family was two sons and three daughters. He went to Rochester in 1810, and thence to Tallahassee, where he died.

Conrad Sharp succeeded Mr. Munson in the ownership of the mills, and from him the locality received the name of "Sharp's Corners," by which it was known for many years, and is even at the present time by some of the older inhabitants. Mr. Sharp's son John had the principal charge of the mill. They built a new one which stood a little farther down the stream, and which contained two run of stones. They also built a new saw-mill on the west side of the river where the present one stands. Conrad Sharp and his wife died here and are buried in the cemetery.

Judge George Wheeler came to this place about 1818 and bought first one, and subsequently the other, mill of Mr. Sharp. A man named Dodge had meanwhile established a cloth-dressing factory here, which had been purchased by Mr. Sharp and rebuilt, a portion of the old grist-mill frame being used for the purpose. This was subsequently destroyed by a January flood and was not rebuilt. About the year 1836 Judge Wheeler built a new grist mill with three run of stones, which passed into other hands and was burned about twelve years ago. The present mill was built by its owners, C. D. and D. B. Yates. Judge Wheeler was an influential man while he lived here; but finally sold out to Mr. Newell and went to the western part of the State, where he died. He had one son and two daughters.

According to Mrs. Hine, before quoted, Phineas Barker, who has been mentioned as one of the first settlers, lived on the farm that Aaron Day bought of Wm. Sawdy, and subsequently returned to Greene county. Noah Rogers, brother of Simeon and Asa Rogers, built his house in 1800, in the fall of the year, was married and moved in that winter; his wife was Sarah Phipps, sister of Samuel Phipps, of Lamb's Corners, Nanticoke. His house was on the west side of the river from Nicholas Smith's. At that time there was a family of Indians near there.

The farm where Jesse P. Ames recently lived was first settled by Barnabas Kinney, who built a log house where the garden now is. He sold to Cornelius Vanarsdale. John Johnson next owned the place and finally deeded it to his daughters, of whom Mr. Ames bought it some thirty years ago. Elder Levi Holcomb, who has been mentioned, settled on a part of this farm in 1807. He died here August 22d, 1828, aged fifty-four years.

A Mr. Mullican first located on the place now occupied by Hiram Root, probably as early as 1807. He was succeeded there by Jesse Hodges and he by Captain John Fisher, who sold to Wm. Cole, and he to the present owner.

Amos Thurston settled at an early day on the corner where Mr. Ticknor now lives, being a part of the Rouse estate. He returned to Butternuts on a visit and died there about twenty-five years ago.

The funeral of a man named Clark was held at a very early day under a tree at Griswold Hollow. He was probably buried on the west side of the river on what is known as the Allerton farm, where a number of the early settlers were buried. This primitive cemetery has been plowed over, and no one has been buried there for about forty years.

Joel Rouse was born in Saratoga county June 29th, 1785, his father being Simeon Rouse, a Revolutionary soldier. In 1805 Joel went with an uncle to Canada, where he worked as a millwright for eight years. In June, 1813, during the war, he left Canada and his property was confiscated; he came to Cortland, sick, homeless and without means. In 1816 he bought a half interest in the Elder Timothy Shepard saw-mill, a little below Upper Lisle. In 1817 he married Fanny Perkins, who came to Upper Lisle with her parents in 1806, locating on the farm now owned by Richard Burghardt. Mr. Rouse first settled where the Widow Birch now lives, purchasing a half acre of land. He continued buying parcels of land and in 1834 purchased the property of Dr. Chapman's widow, who then lived in a small framed house that stood in the present door-yard. The old house is now used as a workshop and stands astride the brook a few rods south of the present Mansion House. The farm now embraces three hundred acres and is valuable. They had a family of four children, two sons now living, and two daughters who died in infancy. Mr. Rouse died October 12th, 1876, and his wife January 22d, 1874.

In 1801 or 1802 a man named Lull, grandfather of Elder Abner Lull, settled where the Widow Rockwell and Orris Thurston live. The first house stood a little south of the present house. Elder Lull was born in 1806 and was a useful citizen and prominent in the ministry. He is dead. The farm passed to Reuben Hatch, and in 1846 Peter Rockwell purchased it.

On the cross-road leading from Joel Rouse's farm to Page school-house the following were the early settlers, all of whom came previous to 1810 and are now deceased: Elijah Sweet, Reuben Hatch, Vincent Vanarsdale, Daniel Lull, Isaac Har-

rington and Reuben Thurston. These families all came from Butternuts, Otsego county.

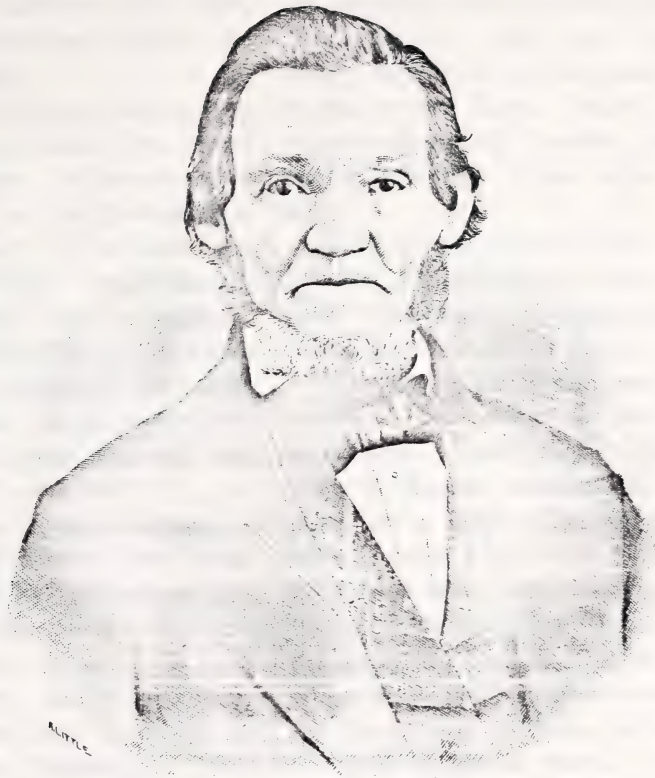
D. P. Elliott now owns the farm which was first owned by Deacon Aaron Thurston. The road from Page brook formerly passed near where this house stands and crossed a bridge directly west of the house, intersecting the main road on the west side of the river near where the Day house now stands. A school-house stood near the west end of the bridge mentioned. The farm passed through the hands of Noah Rogers, Smith Hinds, John Ames, Mr. Davis and Mr. Dewey.

Daniel Thurston first took up the farm where George Starkey now lives, probably before 1800. He died there and was succeeded by James Graham, who died in 1845 and was followed by Wm. Birdsall. His son next took the place and sold it to Geo. M. Starkey.

A man named George Gordon built a log house directly west of Mr. Starkey's, on the river bank, probably as early as 1796; he died shortly after. No boards could then be had for a coffin, and Elder Timothy Shepard took the boards of his sleigh-box for the purpose. The remains were then taken in a dug-out down the river to the spot before alluded to, on the present Alerton farm, and buried.

It was near the G. M. Starkey place that Daniel Thurston chopped five whelp wolves out of a hollow log and succeeded in killing them all. Where Mr. Starkey's house stands was in early days one of the stump mortars where the people pounded their corn. It is narrated that Asel Thomas, who took his grain to that stump to pound it, answered a person who asked him how long it took him to pound a half bushel of corn, as follows: "Not half as long as it would to starve to death."

Quite a large number of bodies were



JOEL ROUSE.

buried in early days on the south part of the Starkey farm, on the west side of the road; but when the present cemetery was opened many of the remains were taken up and placed in the new inclosure; the others were left and the land plowed over. The first burial in the new cemetery was the wife of Samuel Terry, in 1818.

Deacon Ephraim Hodge settled on the east side of the road joining the Starkey farm; he came from Butternuts in 1807, and had been a Revolutionary soldier; he died in December, 1849.

The first bridge near Upper Lisle crossed the river at Levi Dewey's south line, where a road crossed the river. What was then called the new bridge, at the Corners, was built in 1807, and stood a little above the site of the present bridge. John Storms built it as a toll-bridge, but it was subsequently made free. Isaac Terry and Elijah Hatch operated a plow-factory for some years, long ago, at the north end of the bridge, Terry running the foundry and Hatch doing the wood work.

George P. Elliott built the first store in Upper Lisle soon after 1800; the store-room was in front and living apartments in rear. In 1812 Dr. Todd came and built a store on the southwest corner. His clerk was Thomas Gazelay. About two years afterward his wife died and he closed his store and returned to Bainbridge. After the lapse of about two years more he was again married, returned to Upper Lisle and opened his store. Herbert Coburn was his clerk at this time. Meanwhile Mr. Elliott had moved away. Harry Green kept store here at an early date. One of these stores stood about opposite the present tavern; one where the blacksmith-shop is and one opposite the tavern on the south.

Henry Van Vliet, a brother-in-law of Conrad Sharp, came here at about the same time with Mr. Sharp. He worked in the

mill for a time and later kept a tavern where the house of the late John Burghardt, sen., stands. On the site now occupied by the tavern of L. B. Elliott a Mr. Bradt kept a public house.

The first church erected here was the Universalist, 1830.

The first blacksmiths in the place were Timothy Bradley and a Mr. Carew; the shop was on the west side of the river. Mr. Bradley built the first house between Noah Rogers's and the bridge. Julius Bragg bought them out and he was succeeded by Mr. Cross. Isaac Terry, above mentioned, and his brother John followed in the business. Their father lived near them.

In 1814 John Hinman built a house below Mr. Elliott's store, north of the Corners. His brother Samuel had a distillery in the field east of the house.

The first school-house was a few rods north of the bridge on the flat, on the west side of the river. Chauncey and John B. Rogers boarded one winter with their uncle, Noah Rogers, and went to school in that house; the high water took the bridge away and the school was discontinued. The next school-house was built on the northwest corner, east side of the river, where the hotel has since stood. In 1815 the district was divided, a school-house put on Noah Rogers's farm, a little east of where Abram Rogers afterward lived and died.

In 1810 James Stoddard, of Lisle, father of William and George Stoddard, taught the winter school; Henry Coburn next and Jonas Billings next (L. B. Elliott's grandfather). Miss Rachel Beckwith the summer school, six summers; she was from Clark's Settlement.

In early days the Indians came to this region every winter to hunt. They had a camping-place a little above where Hen-

drick Smith lived, as before noted. One winter there were twenty-two in the party. Wolves and deer were then plenty in the vicinity.

S. H. Birdsall was one of the early merchants at Upper Lisle. He sold to Welch & Holmes in 1845, but they remained only six months. Asa Austin is the successor. The first store was built by George Wheeler, and the present one about 1865. Benjamin Kingsley was with Mr. Austin for a time. The second store was kept by Anson Peck; but the business was given up.

Wm. Walls carries on blacksmithing and has been here eight years. Wm. Button has had a wagon-shop for about twelve years. The hotel is now kept by L. B. Elliott, who has been the proprietor since 1867; it was built by Geo. Wheeler in 1825.

The tannery property formerly included a saw-mill and was rebuilt by J. Burghardt in 1864; he carried it on extensively until 1878.

The cheese factory was built by Emerson Smith in 1876, who sold it to De Witt B. Kelley in 1882; he now owns it.

In 1880 E. A. Carter succeeded Asa Austin as postmaster and took the store also.

First Baptist Church. — At a meeting of a number of inhabitants of the Baptist denomination at the house of Increase Thurston (half a mile south of Upper Lisle on the east side of the river), in the town of Lisle, Tioga county (now Broome), Saturday, March 13th, 1802, they discoursed on religious sentiments, and resolved to adopt the articles of Elder Parson's composition, and to meet for the public worship of God every first day of the week, and the Saturday before the first Sabbath in each month, for conference.

July 31st, 1802, the following persons came forward and gave up their letters and signed

the covenant: John Hunt, Lydia Hunt, Azer Bentley, Sarah Bentley, James Richard, Sarah Richard, Increase Thurston, Theodotia Thurston, Joanna Wheaton, Sarah Rogers, Moses Munson, Eunice Munson, Timothy Shepard, Hannah Thurston, Azubah Lewis.

They voted to call a council and assistance from other churches, to see whether they could be fellowshipped as a church in gospel order, the first Wednesday in October, 1802. They chose Moses Munson clerk, and James Richard deacon.

Many more soon joined as it was the only Baptist Church in the vicinity.

In 1804 Rev. John Lawton settled with the church, remaining until 1809. They held their meetings at private houses and school-houses in the vicinity of Upper Lisle, and at Union village (Killawog) occasionally (a number of the members residing there) until 1842, when they had their present house of worship completed.

The Universalist Society of Upper Lisle was organized with eleven members, July 24th, 1819, by Rev. Seth Jones, their first pastor, but were ministered to as early as 1812, by Rev. Archelaus Green, and in 1814, by Rev. Udini H. Jacobs, meetings being held in the school-house. It was re-organized in 1830, and in 1831 their church edifice, which will seat 500 persons, was erected, and was dedicated in June of that year. Rev. George Cole is the present pastor of this church; he came in 1882. The trustees are George A. Day, C. L. Yates and Eugene Williams. The deacons are Frank Hazard and Chauncey Hoyt.

Triangle Village and Vicinity. — Triangle is a small village situated near the southeast corner of the town, on a branch of the Half-way brook, near its confluence with that stream. It is very pleasantly located in a fertile vale and is five miles from Whitney's Point.

The old turnpike passed here and there was formerly a toll-gate a short distance east of the site of the village. Samuel Wiswell kept this gate for many years and was blessed and cursed indiscriminately, as such functionaries are apt to be, no matter how faithful and accommodating.

Comfort Jackson was one of the early settlers at this point. He came from Connecticut and lived to be about one hundred years old. He located on what was long known as the Peter Johnson farm. His descendants still live in the vicinity.

Messrs. Almsbury and Boyd formerly owned where William L. Taber lives. This farm was in possession of members of the Hays family or their descendants for about seventy years.

Nehemiah Spencer was an early settler and lived where Benjamin Lewis does now. He is remembered as a staid and upright deacon of the Presbyterian Church and held meetings and taught school a little east of the village, before they were instituted in the village.

Jonas Standish located early where Isaac Taft lives; and Lewis Beman lived for a time on what was known as the Beman estate.

Julius Spencer was a basket maker who lived many years ago where R. Barnard recently owned.

West of the village is what was originally the Colonel Clark farm. South is the residence of O. Eggleston and that of G. Dunkil on the opposite side of the road. Adjoining is the parsonage of the Congregational Church, the land for which was presented to the society by Miss Beckwith, sister of George Beckwith. Nearly opposite is the dairy farm of S. Losee, which is a part of the A. Woodruff and T. Clark farms. Andrew Woodruff also formerly owned where G. P. Sibley lives. George Beckwith's father formerly lived where E.

Pearsall now resides. Reuben Chase, who moved into the village and died, formerly lived where A. Sweetland lives. Jonathan Sweetland was probably the first settler on the farm where William Purdy lives. Samuel Waltron also lived there a number of years and gave of his property to build the Baptist church. He removed to the West, but contracted a fever and returned East where he died. The farm where Martin Vroman lives was formerly occupied by Fred. English.

G. G. Saxton succeeded E. W. Simmons in the post-office, June 1st, 1875, and has since had the office. Mr. Saxton's father, Israel Saxton had the office two different periods, before and after the war.

The Whitney store was built by Dexter Whitney in 1851. It was sold to O. Eggleston, and M. E. Pearsall has occupied it since 1883. The other store was built by Harvey Phelps in 1865 and occupied a few years by him. He sold to Margaret Mills. It was occupied by E. W. Simmons a number of years and then passed to G. G. Saxton, who kept it until 1882. Chandler Olmstead has kept his store since 1871. It was built many years ago and has passed through numerous hands.

The hotel was built by Daniel Clark and has been kept by Egbert Pearsall since 1872.

The cheese factory was built as a stock concern in 1874. The owners are Egbert Pearsall, D. S. Whitney.

Mr. Taylor has published the following history of the churches of Triangle:—

"The Congregational Church was organized by Rev. Henry Ford, September 14th, 1819. The place was then called 'Clark's Settlement.' But there had been more or less divine services held there previous to that period. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper had generally been administered by this denomination twice a year. The

church at its formation consisted of fifteen members. Rev. John B. Hoyt preached to them for a while, but the first regular pastor was Rev. Ira Smith; he was dismissed at the end of his first year, which was in the spring of 1828. In 1829 Rev. Seth Burt became the stated supply, and Rev. Jeremiah Woodruff from 1831 to 1836. Rev. Stephen Ellis began his labor in the autumn of 1836 and remained three or four years. Rev. Harvey Smith was there from 1839 to 1843. He was followed by Rev. Isaac Adams, who continued for four years. The membership in 1846 was one hundred. Mr. Woodruff was a supply in 1849-50, and Rev. Leonard Johnson in 1851-53. Rev. Ezra Scovil followed in 1855-56. Their house of worship was erected in 1826. Previous to that time they worshiped in a school-house. Anthony McGill became their minister in 1857. Since that time either regular pastors or supplies have ministered to the congregation during most of the time.

"For many years in early times the Baptists had meetings at Triangle, but their society was organized not regularly until August 30th, 1831. In the following year they built their house of worship at a cost of

\$1,650. The first pastor was Rev. Asenath Lawton. The last pastor was Elder James Barnes, of Binghamton. The trustees are Luther Tabor, J. L. Talbot, Deloss Bouton. The membership is small.

"For many years the Methodists of this vicinity worshiped in private houses, barns, school-houses and the like, with small societies in different neighborhoods; but in 1838 they concentrated more at Triangle village and the society was organized with ninety-eight members, by E. L. North and Augustus Brown, who became its pastors. Their house of worship was built in 1854 at a cost of \$1,300. Rev. Aaron C. Sperry came as the pastor in 1883. The present trustees are David Jackson, Dr. Benjamin Kinyon, C. P. Burdick, E. Jackson, Sabin Hays. The stewards are G. G. Saxton, Dr. Benjamin Kinyon, Charles Mead, Melvin Todd, D. Jackson, Sabin Hays. Dr. Kinyon is superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

"The First Baptist Church of Triangle, which is located at Hazard's Corners, was organized with fifteen members, by Timothy Shepard. The church was built about 1830. The society is small."

CHAPTER XXVI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF BARKER.

WHEN the "old State of Lisle" was divided into four towns on the 18th of April, 1831, the town of Barker was formed as the southeastern one of the four. April 28th, 1840, that part of Greene, Chenango county, lying south of the line beginning at a point on the Chenango river in range with the south line of John Willard's land; thence westerly along said line to the north and south line between the

counties of Chenango and Broome, was annexed to Barker. The boundaries of the town have not since been changed. The first town meeting was ordered held at the house of David Brown. Barker is bounded on the north by Triangle; on the east by Greene; on the south by Chenango and Maine and on the west by Nanticoke. It lies to the northwest of the centre of the county and covers an area 21,147 acres.

The surface of the town is generally hilly. The declivities are in some places very steep, but they generally spread out on their summits into broken plateaus which render them capable of tillage. The highest point is in the northwest part of the town and is about fourteen hundred feet above tide. The valleys of the streams are generally narrow, but furnish a limited extent of intervals, the soil of which is rich and highly fertile. Upon the hills the soil consists largely of a clayey loam mixed with disintegrated slate and shale. The town is watered by the Tioughnioga river, which flows diagonally through it, entering near the northwest corner and leaving the southeast corner where it forms a junction with the Chenango river; Half-way brook, which rises in Willet, Cortland county, in two branches, one called East brook, the other the West brook; the confluence of these is just below Triangle village, whence it flows through the northeast part of the town, and empties into the Tioughnioga at about half way in its course through the town; Castle creek, which rises by several branches in the western part and leaves the town near the centre of the south border.

The town was heavily timbered when first settled by white people, a large portion of which was valuable pine. The clearing of this forest and the manufacture, rafting down the rivers, and sale of pine lumber was the principal industry of the early inhabitants and one which served them well as a means of obtaining a better livelihood than they otherwise could before their lands were fitted for cultivation.

The first settlement in the town of Barker was made by John Barker, from whom it took its name, in the year 1791; although a man named Thomas Gallop was found in the vicinity of Chenango Forks, living, according to Mr. Wilkinson's *Annals*, a sort of hermit life. He located here in

1787 and died in 1793 — the first death of a white man in the town. Mr. Barker purchased of Mr. Gallop his improvements and took up his residence with his family in the "treaty house." This "treaty house," as it was called, was erected for the accommodation of the participants in the treaty between the Indians and the commissioners of the Boston Company. It was a large double log house and stood a little northwest of where the bridge toll-house was subsequently erected.

Mr. Barker was a native of Brandford, Conn. During the Revolutionary War he belonged to the Home Guards, was taken prisoner, carried to England, where he was kept about a year, when he returned and afterwards settled here. He bought land on the east side of the river, and soon built a log house near where the residence of the late John and the present Simeon Rogers's house now stands. He was undoubtedly a man of fortitude and energy, as indicated by his pushing into an unsettled wilderness with a large family. There were then no mills in the vicinity, and it is related that he soon tired of using the pioneer stump mortar and pestle, and prepared two native stones about two and one-half feet in diameter, which were used for many years for grinding his corn. After a long and laborious life he died November 29th, 1836, aged ninety-four years. Mary, his first wife, died August 25th, 1800, aged fifty-six years. Margaret, his second wife, died July 18th, 1824, aged seventy-three years. Their children are all dead. Their names were Triphenia, Peter, Silas, Mary, Asa and John; the latter died when young. Nearly all of the Barker family removed to other parts of the country.

The pioneer who, with his family, became, perhaps, more prominent in the early history of the town than any other, was Simeon Rogers, who came from Guilford,

Conn., about the time of Mr. Barker's arrival, and in the following year (1795) he was united in marriage to Mr. Barker's daughter Mary. Simeon Rogers had a family of seven children. Chauncey married Elizabeth Birdsall, and had a family of four children. John B. Rogers, who has, during his long life, been one of the foremost men of the town, was born in 1796; he married Harriet L. Meloy and has had nine children, six of whom are still living. In early life he became largely interested, alone and with other members of the family, in the lumbering business. He believes that he has been down the river between twenty-five and thirty times while engaged in that industry. On one occasion he walked from Baltimore to his home, a distance of three hundred miles, in six days. He engaged in mercantile business at Chenango Forks in 1825, which he continued until 1875, and even at the present day, in his advanced age of eighty-eight years, is still engaged, to a limited extent, in buying and selling country produce. He was postmaster at Chenango Forks for about thirty years, and has held other town offices, as will appear farther on. He now lives in the Rogers family residence at Chenango Forks, a part of which was built in 1829.

William, third son of Simeon Rogers, married Caroline, daughter of Major Chauncey Hyde, and had two daughters. He died October 2d, 1831, at the age of thirty-one years, and his wife died January 23d, 1830, aged thirty years. Mary, the oldest daughter of Simeon Rogers, married Lewis W. Keeler, of Union, had a family of six children. Eliza, the second daughter, married Ransford Stephens; they had no children, and she died October 21st, 1862, aged fifty-eight years. George Rogers, born in 1807, married Elizabeth Near, and lives on the old homestead. They have but

one child, a son. The house in which they now live is the third one built almost exactly on the same foundation. Charles Rogers, the other son of Simeon, married first, Elizabeth Fordham, and for his second wife, Clara Lawton. He died here and his widow married A. V. Sanford, a dentist of Elmira.

Simeon Rogers, after a long life of great usefulness to the community (which will be again alluded to further on), died in 1856, at the age of ninety-four years. His wife, daughter of John Barker, appears to have been a woman eminently well fitted to confront the hardships of pioneer life. She is remembered as having been a great favorite with the Indians. The squaws often induced her to go with them after whortleberries and other wild fruit. Being thus much with them she acquired a knowledge of their peculiarities, and a familiarity with their savage and forbidding appearance which, in a great measure, dispelled all her fears of them, and better prepared her for several startling incidents which she afterwards experienced. These are related by Mr. Wilkinson as follows:—

"Simeon Rogers, her husband, in a very early day, as soon as the roads were opened sufficiently to be traveled, kept a public house, and particularly liquor to sell. This exposed her, especially when alone, to danger from the Indians. One day, as she was alone in her house with an infant babe that was sitting upon the floor, nine Indians came suddenly in. She knew them. One of them, by the name of David, and whom she discovered to be much intoxicated, asked her for a gill of rum. She promptly refused him. He instantly sprang towards her with his knife drawn. She, at the same instant, without being conscious of what she did, threw her arms around another of the Indians, who stood nearest her, and who happened to be young Antonio, the son of

the old chief. He immediately took her part, and fell upon David; thrashed and kicked him severely; then took him out of doors and dragged him to a distance and bid him to lie there. The other Indians all left the house soon, and drunken David they left behind, under an interdict of not moving from his place for a specified time. They had not been long gone before Mrs. Rogers saw, to her still greater terror, David making his way back to the house, with his face painted, one side black and the other side red, and his tomahawk and knife drawn. This she knew to denote murder; and what to do she knew not. Courage, she thought, would most likely defend her; she therefore remained in the house till he came up; or rather—according to present impression—she stepped without the door, to give herself a chance to run, if necessary; leaving her babe within, as she had not time to take it up. He asked where Antonio was. She said he was upon the other side of the house, and pretended to run and call him. But really ran towards the river where her husband and brother were at work, some quarter or half mile from the house. Her calls were heard; and her husband not apprehending at all what was the matter, sent his brother. She informed him, and they both moved towards the house. When they arrived, they found the savage David in the house waiting for the liquor, which he was determined to have. He had not molested the child. Mrs. Rogers's brother-in-law bid him, in a manner which carried force with it, to be gone. He cleared, without a reply. He was a fierce and troublesome Indian, even among his own kindred, and was supposed to be shot afterward by one whose life he had threatened. He had shot one Indian not long before he threatened Mrs. Rogers.

"Another Indian encounter she had: One

morning it was, an Indian whom she had never seen before, came in and asked for a drink of rum. Apprehending some difficulty if she should refuse him, she let him have one gill. Mr. Charles Stone had been traveling some distance from home, and on his return was taking breakfast at the time. The Indian, after receiving his dram, went away, but soon returned for more. She gave him another gill, as she was alone now, and afraid to deny him. He went away the second time, but soon returned for a quart; she filled his bottle. Some time early in the afternoon he was back for more—to have his bottle filled the second time. She now mustered courage to refuse him, supposing him to be so drunk as not to be particularly feared. He instantly—for he did not prove as drunk as she supposed—drew his knife and threatened her life. As she had begun, she was determined to carry her refusal through. She was within the bar, the door of which was very narrow, and the Indian standing immediately in it. Just in the height of her danger a neighbor, whom she well knew, passed upon horseback, or rather rode up to the door, as it was his intention to stop. He instantly asked, 'What is the matter?' She replied her life was threatened by that Indian. The Indian fled as the man dismounted. He was not pursued, as the danger, by the man especially, was apprehended to be over. After having fed his horse, this neighbor was placing the bridle upon his horse, when Mrs. Rogers, who was looking out for the probable return of the Indian, saw him rushing towards the man, who did not observe him. By a timely scream, she roused the man to his danger. He made his escape the second time, and was no more seen. Mrs. Rogers thinks the Indian intended to strike down the man, and then turn and dispatch her. She remarks that these encounters were so terrifying, and left such an

impression, that she never after recovered her former spirit and courage towards them."

It is thought that John Allen came into this region from Vermont as early as 1790. At any rate he located in the valley of the Tioughnioga before 1792, on the farm owned by the late Milton Brewer, where he built a log house. In that rude dwelling on the 11th of July, 1792, was born Truman Allen, the first white child born in the town. Mr. Allen was an industrious man. He cleared a large tract of forest and, it is said, planted five hundred apple trees, many of which are still standing. He was also one of the first men to construct a hand mill for grinding corn. One of the stones of this mill was found only a few years ago in Milton Brewer's cellar on the Allen farm, by Mr. Brewer and Rev. E. C. Taylor, the annalist of the town. It is probable that this primitive kind of grinding mill is the same as those used early in the Christian era and referred to by the Savior in the warning — "Two women shall be grinding at the mill, the one shall be taken and the other left." Mr. Allen's later years were shadowed by evil reports concerning him, which involved his integrity; these, with the pressure of other cares finally depressed his mind to such an extent that he attempted suicide. The act was frustrated, but only to be repeated on another occasion, when he accomplished his purpose. This was in the year 1825. His widow and son, Eri, continued on the homestead until about 1843, when Milton Brewer bought it and in 1845 erected the present house. Mr. Brewer died in 1883.

As an indication of John Allen's energy and promptness to act, an incident is related that some gentlemen from the East called on him one day and wished for dinner; but it happened that there was no bread in the house nor flour of which to

make it. He started for his barn, threshed out some wheat, ground it in his mill, bolted it through a gauze handkerchief and furnished his guests with fresh bread for dinner. With this they were so well pleased that they paid him fifty cents each and enjoyed the relation of the incident upon their return home.

One of the next settlers in the town, in point of time, was Major Chauncey Hyde, the pioneer of "Hyde Settlement." He was comparatively a young man when he left his home in Lenox, Mass., in 1793, and after a long and arduous journey found himself in the northwestern part of the State on the site of the city of Rochester. There he bought seventy-five acres of land, but was soon taken down with fever and ague, which was followed by bilious fever, and he decided to leave that region. He then went to the vicinity of the site of Utica, but being dissatisfied with the prospect, he directed his steps to Chenango Point (Binghamton). The character of the timber and soil in that section was unsatisfactory to him and he made his way northward till he came to this beautiful region, covered with a magnificent forest of hard maple, beech and hemlock, growing in a soil of unsurpassed richness, where he at once decided to make his home. This was but two years later than General Patterson settled at Whitney's Point and a little more than that period since John Allen settled farther down the river. Major Hyde moved his property from Rochester with two yoke of oxen. Reaching Richford he found the roads so narrow that he could not get through without first employing men to widen them. He was about two weeks making the journey. The first land he cleared was a small tract directly in rear of the site of the Hyde Settlement Methodist Episcopal church. The soil was wonderfully fertile and a rich harvest encouraged



John Hyde

the heart of the pioneer, who was awaiting the arrival of his wife and children. He built a log house about ten rods north of the site of George Hyde's present residence. Within a year his family arrived. Very soon afterward he built another log house just north of the first one. It is supposed that he expected his father (who did come two years later) or one of his brothers to occupy this second dwelling. One of these houses was, however, soon used for a school-house.

Chauncey Hyde was a man of mark. His natural ability was of a high order and he was well educated. He was prominent in the old State militia and for many years acted as brigade inspector, the duties of which office sometimes called him from home a week at a time. It is remembered that a general training was once held on his premises. He represented the county in the State Legislature four terms and was a very useful man in the community where he lived. He died November 15th, 1847, aged seventy-eight years; his wife died August 2d, 1841, aged seventy-two years.

General Caleb Hyde was the father of Chauncey Hyde and located at Hyde Settlement in 1795, coming in on horse-back. He was born July 27th, 1739, and had been a prominent man in Berkshire county, Mass., was sheriff of the county during the period that made it necessary for him to officiate at the execution of the rebels who were taken at the battle of Great Barrington, in the Shay rebellion. He followed his son to Hyde Settlement in 1795, as stated, accompanied, it is supposed, by his wife, and built his log house a few rods back of where his grandson, Charles Hyde, senior, now lives. A few years later this was superseded by a nice frame dwelling, which was the first one of the kind in Hyde Settlement. It is said that on one occasion he brought a sprout of Lombardy poplar

to his place and stuck it in the ground; it grew and other sprouts were taken from it in time and placed in the ground. Thus grew the line of noble old poplars that now guard the homestead. Major Hyde was fifty-six years old when he came into the wilderness, but he was still in his prime and vigor, and his capacity was soon learned by the people and appreciated at their worth. He was made a major-general in the militia, whence his title, and was twice elected State Senator; in 1804 he was chosen a member of the council of appointment by the Assembly. His wife died January 5th, 1806, and in the latter years of his life he was attacked by cancer, from which he died December 25th, 1820.

Other members of the Hyde family came early in this section. It is thought that Captain Calvin Hyde came with Chauncey, but soon returned East and later came back and settled on the farm now owned by Richard Parker, on the old road that went over "McCoy Hill."

Ebby Hyde, father of Dr. Frederick Hyde, now of Cortland village, came first to Whitney's Point, where he kept tavern and a store, and then went to Hyde Settlement and lived where Charles Hyde, jr., now does. He left there in 1816 and removed to Lisle; afterward to Virgil and then to the West, where he died.

Charles Hyde was the oldest son of Caleb Hyde and was in the United States military service. He died in the Indian Territory October 3d, 1806, aged forty-three years; he often visited his friends here. He held a commission from General Washington. Other children of Caleb Hyde were Clarissy, who married Josiah Patterson and removed to Rochester; Ruth married Theodore Sedgwick and lived in Binghamton; Prudy married William Woodruff and lived on the homestead after her father's death; Harriet married Isaac Foot, and Melinda married

James Parks. William Woodruff, mentioned above, who lived in the house with his father-in-law, General Hyde, suffered with a similar kind of cancer that killed the latter and died there from that cause. The old house now forms a part of the carriage barn of Charles Hyde, sen.

Major Chauncey Hyde purchased a tract of 272 acres of land which was deeded to him by Ezekiel Crocker under date of September 19th, 1793. It is related of him that soon after getting settled in his log house he was compelled to go to Tioga Point to mill; a journey to be made in a canoe and requiring six or seven days. During that period his wife was left entirely alone in her forest home, except the company of a faithful house dog. Upon his return his wife said that she had not spoken aloud but once during his absence and then she was really frightened at the sound of her own voice. During the long nights wolves howled, panthers screamed, and the deep forest spoke with a thousand tongues; but day and night the heroic woman remained alone.

Chauncey Hyde's family were an infant that died three months after birth; Rhoda, born October 15th, 1794, probably the first white female child born in Barker; she married James Stoddard, had eight children and lived and died at Lisle village. John Hyde, born December 25th, 1795, died on the homestead March 20th, 1853; Charles Hyde, sen., born October 25th, 1797, married Ann Seymour; had three children; Caroline Hyde, born October 3d, 1799, married William Rogers, lived at Chenango Forks; Chauncey Hyde, jr., born June 8th, 1802, died August 20th, 1882; he was made deaf and dumb by scarlet fever, when a child. Franklin Hyde, born October 3d, 1805, died August 10th, 1863; married Maria Freeman and had four children. George Hyde, born May 20th, 1808, has lived on the homestead since 1853; mar-

ried Susan Beach and have had eight children. Lucy Ann Hyde born January 25th, 1810, died February 20th, 1811.

We have been thus particular in detailing the record of the Hyde families (more so than will be possible with all of the pioneers of the town), chiefly on account of their early arrival, their prominence, and their numbers.

Following still further the early settlements on this road ("Hyde street," as it is called) we may mention Nathaniel Bishop, who came from Lebanon, Berkshire county, Mass., in 1802, locating on lands now owned by Charles and Elias Gaylord. He made preparations to build a log house, it is said, but while sitting at the dinner-table with the men who had come to assist him, one of them suggested that it would be better for him to put up a frame house. This changed his mind in a moment and the men were set at work on the timbers for a frame structure. The house that was built forms a part of the dilapidated building between the dwellings of Charles and Elias Gaylord; it formerly stood farther to the southeast. Nathaniel Bishop had a family of ten children and died in 1870; his wife died in 1871, their married life having extended over a period of almost seventy years.

At a very early day a man named Cadwell settled where Nathan Ford now lives. The place passed through the hands of Aaron Gaylord and his son George to the present owner. The farm now owned by Calvin Gaylord was possessed at an early day by his grandfather, Aaron Gaylord, who first located where his son Osman lives. He had eleven children. "Dan" Hanchet was the first settler on the place now owned by the heirs of the late John M. Foote. Joseph Burgess was another early settler on the place now owned by A. B. Walter. He was an extensive lumberman. Samuel Ames succeeded "Dan"

Hanchet on the farm owned by John M. Foote's heirs; he sold the place to Lemuel Foote, father of John M., in 1817. The father of Samuel Ames lived in early years on "McCoy Hill." John Smith, brother of David Smith, formerly of Whitney's Point, and Robert Hillock, a brother-in-law of one of the McCoy's and who died in 1814, also lived on that hill. This "McCoy Hill" received its name from "Johnny" McCoy, an early dweller thereon and a full-blooded Irishman, whose native wit and quaint, humorous sayings gave him some local fame, and are still remembered by old inhabitants. The road from Whitney's Point to Hyde Settlement passed at an early day over this hill, but it was changed about fifty years ago to its present course.

Lemuel Foote, previously mentioned, came from Dutchess county, in 1817; they started with a wagon, crossed the Hudson river on the ice, after which they found good sleighing, but they could not obtain a sleigh. They finally reached Chauncey Hurlbut's, stayed over night and next day crossed the river to Mr. Atwater's, where they found the roads so drifted that they were detained three weeks; at the end of that time they broke through and moved into a log hovel without a chimney.

Captain Oliver Stiles came from Westfield, Mass., about 1806; he settled where his son Simeon now lives and became prominent in the community. He was active, enterprising and well educated; taught school both before and after his settlement here. He was captain in the State militia and was associate judge in the county from 1827 to 1832, and held other offices. He was twice married, both times to daughters of David Jewett, one of the Revolutionary soldiers who passed the terrible winter at Valley Forge.

In 1816, Ebby Hyde, already alluded to, sold out to Gilbert Shaffer, who came here in

that year from Hillsdale, Columbia county; he had six children. In the year 1848 Mr. Shaffer started to go to John Hyde's; as he did not return, search was made for him, and the next forenoon he was found dead in a field northwest of George Hyde's house. It is supposed he died in a fit. His wife died in 1852.

Elijah Wood came as early as 1815, and settled where Hiram Dunham now lives. Stephen Foote came a few years later and lived just below Aaron Gaylord's. He went West not many years ago. Aaron Loomis came as early as 1827, and lived where the late Justin Hayes lived and died.

Truman Slosson came as early as 1830, and lived near where Solomon Shevalier settled. Abram Graves lived and died on the place since owned by J. P. Corbin and now by Mr. Rollo; he was an early settler. Elias Shevalier was one of the older settlers and located on the hill where his daughter, Mrs. Bacon, now lives. John Dunham came from Dutchess county in 1832, and bought 1,300 acres of Elijah Wood; he had seven sons and four daughters. John Wooster located in 1841 where his sons, James and Moses, now live. He died in 1872. Newel Pease has a valuable farm lying next north of the Wooster farm. The old road over McCoy hill formerly ran through both of these farms. Obadiah Stephens settled many years ago on the farm now occupied by Alexander Dunham, where he died at the age of seventy-one. Nelson Dunham formerly lived on the farm next east, now owned by Darius Smith; the latter is a son of the late Morris Smith, who died there some years since. This list embraces most of the prominent settlers in Hyde Settlement and the near vicinity.

Returning to the road leading from Whitney's Point southward on the east side of the river, we find what has been known for nearly a century as the Beach Farm. This

was first settled in 1795 by Asa Beach, who came from Waterbury, Conn. It is probable that Mr. Beach came on a little before that date and selected his location. He first built a log house which stood on the bank of the river about opposite the site of William Beach's present house. Mr. Beach brought some considerable money with him, which, as a precautionary measure, he placed in a tea-kettle and wrapped the kettle in a feather bed. The orchard now standing between the dwellings of William and Frank Beach was set out by him at a very early day. His second house was a frame structure, which stood in Frank Beach's present garden. Here he kept a tavern for some years. Asa Beach was one of the early judges of the county and was a prominent and useful man. He died in 1832, and his wife in 1834. The homestead was now divided, Harvey B. Beach, one son, taking the upper part, and John, another son, the lower. In 1833, while leading a young bull, the animal became maddened, attacked Mr. Beach, and so gored him that he died within a few hours. His wife died in 1838. Their son, Frank, succeeded them on this portion of the homestead and still lives there. John Beach died in 1861 and his wife in 1869. Their son William succeeded to that part of the homestead.

The farm next south of the Beach place was first settled by a man named Yarns, but at what date is not known. He was soon succeeded by a man named Underwood, who also left in a short time, and was followed by Pomeroy Johnson. He sold to the present occupant, Chester Atwater. The old red school-house stood at a later date just below Mr. Atwater's and was incorporated into his dwelling.

Another man named Yarns settled on the farm owned by Mr. Newell. What was known as the Rauson and Abbott farm was

owned at an early day by a Mr. Southerland. Mr. Rauson came from Lebanon, noted as the headquarters of the Shakers; he died in 1823 and his wife in 1839. The man named Abbott married one of their daughters and lived with them till they died.

Nathaniel Newell came here from Otsego county when he was eight years old, and owned the property just below that just described. He became one of the largest land owners in the town. His wife was a daughter of Benjamin Fuller, one of the first settlers. Some of Mr. Newell's land in this vicinity was purchased of the late Gerrit Smith, who owned a large tract in this section. Mr. and Mrs. Newell died in 1880, within a few days of each other.

F. Stickney lives on the next farm, where he succeeded the Mr. Abbott before alluded to.

In the year 1796 Benjamin Fuller, then forty-one years old, came from Dutchess county and located where the late Orlando C. Fuller, his son, lived. From him this valley has been called "Fuller's Settlement." He built a log house a little in rear of the present old frame house. He had paid some attention to the treatment of disease and brought with him medicines which he administered during a period when physicians were few and far between. He was a blacksmith by trade and operated his shop in connection with farming; the shop stood just above the site of the old house and was a popular place of resort. He also assisted much in surveying many of the roads through that region.

Orlando C. Fuller was five years old when his father came here. After his father's death he bought out the other heirs and lived on the homestead. He married Sally Shipman and they had fourteen children. He was a man of great industry, engaged largely in the lumber business,

making many trips down the river in that interest. He died in 1875, and his widow and sons now occupy the homestead.

We have already spoken of the arrival of John Allen, one of the first settlers in the town, and his location at the point now under consideration. Upon his death, in 1825, the farm was divided among the heirs. A portion of it comprised the property where Lee Stone now lives. David Brown bought 'Squire Allen's part and his son, Lot, built a small house on the west side of the road, where he lived for a number of years. Hiram Foote then bought the property, moved the house to the east side of the road and improved it to its present condition.

Joel Taft was the first man who built a house on and owned part of the land now in possession of Isaac Newman; Mr. Newman bought of Taft in 1836, and built the present house in 1868. Alvin Dorchester owned a part of what is now the Newman property.

About on the line between Isaac Newman's and the Westover place is an old and neglected burying-ground. Nineteen graves can be counted here, most of them marked by small unwrought stones. It is thought that Mrs. Southerland was the first person buried there. David Shapley was born in a house that stood near this burying-ground; it long since passed away.

He was among the first white children born here, passed all his life in this vicinity and died in a highway, homeless and friendless.

Jesse Atwater settled at a very early day on the west side of the river, nearly opposite Isaac Newman's. He died there in 1829 or 1830, having had three sons, David, Jesse and Stephen. Stephen Atwater sold his property to Milton Brewer, who transferred it to Nathan Harrington.

Returning to the east side of the river

the next farm is that settled first by Royal Shapley. He sold to Lot Southerland; John Brown took it a few years later, but soon sold to Ozias Westover. He was an industrious, capable man, and died in 1860. His widow and son, Dorus, now occupy the place.

A little log grocery store was built here where the school-house now stands more than fifty years ago, by a man named Sherlock Wellard. It was used as a grocery for a time, then stood empty for a period, and was finally burned.

Just below the school-house a bridge was built across the river, probably as early as 1826. It was swept away by high water in a short time, and another was erected in its place, which shared the same fate; this was the last one built at that point, but a ferry was substituted and has been continued ever since.

David Brown came here in 1808, from Tompkins, Conn., bringing his entire earthly possessions tied up in a handkerchief. He was employed for a time in what was known as "Leach's mill," which stood about half way between "The Brick House" and the Forks; some remnants of this old mill are still visible. Mr. Brown married Eliza Southerland, and they had seven children. Colonel Robert Brown, of Binghamton, is one of them. David Brown purchased his property of Moses Waters more than sixty years ago. A log house stood nearly opposite the site of the present barn. He lived in that until he built a frame house nearly opposite, and some thirty years ago he erected the present dwelling. There he died in 1862. His second wife was Miriam Kinyon, who died November 21st, 1884, aged eighty-five years. Five of his sons were in the late war, one of whom, Parley, returned and now lives on the homestead.

Jedediah Southwick was probably the

first settler on the farm next below, now occupied by Jonathan Kinyon. It passed from his possession through the ownership of a Mr. Blanchard, William Price and Elias Newman. Southwick built a log house a few rods below where the old frame house now stands, on the west side of the road. The handsome residence in which Mr. Kinyon resides was built in 1874.

Ethan Allen, son of the pioneer, John Allen, first settled on the next farm, which has long been known as the Benjamin Rogers farm. It was divided and a number of persons have lived on it, but Mr. Rogers bought the upper part of it of Mrs. Ann Masters in 1831, and the other portion of Jacob Fuller in 1836. Wm. Terwilliger has occupied the place for a number of years. Jacob Fuller built the large house on the west side of the road about fifty rods farther down in 1827 or 1828; it formerly stood on the opposite side of the road.

John Hurlbut settled on the next farm as early as 1794—one of the earliest pioneers to penetrate the wilderness. He came from Randolph, making the journey up the river in a canoe with the elder Mr. Southerland, there being no roads. He built a little log house about twenty rods north of the present brick mansion, and at an early day erected a saw-mill near the mouth of Half-way brook. A few years later he built a plank house on the site of the brick mansion, and still later built the red house that is still standing just above. Towards the latter years of his life he was a great sufferer from a partial paralytic stroke. The late Chauncey L. Hurlbut, who has been mentioned, was two and a half years old when his father came here. He married Rhoda Rauson in 1820, John Seymour performing the ceremony. He built a frame house in which they lived until 1852, when he erected the brick dwelling. The bricks

for this were made a few rods north of where the house stands. They had two sons and one daughter. He died February 11th, 1873, aged eighty-four years, and his widow followed him February 28th, 1883, aged ninety-three years.

Elias Rummer and Mott Wright settled very early just below here at the mouth of Half-way brook; they both removed away very many years ago and the land is embraced in the Hurlbut estate.

John Rogers, who came in here in March, 1810, was born in New London, Conn., in 1761. He settled about three-fourths of a mile up Half-way brook. A man named Bacon had previously taken up the land and built a log house, into which Mr. Rogers moved. A few years later he built one on the foundation now occupied by the dwelling of his son Charles. He also built a saw-mill on the brook near his house about 1814, and manufactured a large quantity of lumber. At his death his son Benjamin bought the interest of the other heirs and took the property; it is now owned by Charles Rogers. Asa Abbott had built a saw-mill before 1814 a mile farther up the brook, and the grand pine forest hereabouts was soon transformed into marketable lumber and wood.

A family that settled quite early in what was called the "sap bush," was that of Reynold Kinyon. He was born in Rhode Island, came to Albany county and from there here in 1806, locating at the Four Corners. He brought seven children with him and two were born afterward. He took up about four hundred acres of land. He lost this through being unable to pay for it. His son Spink took up a farm about a mile north, built a log house and his parents went and lived with him most of the time until their death. He died in 1845 and his wife but a few months later. The son now lives on the Chenango river,

about one and a half miles above the forks.

Joel Thurston came a short time before Mr. Kinyon and settled about a mile and a quarter farther north. The first school was taught near Mr. Thurston's by Phoebe Pendleton. Asa Taft and Stephen Pearsall were early teachers here. Some of the first religious meetings were held in Nathaniel Kinyon's barn. David Thurston, Ebenezer Strickland, Samuel Strickland, William and Blake Thurston, were among the early settlers in this section.

It is said that the pine shingles which were placed on Reynold Kinyon's barn seventy years ago are still there. Several of his children are still living, and all lived until the youngest was sixty-seven years old.

Of the first settlements on "Adams street," as it is sometimes called, or "Adams Settlement," there is little very definite knowledge. It is known, however, that a man named William Bates had a possession which he sold to Joseph Adams, sen. The latter came in, as near as can be ascertained, in the year 1800 and located on the farm now owned by Ira Bedell. Mr. Adams was from Dutchess county and was quite advanced in life at that time. He died April 1st, 1806, at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife Lydia died December 28th, 1831, aged eighty-nine years.

His son Joseph came a year or two later and settled about three-fourths of a mile north from his father. He brought with him his wife, five sons and two daughters, and three more daughters were born to them after their arrival. He built his log house directly east from the present residence of Asa K. Adams and lived there many years. He then built a frame house on the site of the present one. In course of time it was moved across the street to be used for a carriage-barn, and the present

dwelling built. Mr. Adams built a saw-mill in which he manufactured lumber from the valuable timber on his own lands and that of others. He met with an accident from which followed the most lamentable consequences. He broke his hip bone and the fracture failed to unite perfectly on account of a fever; he became deranged and constantly needed the most watchful care. His son Asa slept by his side, or lay without sleep, much of the time on the floor with his clothing on, every night save two for a period of seven years! No other member of the family seemed so well able to control and care for him; hence the burden fell upon one person. He died March 20th, 1853, at the age of ninety-one years; his wife died June 3d, 1832, aged sixty-six years. Asa K. Adams died in March, 1881.

Asa Lyons settled next below the Adams place. He was born in New London, Conn., and when young went to Sheffield, Mass. In 1779 he came to the site of Binghamton and in 1813 settled on the farm now owned by his son Harry, where he passed the remainder of his life. His wife and three children came with him; she died in 1851 and he in 1864. He purchased a part of his farm of a Mr. Cook and a part of Mr. Woodruff.

Deacon Benjamin Eldredge came in soon after the Adams family and settled where his son George W. recently lived. He was from Dutchess county and had a family of five sons and three daughters. He was for many years deacon in the Baptist Church, and died in December, 1846, aged eighty-one years. One of his sons was George W. Eldredge, who married Sarah Green, November 6th, 1823, and had a family of eight children, three of whom are living—Joel M., Mrs. H. N. Benjamin, of Richmond, Ind., and Roxie, of Binghamton.

Colonel Eldredge was captain of Company

E, 137th regiment, Colonel Ireland, when it left for the war. He held the following commissions: for captain, dated September 5th, 1862, signed by E. D. Morgan, governor of New York; a major's commission, dated September 20th, 1863, signed by Horatio Seymour; lieutenant-colonel's commission, dated October 14th, 1864, signed by Reuben E. Fenton; brevet-colonel, dated February 18th, 1866, also signed by Mr. Fenton. Colonel Eldredge took part in many of the prominent battles of the war, and at Lookout Mountain received the sword of Colonel Campbell, of the rebel army, when they surrendered. Colonel Eldredge was married to the daughter of Franklin Hyde on the 11th of May, 1870. He died in the Utica Insane Asylum in 1881.

To continue the early settlements in this locality: Solomon Armstrong formerly lived in the Ira Bedell house before it was removed from the flats, about opposite its present location. He was a Revolutionary soldier and came here to pass his last days with some of his relatives. He died April 27th, 1843, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

John Stoughton was born in Lenox, Mass., March 27th, 1782, and in 1805 married Olive Davidson; they came to Adams Settlement on the 8th of February, 1808. He built a log house opposite of the site of the frame house, which he built in 1821. He had a family of eleven children, four of whom died young. Mr. Stoughton became a prominent man in the community. When Barker was set off from Lisle (1832) he was elected the first supervisor, and in 1839 was elected to the State Legislature, filling these offices with credit. He was for many years a member and class leader in the Methodist Church, and died October 25th, 1873, aged ninety-two years, the last of the pioneers of Adams Settlement. His

wife died May 8th, 1871, aged eighty-five years; their married life extended over a period of sixty years.

Lewis Stoughton came a few years earlier than his brother John, but went away, was married and then returned and built directly south from his brother. He died July 3d, 1864, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Joseph Wood came from Delaware county quite early and built a log house opposite where the Adams house now stands, between Abel Beach's and George Stoughton's. He operated a rope factory for a number of years and did quite a large business.

Daniel Twiss and his family came with Aaron Mansir, from Tyringham, Berkshire county, Mass., to Adams Settlement in 1816. Mr. Twiss bought lot 281 of the Grand Division, Boston Purchase, about 600 acres, all covered with heavy timber. He built where M. S. Root now lives and remained there until his death. One of his daughters married David Miller, who built and lived a number of years in the house that he sold to the late John M. Beach. Harvey King now owns it.

Aaron Mansir bought two hundred acres from the southern part of the lot that Mr. Twiss purchased, and built near where Abel Beach is now living. He died about a year after coming here. His daughter Fanny married Charles B. Beach, who took the farm in 1827, buying the interest of the other heirs. He died in 1853 and his wife in 1869. They had eleven children, seven of whom are living in different parts of the country.

Zenas Eldredge, son of Deacon Eldridge, before mentioned, bought two hundred acres of C. B. Beach and settled there. He had twelve children. His son, Benedict, owned the homestead, until quite recently.

Next south of this farm Mr. Lamereaux



Parley M. Brown

lived. It was owned for many years by a Mr. Knapp and now by the heirs of the late Leander Beach. A Mr. Huddleston lived at a very early date where Enos Page now lives. He sold to a Mr. Atwater and he to Mr. Tarbox. Colonel Robert Brown then bought the property and sold it to the present owner.

Such is the record of most of the prominent pioneers of the town of Barker. They belonged to the same hardy, industrious and persevering class that found primitive homes in other parts of the county, and came into the wilderness with the determination and the capacity to make it "blossom as the rose." The heavy forest was rapidly leveled, much of it was manufactured in the early saw-mills, and rafted down the rivers, where it found a ready market. The land thus cleared was soon brought under a state of cultivation and ere long where had roamed the deer, the wolf, and the bear, now fed on cultivated pastures sleek cattle and fleece-clad sheep; while fruitful orchards grew and blossomed where the tall pines had lately stood.

A few of the early mills have already been alluded to, but many others were scattered throughout the town wherever there was sufficient water-power. In Hyde Settlement the first one was erected directly west of where Charles Hyde, jr., now lives, probably as early as 1800. It must have been a rude affair, but was undoubtedly a great help to the pioneers. When that mill was abandoned another was built on the line between George Hyde's and the late Deacon William Beals's; this was also built by the Hyde family and did excellent service for many years, but it has now followed its predecessor. The early mills at Chenango Forks will be mentioned in the history of that village.

It need scarcely be said that the settlers of the town provided at an early day for

the education of their children. A log house that stood near where George Hyde now lives, in Hyde Settlement, was used at a very early day for school purposes; and in December, 1813, a meeting was held in that locality at which steps were taken to provide for the erection of a new school-house. At that meeting Calvin Hyde, John Seymour and Aaron Gaylord were made trustees for the ensuing year. The next meeting was held at the house of Ebby Hyde about a week later, at which it was decided to build the house a little north of where the sheds of the Methodist Episcopal Church now stand. It was a frame structure and two hundred dollars was assessed to build it. It was undoubtedly erected very soon afterward, as the next town meeting, in October, was held "in the school-house."

For a few years after the settlement at Chenango Forks there was no school kept there. Simeon Rogers sent his two oldest sons to Rev. Seth Williston's school at Whitney's Point. A school was finally opened in Mr. Rogers's house which was kept by Aaron Stone. The first school-house was built where the house of Mary Bennett now stands; John Barker gave the ground for the site and Simeon Rogers gave \$100 towards the building. A number of young men gave \$20 each, others contributed as they could and the house was erected. It is thought that Nancy Camp was the first teacher in this house. Joseph Willard and Ebenezer Russel were among the early teachers.

In the "Fuller Settlement" a log school-house was probably erected at a very early day. After a few years this was substituted by a comfortable frame building. Some years later this was burned and the present school-house erected. At a school meeting held here December 29th, 1817, it was resolved that "each scholar who doth at-

tend school shall furnish three-quarters of a cord of wood three feet long for the use of the school three months, and in case of failure when called upon for their wood, to pay \$2 a cord." In February, 1820, the number of children taught in the district was forty-three. Following are the names of some of the teachers of this school: "Jeremiah Woodbrough, Hiram Covey, Ably Wheeler, Anna Wheeler, Alice Cook, Lucy Seymour, Betsey Beach, John Rose, Sherlock Willard, and Carrie Pease."

Wild animals were numerous here, as in other parts of the county, in early days; all of the pioneers were hunters, more or less expert, and many of them acquired much local fame for their success in the chase. One or two incidents will not be uninteresting. Directly after the school-house was built at Hyde Settlement (1814) General Hyde was working one day in his field near by. He, as well as the scholars in the school, heard a sound like the bleating of a calf in distress. Hurrying to the spot he saw an old bear which had caught a wounded deer; at his approach she put her paws upon the fence and gazed at him. Telling a little grandson who was with him to run for his Uncle Calvin, he himself procured a gun. Calvin came and shot the old bear and the General shot one of the cubs; but the others escaped.

John Beach, father of William Beach, was not without reputation as a hunter. It is related that some men came one season from near Utica and erected a temporary cabin on the flat below Mr. Beach's house, to spend a few days in deer hunting. They called on Mr. Beach and told him they had been advised to call on him for instructions and counsel. He kindly told where the runways were and where to send out their dogs to drive the deer into the river. The next day the dogs were sent out and a deer was soon started. Mr. Beach, knowing they

must pass a certain point back on the hill, was there with his gun and killed the deer. The dogs came up and then quietly returned to their masters. Next morning they were sent out again and the work of the previous day was repeated, except that Mr. Beach got two deer instead of one. On the third day the dogs pursued a deer which they finally lost in a cornfield. Mr. Beach went out and killed it. The Utica hunters finally came to Mr. Beach, recounted their ill-luck and told him they could not understand the conduct of the deer. He told them he had no trouble in killing deer; had secured a number within the last three days. They concluded it was time for them to seek new pastures.

Wolves were exceedingly numerous. When Abner Adams was living at home with his father, Joseph Adams, jr., in a log house, a sheep pursued by a wolf, bleating and terribly frightened, came running towards the house. Abner started for the wolf on the snow crust in his stocking-feet, while his father ran in another direction, intercepted and shot the beast. It was common for wolves to come within a few rods of the house and howl. Sheep had to be guarded with great care. Deer were so plenty that they could be killed almost any time, and the brooks swarmed with trout.

A post-office was established at Hyde Settlement in 1832, and Franklin Hyde was appointed postmaster. At that time a daily four-horse stage ran between Binghamton and Cortland. With the opening of the Syracuse and Binghamton railroad (1854) all this was changed, the staging ceased on this road and the post-office was abandoned.

In the year 1835 the glowing accounts of what was then the "great West" (Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan) reached the people of this town and a project was developed for a grand exodus. This resulted, in

May, 1836, in the emigration of the following families: Samuel Terwilliger, Joseph Fuller, Truman Allen, David Southerland, Lot Southerland, William Price, Jacob Fuller, David Parker, Mrs. Drusilla Morgan, David Thurston (who lived in the "sap bush"), and Stephen Atwater. The departure of so many of the inhabitants of the town at one time was an event of no little importance. Three teams and wagons were to make the journey through to destination, while the families were taken to Ithaca and went thence by the lakes and the Erie canal. Other families from different localities followed them within a few years.

We have already given some attention to the historical fact that the Indians obtained plenty of salt in this vicinity. This led finally to a thorough exploration of a tract on the Half-way brook, near where John Rogers first settled. This is supposed to be the "salt point" referred to by the Indians. Various deer licks were found on a piece of ground about half a mile east from Mr. Rogers's dwelling. About sixty years ago digging was begun there, in quest of water sufficient in quantity and impregnated with salt to a degree that would justify the establishment of salt works. The well that was dug was not more than six or seven feet deep, and there were some prospects of success, but not enough to warrant the required outlay.

A few years later a company was formed, consisting of John Rogers, R. O. Edwards and Christopher Eldredge, for further investigation of this subject. They purchased ten acres of land at ten dollars per acre, issued stock, which was sold to secure the required capital, and entered upon the enterprise with a good deal of zeal. A well thirty-two feet deep was dug, which was pushed to one hundred feet by boring, but the prospects were not flattering, the capital was reduced, and the work was

finally abandoned. A Mr. Merrill then took hold of the enterprise, but his ambition to become a salt manufacturer soon failed. Capital was again raised, and under the direction of Lorin Cook, who surmounted obstacle after obstacle, the well was drilled to a depth of seven hundred and thirty-two feet; but here the augur became fast, the coupling was broken, and no effort was successful in raising it. Up to this time nearly \$4,000 had been expended in the work. Water boiled from the spring, and it is of a briny character, but probably not strong enough to be used with profit. A good deal of inflammable gas also escapes from the well. During the present year (1884) a new company has been organized and work begun by experienced well-borers, with better tools, made like those used in the oil regions, and the well will be drilled to a depth of 2,000 feet. What the results will be can only be conjectured, but they are awaited with interest.

Three bridges have been built where the old "Barker and Chenango Bridge" stood; they have all been toll bridges. The first one, unless, perhaps, there was a float bridge there before, was built soon after 1825. The last one was built by John B. Rogers, at a cost of \$4,000; it is in the hands of four stockholders.

The Lisle and Chenango Bridge over the Tioughnioga was built soon after 1800. Bridges have been swept away at this point at least four times, the last time being in 1874, by ice. That was built by Mr. Rogers at a cost of \$2,700. Down to that time they had been toll bridges, but had never paid a profit. In 1876 the present handsome iron bridge was erected; it cost a little over \$10,000 and is free.

This town was without railroad connections until the opening of the Syracuse and Binghamton railroad in 1854. This enterprise received the earnest and practical

endorsement of the inhabitants of the town, who subscribed liberally to the original stock. Although their investments in this manner were eventually lost, it is still probable that they have been on the whole profitable.¹ A junction of the Syracuse and Binghamton railroad and the Utica and Chenango Valley railroad (begun in 1867) is formed at Chenango Forks, the cars of both roads running upon the tracks of the former line from there to Binghamton. These lines are both now owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and give the town ample transportation facilities.

When the late war broke out and a call went forth for soldiers to fight the battles of the country, the inhabitants of the town of Barker responded nobly, and many of her brave sons gave up their lives for the preservation of the union. (See chapter on the military history of the county.)

The first town meeting was held on the first Tuesday in March, 1832, and the following named officers were elected:—John Stoughton, supervisor; Edward Hebard, town clerk; Woodruff Barnes, Hugh Cunningham and John Beach, assessors; Wm. Osborn and Orlando Parsons, overseers of the poor; Lorenzo Parsons, John P. Osborn and Jacob Lowe, commissioners of highways; Chas. B. Beach, Reuben Winston, Franklin Hyde, Edward Hebard, school commissioners; John P. Osborn, Harry Seymour and Asa Hubbard, inspectors of common schools; Ransford Stevens, Oliver Stiles, Rufus Abbott and Daniel Sweatland, justices of the peace; David Barker, collector; Rufus Abbott, sealer of weights and measures; David Barker, Asa Hubbard, Chas. Atwater and Lewis Cook, constables.

Following is a complete list of the su-

pervisors of the town from its organization to the present time, with the years of service:—

John Stoughton, 1833 to 1835 inclusive; John Hyde, 1836; John Stoughton, 1837-38; John B. Rogers, 1839; F. Hyde, 1840; J. B. Rogers, 1841; Lorenzo Parsons, 1842; Oliver Stiles, 1843; Lorenzo Parsons, 1844; J. B. Rogers, 1845; John Comstock, 1846-47; David Brown, 1848; Eliphalet Wheeler, 1849; Maurice Hagaman, 1850; David Boughton, 1851; E. Wheeler, 1852; Langley Terwilliger, 1853-54; John B. Rogers, 1855; Abraham Knapp, 1856; Robert Brown, 1857-58; Daniel Lowell, 1859 to 1861 inclusive; Wm. H. Beals, 1862; Joseph P. Adams, 1863; Daniel Lowell, 1864; Wm. H. Beals, 1865 to 1867 inclusive; Joseph S. Parsons, 1868 to 1873 inclusive; John W. Kinyon, 1874-75; Wm. H. Beals, 1876 to 1879 inclusive; Alonzo Pease, 1880 to 1884 inclusive.

Following are the officers of the town for 1884:—

Supervisor, Alonzo Pease; town clerk, J. E. Weller; justice, Ambrose E. Gray; assessor, J. W. Kenyon; commissioner of highways, John H. Allen; John W. Young, Perry Bliss, overseers of the poor; collector, E. A. Gray; inspectors, 1st district, F. P. Ockerman, N. Kenyon, jr.; 2d district, F. E. Beach, Myron S. Root; constables, F. E. Beach, L. E. Green, Jas. Cummings, jr., H. D. Rummer, E. A. Gray; game constable, Burt Bliss; sealer of weights and measures, Leroy Stoughton; commissioner of excise, Eugene Potter.

Population.—The population of Barker in 1840 was 1259; in 1845, 1379; in 1850, 1456; in 1855, 1324; in 1860, 1090; in 1865, 1339; in 1870, 1396; in 1875, 1441.

Physicians.—The following account of the early physicians of Barker and Chenango Forks is from Dr. S. H. French's history

¹ John B. Rogers, of Chenango Forks, invested \$17,000 in this railroad, all of which he lost.



S H Harrington

of the Broome County Medical Society, 1854:—

Dr. Daniel Brainard settled at Chenango Forks in the year 1820 or 1821. He was the first physician of that village. Previous to this time the citizens of that village employed Dr. Joslyn or Dr. Farr, of Greene. Dr. Brainard was born in Rumney, N. H., studied under Professor Nathan Smith, of Hanover, graduated in the year 1817 or 1818. He first settled in Syracuse in the year 1818. The country then was very new and miasmatic fevers were very common. He was very soon seized with the intermittent fever, as well as all the members of his family. As soon as the sickness had been overcome sufficiently he left that part of the State and settled, as before stated, at Chenango Forks. At this place he continued a few years, but in consequence of most of his patrons living south of his residence he was induced to remove to a more central locality. The severe sickness of himself and family while living in the lake country, as it was called, so reduced his resources that he was compelled to resort to school-teaching to aid him in providing for his family. He faithfully attended his school during the day and attended to such professional calls as might occur during the remaining portion of the twenty-four hours. The writer well remembers attending his school, and also collects the many opportunities afforded for fun and frolic while the teacher fell asleep, after having been out professionally during the previous night. Dr. Brainard was well qualified for teaching and was very much beloved by his scholars. As a physician he was bold and prompt and acquired a good reputation in the treatment of acute diseases. . . . He became a member of this society in 1822 or 1823. In 1848 Dr. Brainard had a slight attack of palsy, after which his intellectual faculties became

more and more obtuse, so that in 1850 he was entirely incapable of transacting business. He died the following year of brain disease.

Soon after Dr. Brainard left the Forks a Dr. Cook settled there. He stayed but a short time, when his place was filled by Dr. Shelden. He was from the eastern part of the State. What his preparatory opportunities were is not known. He soon left the place and settled in Mississippi. Here he obtained an extensive practice, but the vice of intemperance grew upon him and he finally, in a fit of excitement, attempted to shoot his wife, the ball striking the little finger of one hand. She fled from him and returned to her father's home in Chenango Forks. Dr. Shelden went farther up the river and was at length found frozen to death on the open prairie in the vicinity of Galena, Ill.

Soon after Dr. Shelden left the Forks Dr. Reuben Winston settled there. He came from Dutchess county and was educated in New York city. He remained in the village about seventeen years and was faithful to the interests of the profession. His health finally failed and he removed to Michigan, where he engaged in the drug business.

Dr. L. H. Hanes was born in Albany county in 1809 and was educated in the Greenville Academy, Greene county. He began the practice of medicine in 1840 in Albany county, and attended lectures in the Albany Medical College. He took out a license and came to Chenango Forks in 1846 and continued practice until about ten years since.

Dr. S. H. Harrington was born in Greene, March 2d, 1829, and was educated at the Oxford Academy and Union College, graduating from the latter institution in 1853. He studied medicine with Dr. French, of Lisle, and graduated at the Albany Medical College in 1855. He came to Chenan-

go Forks in 1856 and has continued in active practice since then. He has conducted the drug business since about 1870.

Dr. Wm. B. Squires, from Greene, a student of Dr. A. Willard, graduated in New York city and settled at the Forks in company with Dr. Winston about 1847. He was compelled to seek a milder climate on account of his health and went to the Southern States. He is dead.

Dr. Wm. Dorr came from the eastern part of the State, and received his medical education in Albany. He practiced in Chenango Forks for a number of years and removed to Binghamton. He is also dead.

Dr. Royal R. Carr settled at Chenango Forks in 1834. He was reared in Chenango county and attended lectures at Fairfield. He continued in successful practice forty years. His son, H. A. Carr, was born here in 1851 and graduated in the New York University in 1869. He removed to Binghamton in 1870; his father died in 1878, and H. A. Carr came back to the Forks, where he has been in practice since.

Dr. Z. A. Spendley was born in Binghamton in 1842. He was educated at the Susquehanna Seminary and studied medicine with Dr. Thayer, attending lectures in New York, Buffalo and Philadelphia. He began practice in 1866 in Tompkins county, and came to Chenango Forks in 1868; he has practiced here since.

Weller Roos was born in Greene in 1853 and was educated at Chenango Forks. He studied medicine with Dr. Harrington; attended Bellevue Hospital and graduated in the spring of 1883.

Chenango Forks.—This is a pleasant little village, which enjoys the rare distinction of being located in four towns; but as by far the larger portion of it is in the town of Barker, we shall give its history here. The site of the village was owned, at an early

day, at least in large part, by Robert O. Edwards. He came from Northampton, Mass., and was a characteristic Yankee—enterprising, active and energetic. He “was a man for the times, and gave vigorous aid to any enterprise that seemed for the general good.” He was one of the early merchants of the place, and kept a store where the brick hotel is now located. The settlement here and records of the Simeon Rogers family have already been given. To no family does this locality owe more than to Simeon and John B. Rogers for its proper development.

A Mr. Faulkner settled early and built a log house about where the residence of Samuel Lee stands, on the west side of the river. He was followed by a Mr. Bennett, who subsequently removed to North Fenton. Stephen Palmer, grandfather of the present Stephen, then had the property, and Jacob Ockerman owned it for a time, or some portion of it.

Gideon Rose owned a farm just below the Forks and died there, his son, Ananias, then taking the property.

Oliver Willard came here early and established a cloth-dressing mill near the grist-mill. He was married four times, and his descendants still live in the vicinity.

Dennison Hoadley was quite an early settler here, coming from Brantford, Conn. He was a shoemaker, but soon afterward took up a farm just above on the Chenango, where he died. His two sons, William and George, are still living here, the latter being a merchant.

Samuel Barker, a brother of John Barker, before mentioned, settled on the east side of the Chenango, about two miles from its mouth, and Abraham Storms, who came about the same time, settled near him. The Terwilliger family also came about the same time and located a mile and a half up the river.

Rev. Nicholas Lewis, a Methodist local preacher, was an early settler. He was ordained by Bishop Janes in 1854 and as elder by Bishop Ames, in 1859. He was a man of great physical endurance, walking six or eight miles and preaching three times on a Sabbath when he was eighty years old. He died in 1871.

The early schools of the village have been described. The present handsome school building was erected in 1880, at which time it was arranged that the children of the two districts on both sides of the river should attend here and both districts unite in erecting the building. It cost about \$3,500, and three teachers are employed.

Mercantile and Manufacturing. — Simeon Rogers kept the first store in 1795, at his house above the Forks; but he only had a few household necessities, and a few years later Mr. Edwards opened his store, as stated. John B. Rogers opened a store in 1825 and continued almost to the present time, though he has done but little at it since 1875. Diodat Cushman kept a store in the upper part of the village on the Chenango river. Maurice Hagaman is the oldest merchant now in business and came from Greene about 1840. He was first in business with Mr. Rogers opposite the hotel. At a later date he came where he is now located, bought the property and made additions to it.

George Hoadley, son of Denison Hoadley, began business in 1864, nearly opposite the hotel and came to his present site in 1872, erecting a building for his store and residence. His father had a tannery at an early day, in rear of the site of the Episcopal church; it was abandoned many years ago.

C. N. Hollister began business in 1875. He was burned out and then came to his present location, buying out D. Lowell, who had made an assignment, after having been in trade for many years.

The store now occupied by E. S. Rogers, with a stock of groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, was built about 1872 by Charles Terwilliger, who kept it for a short time. Alex. B. Ferris followed in the store and Rufus Bennett went into partnership with him in 1876. A year later Ferris went out, and when Mr. Bennett died the store was sold to the present proprietor.

J. W. Kenyon began in the hardware trade in 1868 and continued it until 1881, when he gave it to his son who now conducts it. Mr. Kenyon originally bought out Daniel Smith, who built the store and kept a stock of tin, stoves, etc. Smith has gone to Binghamton.

James Porter built the store building opposite Mr. Hagaman's store; he was a tailor and sold clothing. The store is now owned by Mr. Kinsman, and is not occupied.

J. D. Seeber came across the river and began the sale and manufacture of furniture in 1883. The only harness maker in the place is J. E. Weller, who began in 1870. He is also the present town clerk. T. R. Lakey began the boot and shoe trade where his store is now located in 1857. In 1868 he added a general stock. The old building above the mills which has been used for a shop, was erected by D. Lowell for carriage a factory. Cyrus Wheeler now owns it.

The first saw-mill was built at the Forks by the father of R. O. Edwards, probably in 1801. It stood about on the site of the present mills. Simeon Rogers built the first grist-mill in 1805, Mr. Edwards having given him the privilege of using half of the water from his pond. The people then had to go to Tioga Point, fifty-four miles, to mill. "Old Seth," the Indian who has been mentioned, used to go for the people in his canoe. He asked no stated price for such work, but the whites gave him what they saw fit. He used to hunt for Mr. Rogers,

and in settling with him for it on one occasion, Mr. Rogers offered him a note for what was due. "Old Seth" said, "You keep note; know when to pay it."

The grist-mill was rebuilt some years before the late war, and it remained in the Rogers family until recently. Johnson & Palmer now own it.

Excepting the post-office at Hooper, a little west of Binghamton, the old Lisle office was the first one in the county; both of these offices were opened at the same time early in the century. The office in this town was first located where George Rogers now lives, half a mile above the Forks. Sim-eon Rogers was the first postmaster. After stages began running through the valley the office was removed to the Forks, where J. B. Rogers lived, in what was the old hotel building; when he opened his store in 1825, it was taken there. He had the office thirty years. He was ousted in the Polk administration and was succeeded by Dr. William B. Squires for one year. He died at that time and Dr. Royal R. Carr succeeded him in the office for the remainder of that administration. Theodore Rogers, who had in the mean time taken his father's store, was then given the office, which he kept until the close of the late war, when his brother Henry was appointed. He kept it until his death in

1875; his widow has continued it since that time.

Congregational Church.—This church was organized with fourteen members, in April, 1822. Its first church was erected in 1837, at a cost of \$2,000. Rev. Seth Williston was the first pastor. In 1876 the present church was built at a cost of \$4,500. The old building is now used by Mr. Seaber as a furniture store and factory. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Crawford. John B. Rogers and William Terwilliger are the deacons.

Adams Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized with forty-four members in February, 1871. The church building was erected in 1871, costing about \$2,000. Rev. A. W. Loomis was the first pastor.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Barker with five members in 1825, by Horace Agard. The building was erected in 1844 at a cost of about \$1,500. Rev. N. S. De Witt was the pastor when the church was erected.

The Episcopal Church at the Forks was built in 1877. Rev. R. Todd was the first rector and is now in charge. The vestrymen are Joseph D. Joslyn, Herbert Walker, O. H. Williard, J. W. Tombs and Z. A. Spendley. The number of communicants is about twenty-five.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF LISLE.

LISLE was formed from the old town of Union on the 7th of April, 1800, and comprised the present towns of Triangle, Barker, Nanticoke and Lisle. It was named from Lisle, France, and is the north-western town in Broome county. It is

bounded on the north by Cortland county; on the east by the town of Triangle; on the south by the town of Nanticoke, and on the west by Tioga county. The line of Berkshire, Tioga county, was changed in 1812, affecting this town, and a part of

Union was taken off in 1827. The town now contains 25,083 1-2 acres.

The surface of the town consists of a hilly and broken upland, which is unequally divided by the Tioughnioga (Onondaga) river, which flows in a southeasterly direction across the eastern part of the town. The Yorkshire creek flows easterly nearly through the center of the town, and Fall creek, which is quite small, flows in the same direction; both emptying into the Tioughnioga. The headwaters of Nanticoke creek are in the southwestern part of the town. The narrow valley of Yorkshire creek breaks the continuity of the western ridge. The hills are steep and in many places rise in cone-like elevations, giving a picturesque appearance to the landscape; some of these elevations contain but a few acres and rise from fifty to one hundred feet; others are much larger. What is now known as "Howland's Glen," on Fall creek, is a place of striking natural beauty, and, perhaps, the most romantic and picturesque spot in the county. The steepness of the hills in some localities almost precludes the possibility of cultivation.

In the valleys the soil is a rich, gravelly loam, while on the hills it is characterized by clay and slaty gravel, underlaid by hardpan; this is better adapted to grazing than grain culture.

The first settlement in what is now the town of Lisle was made in 1791 or 1792. Josiah Patterson, who has been alluded to in the history of Triangle, a brother of General John Patterson, the pioneer at Whitney's Point, came to this town probably as early as 1792, and located on the site of Millville. The date of his arrival is pretty well established, for his son Henry was born in 1793,—the first white child born in Lisle. His wife was a daughter of General Caleb Hyde, of "Hyde Settlement." Mr. Patterson took up a consider-

able tract of land, and purchased a saw-mill that was built soon after the beginning of the century, about on the site of the present mills; but in 1808 he sold his land and mills to Jesse Randall and removed to Whitney's Point, where he kept a hotel on the site of the present Beach House, as detailed in the history of Triangle.

Jesse Randall came here from Lee, Mass., in 1808. His purchase of Mr. Patterson included 180 acres of land where his sons, George W. and Allen Randall, now live. Mr. Patterson had previously built a log house, which stood between where Allen Randall now lives and the railroad. He then built a frame house, which stood where the Northrup house now stands; into this house Mr. Randall moved when he arrived. About the year 1811 he erected a carding machine, which proved a great convenience to the people, who were by that time beginning to find themselves in possession of sheep and wool. He paid \$600 for his machinery. Jesse Randall died in 1849, at the age of ninety-four, and his wife died in 1860, aged eighty-eight. They had three sons and three daughters.

Samuel Kilburn, who came here at an early day, erected a fulling-mill. His wife was Maria, a sister of Josiah Patterson; ere long a grist-mill was built and the little hamlet took the name of "Millville."

An account has already been given of the finding of a frog beneath the surface of the earth, near Whitney's Point. Mr. Allen Randall recounts a similar experience while assisting his father in digging a well near their house. They had progressed twenty feet or more, when, as he was turning the windless which hauled up the buckets of dirt, he saw a strange-looking object, the shape and color of which attracted his attention; it was flat, very thin and about as large as his hand. He placed it in the sunshine and it soon began to change its

shape; after an hour or two it assumed the natural appearance and sprightliness of a common frog. We leave the explanation of this mystery to the naturalists."

Ebenezer Tracy was the pioneer settler on the site of Lisle village, coming in 1793. He built a log house on what has for many years been known as the Rev. Dr. Orton place, and now owned by the Widow Orton. Dr. Hunt came the same year and built on what is still called the Edminster place, in the northern part of the village. These two men came about the same time. In 1795 they had for neighbors Captain Whittlesey and his son Samuel, and Jonathan Cowdry, at Killawog, and Major David Manning, at what is still known as "Manningville;" and Edward Edwards, at what is known as "Rood Hill," west of the village. This Mr. Edwards was a grandson of the distinguished Jonathan Edwards, president of Princeton College, New Jersey. He was a member of the State Legislature in the time of Governor Jay's administration in 1797-98. After a time he removed to Binghamton, then to Owego, where he kept a hotel, and then to Ithaca, and from there to Coldwater, Mich., where he died. One of his sons was William Edwards, who was born in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1793, and came here with his parents. He subsequently returned east, where he learned the scythe-making business. There he married Betsey Tracy, of Vermont; came back in 1815 and settled on Dudley creek, on the Yorkshire road, where Frederick Edwards, his grandson, now lives. He had a family of six sons and five daughters, and died in 1866, aged seventy-three years; his wife died in 1878, at the age of eighty. Several of his children live in this vicinity. It appears that he brought to the new country little else than energy and enterprise, and it is still related of him that about a year after his arrival at the Forks a neighbor

called on him to talk over their mutual intentions and prospects. Mr. Edwards dilated considerably upon what he intended to do in the way of improvements. The neighbor finally said: "But, friend Edwards, how do you expect to accomplish these things, seeing that you have but little money or other means to do it with?" "Why," was the reply, "I can live three years on the name of Edwards."

The first settlement was made, as near as can be ascertained, in the vicinity of Killawog, in 1795, by Captain Ebenezer Whittlesey and his son Samuel, and Jonathan Cowdry. The little hamlet that gathered about this locality was early known as "Union Village;" but this became confounded with Union, a few miles below Binghamton, and it was found necessary to change its name. W. Person, who is still living, tells Mr. Taylor that he was a witness of the circumstances which led to the adoption of the name "Killawog." It was about the year 1810 or 1811, while he was attending school there, that the young scholars were in the road and some persons came driving furiously by and ran over a child named Abel Hartshorn, killing it. From this casualty a man named John Thompson evolved the name, "*Kill-a-wog*." After the post-office was established here many of the inhabitants felt ashamed of the uncouth name, and it was changed back to Union Village; but the trouble arising from missent letters caused the resumption of the other title, bad as it is. It certainly had one advantage—there is none similar to it in the wide world.

Captain Abel Abbey came to this locality as early as 1806 and bought out a few of his predecessors, becoming owner of a large portion of the site of the village. It is supposed he was an officer in the Revolutionary army, thus getting the title of captain. He was an excessive drinker of ar-

dent spirits, and it is said that matters did not always go smoothly between himself and his wife, who was a large and powerful woman. His settlement of domestic difficulties used to be related by himself as follows: "When matters get stormy, I take a twelve-foot rail, place one end of it in the fire-place and let the other extend into the room. Then I say to the children, 'Now, you who are on your mother's side go on the other side of the rail with her, and you who are on my side, come here with me.' As the rail burned he would push it into the fire, and he said that by the time the rail was burned up, the storm would have subsided and all would be peace and harmony."

Mr. Abbey finally left this region and was succeeded by Judge Nathaniel Bosworth in 1810, or 1811. Mr. Bosworth was chosen associate judge of the county in 1823, Tracy Robinson being first judge, and Briant Stoddard, Thomas Blakeslee and David Bartow the other associates. Judge Bosworth was highly esteemed; he died in 1858 and was succeeded here by Richard Moore, since which time the lands have been often subdivided and sold to different persons until it is nearly all cut into village lots or small farms.

Erastus Johnson now owns the land which was first taken up at an early day by Samuel Whittlesey. He sold it to Henry Todd and went into the western part of the State. Mr. Todd, while in New York city on business, dropped dead in the street, and the property passed into possession of Dann C. Squires, of Lapeer, Cortland county, who sold it to the present owner. Mr. Johnson built his handsome residence in 1869.

Robert Pierce settled early on what has long been known as the Ferris Hill Farm; it is thought that he did not at first secure all of the farm, but subsequently purchased additions to it. He was a man of great force of character and active habits, and

accumulated wealth. He operated a distillery for many years which stood on the little brook a few rods from his house. In the town clerk's book for 1816 we find the following:—

"Survey of a road beginning at Robert Pierce's still house and intersects the river road near Thomas Edminster's north line."

This is the road now in use, which runs over the hill by C. Atwood's. Mr. Pierce built the large house, which is still standing, at a very early date; it has been repaired and added to. The old house now standing in the barn-yard, and used as a shop and granary, was probably built as early as 1800; it formerly stood directly opposite the large house. Mr. Pierce had no children, but adopted Moses Adams, who became owner of the farm. Mr. Pierce married a widow who had four children. He died January 27th, 1844, aged seventy-eight years; she died October 4th, 1844, aged seventy-two years. Moses Adams was a leading farmer; he had a family of six children, and sold out to Ferris Hill fifteen or eighteen years ago, and went to Marathon where he now lives.

Stephen Atwood settled where his son Charles lives. He was a respected citizen and died on that place, as did also his wife. The house is shingled all over; the reason for this being that Mr. Atwood broke his leg while building it and could not get about to manufacture the lumber with which to board up the building, but he could sit and make shingles.

Captain Ebenezer Whittlesey lived for a number of years on "Owen Hill," on the farm now owned by Jacob Burghardt. Captain Abel Hartshorn came early and lived about mile east on the hill.

Leonard Session, grandfather of Archimedes Session, came in with Captain Abbey and located where his grandson now lives. He died there many years ago.

Colonel William Cook settled in 1798 on the site of the village and just north of the four corners beyond the little brook where Mr. Hutchins now lives. He came from Stockbridge, Mass. He died on that place and was succeeded by his two sons, William and Charles A. They both left here in 1836 or 1837 and located at Whitney's Point, being succeeded on the farm by a colored man named Edwin Darby. The place passed through several other hands to its present owner. Colonel Cook established a tannery where the steam mill now stands. He also opened the first store, with John Thompson. It stood on the corner where the dwelling of Ashley Williams stands. This was about 1808. Colonel Mason Wattles became a partner in the business, which was a great convenience to the early inhabitants.

Noadiah Stanley lived at an early day near where the blacksmith shop stands; he had a large family and lived, also, for a while where Peter Guyer now lives, but subsequently moved away.

John P. Patterson, who was a son of Gen. John Patterson, married a daughter of Deacon Osborne and built a house on the hill northwest of the Ira Seymour house. After living there a number of years he went to the western part of this State.

Elder David Leach was born in Torrington, Litchfield county, Conn., in 1781, and died here, at Millville, at the house of his son-in-law, George W. Randall, about 1870. In 1816 he came to "Smithville Flats," where he began his pastoral work in the Baptist Church. He was subsequently pastor at Killawog, Upper Lisle, Fabius, De Ruyter and Castle Creek. He had a family of eight children.

Anson Dickinson settled just above the mills at Millville, and for a number of years worked in the saw-mill of the Messrs. Randalls, before mentioned. He is said to have

been a man of considerable genius, was a good musician, and in olden times played for the "general trainings." He finally went to Illinois, where he died.

Philo Green came in here at an early day and located on the flat just below Millville, where Mrs. Wells now lives. His father lived with him for a number of years and died there. Mr. Green was a manufacturer of chairs, which work was done in those days almost entirely by hand; he did his turning by water power, at the Randalls' mills. Many of Mr. Green's excellent chairs are still in use in the vicinity. Mrs. Wells is their daughter.

Jonathan Parsons lived at Millville, where the late Fred. H. Perry resided, and was a partner of George Randall in the mill property. This mill property was afterward bought by Lewis Northrup and a Mr. Ruggles, who put up a tannery, which did a vast amount of business. It was given up a few years ago, and the building is now used as a cutter factory. Deacon Adams and Philo Green were also interested in the mills at different periods. On the death of Mr. Northrup, some fifteen years ago, Alonzo Collins, of Whitney's Point, became a partner with the late Fred. H. Perry, which business connection continued until a few years ago. The property is now owned by Mr. Perry's heirs and is very valuable. The mills have been remodeled, changed and improved, until scarcely a vestige of the original buildings remain.

Major Solomon Owen came to this town as early as 1798, and settled on what is still known as "Owen Hill." He came from Stockbridge, Mass. He was twenty-eight years of age when he arrived, and he soon after married Sylvia Cook, this being the first wedding in the town; it occurred in 1798, Rev. Seth Williston performing the ceremony. Mr. Owen was a blacksmith

and the early settlers came from far and near to get work at his shop. He is remembered as a man of excellent character, and was highly esteemed in the community. He was one of those who came into the wilderness, not to seek a fortune, but to make one; and, of course, he succeeded. He had a large family, and his wife was in all respects his help meet. About 1828 he joined the Congregational Church at Lisle and remained one of its faithful and consistent members until his death, which occurred April 7th, 1858. His widow survived him a number of years. Several of their descendants live in the county. His son Orrin, who died unmarried, lived on the homestead at the time of his death; a part of this property is still retained by the heirs. His daughter Ruth married a Rev. Mr. Lilly, a Presbyterian minister. He, after preaching a time in this State, went to Wisconsin. Marchia married Dr. E. Eldridge; he practiced for a number of years at Slaterville and Ithaca. Catharine married Chauncey Parsons and Frances married Anson Thompson, both of whom now live at Chenango Forks. John married Frances Hollenbeck and is in business in New York city. His twin brother, George, was a lieutenant in the late war, and was killed in the battle of Lookout Mountain.

It is related of Mr. Owen that he was very impulsive and did not always control his temper. On a certain occasion, as it is said, Col. Wm. W. Cook sent his son to Mr. Owen's shop to get a horse shod. As he was then busy and the boy had an errand some miles farther on, he told the boy to go and do his errand, and call on his return for the work. It was nearly dark when the boy got back with the horse. Mr. Owen said quite petulantly, "Why didn't you get here sooner?" William told him he came as soon as he could. "Well," said he, "lead the horse out of the shop, where it

will be lighter, and I will try and shoe him." This was done, and he hastily seized the animal's foot; but the horse did not appreciate his rough handling and suddenly withdrew his foot from the blacksmith's hands. Upon this the major seized a piece of iron and struck the horse a powerful blow; the animal sprang, jerking the bridle from the boy and set out for home at full speed. "There," said the boy, "that blow will force me to go home on foot and then to come back again in the morning." The major looked first at the swiftly flying horse and then at the boy, and saw what havoc he had done; his heart relented, and in a subdued and tender voice he said, "William, tell your father that *I am sorry.*"

William Hoard was an early settler and located near Yorkshire.

John Edminster first settled where Ebenezer Carley now lives. He was succeeded by Constant Dimmick; he by George W. Benedict, and he by the present owner. The farm is located on the river and has two never-failing springs near the house, rendering it very valuable for dairying purposes.

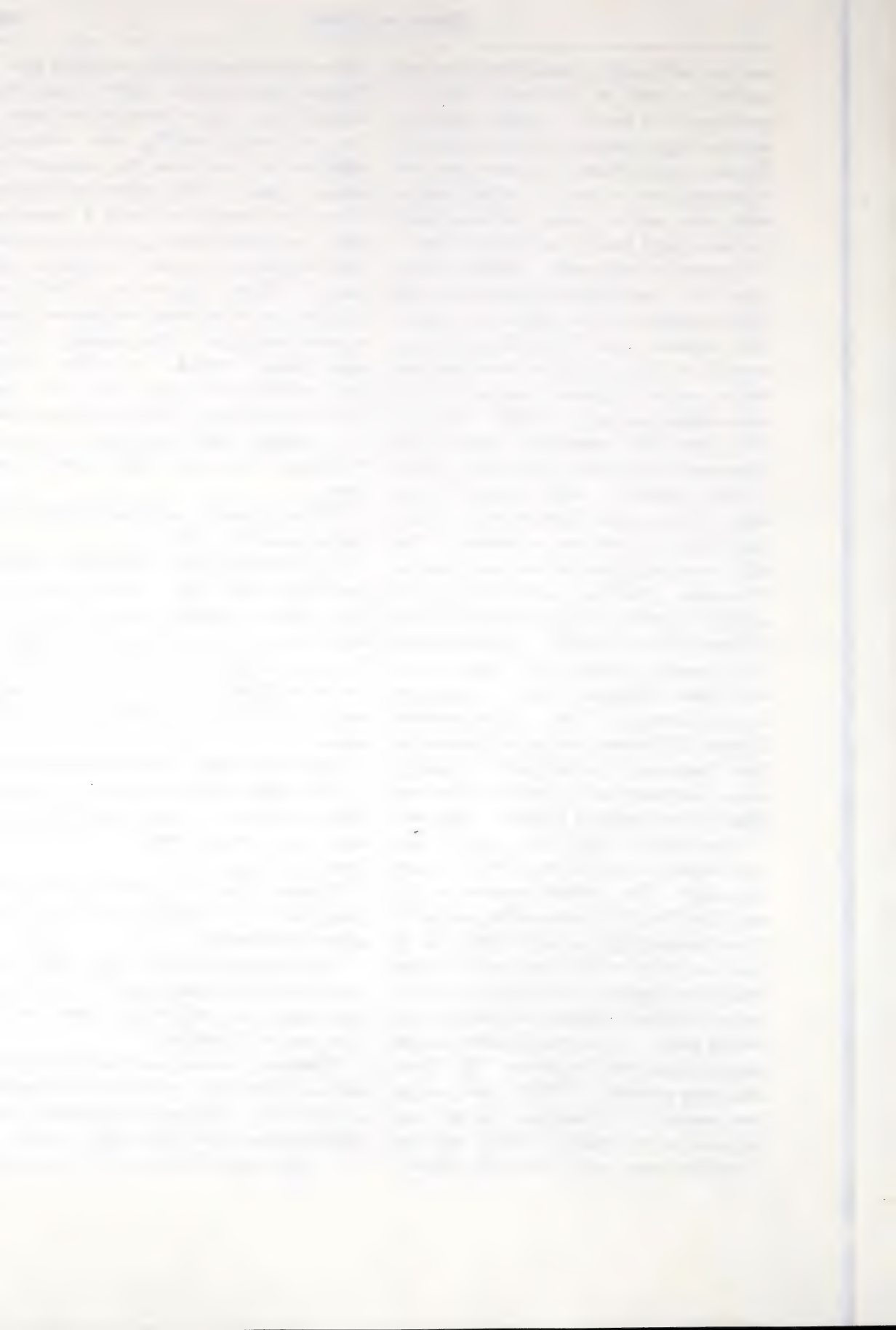
Joseph and Isaac Niles early kept a store in Lisle village. It stood where Mr. Inderlied now lives. A man named Williams had a store on the east side of the river from the village.

Eliphalet Parsons located near Centre Lisle (Yorkshire.) He had two sons, Jonathan and Erastus.

Peter Burghardt settled early about one mile west of Yorkshire; and William Lusk came early, also, and settled about half a mile west of Yorkshire.

Whittlesey Gleason was one of the first settlers in the town, and located on the site of Yorkshire. He had a large family, and his descendants now live in that vicinity.

In 1800 Jacob Hill built the first grist-



mill. It stood on Dudley creek at Centre Lisle (Yorkshire). It was a cheap and rude affair, but a great convenience; and to it came pioneers from all directions, bringing a peck or a half bushel of grain. He had a large family, and some of the descendants now live in the town. A daughter married a Mr. Taber.

The name of Rev. Seth Williston has often appeared in these pages, as it always must in any account of early days in this region. It is now time that we should pay his record some attention. Rev. Seth Williston, A.M., D.D., was born at Suffield, Conn., April 4th, 1770, as the third child of Consider and Rhoda (King) Williston; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1791; taught at Windsor, Conn., one year and at New London, Conn., two years; studied divinity with the Rev. Charles Backus, at Somers, Conn.; was licensed by the Tolland Association, Connecticut, October 17th, 1794; was employed by the General Association of Connecticut and the missionary societies of that State as a missionary to the new settlements of New York, from 1798 until his settlement as pastor of the church in Lisle, October 19th, 1803, during which time he, perhaps, assisted in the formation of more churches than any other of those missionaries. May 8th, 1804, he married Mrs. Sybil (Stoddard) Dudley, widow of Wright Dudley, one of the pioneers of Lisle; was dismissed from the church in Lisle May 30th, 1810; installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Durham, N. Y., July 4th, 1810; dismissed December 28th, 1828, after which he went into the missionary field and preached in various places until 1850, including six months for the Presbyterian Church of Owego, in 1846. In 1850 he visited his *Alma Mater* and preached in the college church. He published eleven volumes, eleven pamphlets and six tracts. His whole

ministry was nearly fifty-six years in length and the entire record good. His only son, Rev. Timothy Williston, born April 8th, 1805, is a Presbyterian minister at Oneida Lake, N. Y.

Mr. Williston came to Lisle in July, 1796, and entered immediately upon the great work which lay so near his heart, and to him more than to any other one man is due the early evangelical influences which developed among the early settlers.

"The church of Lisle was organized by Dr. Williston on the 15th day of December, 1797. The place of meeting on that occasion was on the spot where the brick store now stands at Whitney's Point, in a school-house built of hewn logs. It was then the town of Union and the place was known as the Second Forks of the Chenango, or 'Patterson's Settlement.'"

He asked for and obtained a dismissal from this church in 1810. He went to Durham, where he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church eighteen years. In 1838 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hamilton College. He was emphatically the pioneer minister of all this part of the country and has been, as it was meet he should be, held in grateful remembrance by not only the generation in which he lived, but also by their descendants.

Continuing our record of early settlements, we note that Stephen Freeman settled near Major Owen, before mentioned, but at a little later date, probably about 1800. He came from Mansfield, Conn., where he was married, and then brought his young wife with him to the wilderness. They had a family of eight children, two only now living—Wheeler and Mrs. George W. Seymour. Mr. Freeman died in 1825 and his widow survived him nearly forty years.

Wright Dudley was one of the pioneers



and from him Dudley creek takes its name. He was the first of the early settlers to die, but his death occurred at the house of his father-in-law, Orange Stoddard, in Union. He lived where Edwin Edmister does, in the upper part of the village of Lisle. He left two sons and three daughters. His widow became the wife of Rev. Seth Wiliston as before stated.

Benjamin Ketchum came to what has ever since been known as Ketchum hill, in 1800. He had a soldier's claim of 160 acres, located where the city of Rochester is situated; but he exchanged it for ninety-three acres here on the hill, and thought he was making an excellent bargain. He was originally from Norwalk, Conn., where he married Sarah Kelsey. He brought quite a family with him. He died in 1820, and of his ten children but four are living. Robert, a son, died in Lisle in 1884. The homestead is now owned by Hiram and Henry Smith.

Orange and Solomon Stoddard settled on Ketchum hill opposite where Mr. Ketchum located; they came in about the same time as Mr. Ketchum. Their brother James owned land east of theirs and a portion of the site of Manningville.

Charlotte Whitney, who now lives in Lisle, was the wife of William Whitney, of Whitney's Point. Her maiden name was Park and they were married in 1819; they located where the Hopkins block now stands. Her parents lived in Binghamton and were early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney had two children. She is now eighty-four years old.

Among the pioneers of the first year of the century was Joseph Edmister, who came from Massachusetts. He took up five or six hundred acres of land, a not uncommon proceeding in those days. A part of the land was on the site of the present village of Lisle and a part on Owen hill. A por-

tion of the land in the Edmister estate formerly belonged to Wright Dudley, in the northern part of Lisle village, extending up to the farm now owned by E. Carley; this was called Dudley flats. Joseph Edmister had a large family and his son James inherited a portion of his father's lands. Edwin, a son of James, was born in a log house which stood near the dwelling in which he died in 1882. His son, Philotus, was sheriff of the county not many years ago, and died a few years since, leaving a family of five children. One of the sons, W. D. Edmister, is a lawyer and lives at Whitney's Point.

Mrs. Mary Mitchell was a daughter of James Stoddard, of Glen Aubrey, and married John Mitchell; they came to Lisle village in 1842, and he died here in 1856, without children; she is now eighty-one years of age.

Henry Cole lived west of Peter Burghardt's, where Chauncey Marenus lives. He was a shoemaker and supposed to have been the first one in that trade in the vicinity.

Peter Wood, from Middleborough, Mass., came first to Tioga county and in 1831 to the place where Warner Livermore lives (Cadwell Settlement). Seven years later he purchased the farm south of Killawog, where Uriah Waterman lives, of Joseph Graves. After living there about eight years he went to live with his son, David Wood, where he died in April, 1862.

Polly Stoddard, a sister of Orange Stoddard, was an early school teacher at Manningville; she there taught Robert Ketchum, among others, his letters. She married Asahel Smith, who was a merchant at Pompey, Onondaga county. She finally left him for his excessive dissipation. They both died many years ago.

Returning to the vicinity of Killawog, it must be noted that General Samuel Coe

was, probably, the first settler on the east side of the river here; he located where George Schermerhorn lived until 1884, and for a long time no one ventured farther up the river. Concerning Mr. Coe, Moses Adams wrote as follows to Mr. Taylor, the annalist:—

“I find the family of Mr. Coe consisted of himself, wife and four children—Ursula, Polly, William and Betsey. Ursula married a man named Weeks; Polly married Dr. Benjamin Woodruff; William died at his father's, a single man; and Betsey married Russell Blakeslee. General Coe lost his first wife while he lived in Lisle; he subsequently married a Widow Smith, became a widower again and finally died near State Bridge, probably seventy-five or eighty years of age. He was one of the first settlers of northern Broome county; had resided at or near Binghamton, then “Chenango Point.” Mr. Webster, Robert Pierce, William W. Cook, Captain Ezra Whittlesey, Jonathan Cowdry, Leonard Session, Michael Fuller, David Blakeslee, Moses Adams (my father) and Oliver Wheaton, sen., were among the first settlers of the northern part of what is now Lisle. In the first part of the present century, you will, perhaps, remember that it was quite common for a certain class of men to settle difficulties by a duel. I remember of hearing Robert Pierce say that Colonel Cook handed him a challenge to carry to General Coe, which, to save bloodshed, he put in his pocket and kept it there.

“My father was married to my mother (Sylvia Johnson) about the year 1792; she was a daughter of Edward Johnson, sen., and Abigail Johnson, whose maiden name was Stoddard, a descendant of the Stoddards of Berkshire county, Mass., and sister of Judge Stoddard, one of the early settlers of this county. The ancestors of

my grandfather Johnson I know nothing of. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and served through it; and his son Orringe also served a part of the period. My grandfather and grandmother were both residents of Berkshire county, Mass. Some time previous to 1800 they removed into the town of Lisle (at that time Union, Tioga county), bringing with them a large family and settling on lot 482 in the wilderness, about one and a half miles south of Killawog, where he died in 1819, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years and six months. They raised a large family of children, *viz*: Seymour, Lewis, Orange, Sylvia (my mother), Minerva, Luman, Lucretia, Abigail, Edward, Clarissa, Nancy and Stoddard—twelve in all. Mrs. Johnson died in 1831, at the age of eighty-seven years.”

In his letter from which the above is condensed, Mr. Adams alluded to a “female soldier” who became an aid to General Patterson and went by the name of Robert Shurtliff.¹ She came to Whitney's Point many years after the Revolutionary War to see the general and gave a lecture there. Mr. Taylor adds that it is a fact that this woman, in her disguise, was in the army for quite a long time. As far as has been ascertained, her excuse for adopting male attire, was that she could not, as a woman, be admitted to the ranks; that she was a patriot and wanted to serve her country, and that she therefore assumed the disguise, clandestinely obtaining the garments, and then took the name of Robert Shurtliff, under which she enlisted, and finally became an aid to General Patterson. It is said that a soldier noticed her peculiar form one day and remarked that he did not believe that she was a man. Her sex was finally discovered during a period of sickness, much to her sorrow. The lecture referred to by

¹ Deborah Sampson was her maiden name.

Mr. Adams was received with great enthusiasm, and is remembered to this day as a powerful effort. She eventually married a man named Jenette; they are both long since deceased.

General Coe was succeeded on his place by Oliver Wheaton, and he by his son Erastus, whose daughter married George Schermerhorn; the latter occupied the old Coe homestead until 1884, a beautiful and valuable farm of 264 acres.

Moses Burghardt was the first settler below General Coe and owned lands that have since been divided among a number of persons. The house in which Hiram Caul lives was built many years ago for the mother of Dr. Hunt, before mentioned. It was afterward owned by Noble McClarra, and Hezekiah Crane bought it of him and lived there until his death in 1877.

The Burghardt estate extended below where the grist-mill is situated. This mill was erected in 1830 by Colonel Wm. M. Cook and Mason Wattles. William, son of Colonel Cook, afterward became a partner in it. It has since passed through the following hands: Mr. Rudd, Crane, Sherwood & Bliss, E. Ellis, C. C. Darby & Bros., and finally to the present owner, Henry Braman.

A tavern was kept at quite an early day on the east side of the river at the end of the bridge, by Bradford Lockwood; after keeping it a number of years he was followed by Ralph Ryan. Mr. Hobart, Cyrus Tarbell and Rodney French afterward kept the house, when it was abandoned and the building torn down. Merritt Hoyt's carriage-barn now occupies the site.

Elijah Rose was an early settler where E. W. Rose is now living. He died there and the property has continued in possession of his descendants to the present time. He was a brother of Salmon Rose, whose early

settlement on the Otselic has been described in the history of Triangle.

Oliver Wheaton was a very early settler where Willie Wheaton lives; but at the death of General Coe he sold out and removed to that farm, as stated. His father settled next below him and kept a tavern there in early years.

Elijah Dewey lived where D. Y. Upham now lives, and died there many years ago.

Deacon Davis lived at an early day where W. O. Lynde is now living. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church and highly esteemed. He removed to Virgil and died there. Frederick Davenport bought the property in 1836, and after living there a number of years, sold to the father of the present owner and went to Killawog to live with his son-in-law, Merritt Hoyt, where he died July 13th, 1878, at the age of eighty-five years. He was born in New London, Conn., and came to Ulster county when about ten years old, and ten years later to Colesville; when he was forty-three he came to this farm.

The next farm below was occupied for a number of years by Ashbel Wheaton. He was followed by John Ballard, and he by Eugene Hall.

A man named Richards lived for a number of years in a log house which stood just above the present ford; this is thought to have been the last log house standing in this vicinity.

The present C. J. Adams farm was originally a part of the Deacon Davis farm, whose settlement we have just mentioned.

We will now turn our attention to what has been known as "Mount Hunger," situated in the southern central part of the town. This is not a euphonious name, but there are many valuable and profitable farms in that section. In the language of Mr. Taylor, "it was settled quite early by a class of people very common in those

days; they preferred almost anything to steady, hard work. They would farm it some, lumber some, and hunt and fish and traffic. One of the early settlers was a man named Daniel Hanchett, who probably came here with a family. He located where Mr. Councilman now lives; but he made but little improvement; the times were hard and after a while he left. A man named Elijah Barden lived near Mr. Hanchett, and as near as we have been able to learn, settled there about the same time with Mr. Hanchett. He had a brother named Ezra, who was a Baptist preacher; so those early settlers had men among them who could show them the way of life, marry their children and bury their dead. Whether this man ever became their settled pastor or not we do not know. Solomon Bodfish was one of the early settlers in this neighborhood, and Joel Millen came quite early, locating where Andrew Eddy now lives. He died some years ago on "Pierce Hill."

Mount Hunger, although still retaining its painful name, and will, probably, for coming generations, yet contains some of the best farms in the town; the inhabitants need not go hungry; neither is it much of a mount. The rise from the "Japhet Hollow" creek is very gentle and it spreads out into fine table-lands. A school-house is located here and there is even talk of having the unpleasant name changed to "Mount Plenty."

These personal annals of the town would be far from complete if we failed to mention Azariah G. Orton, who lived here and died in Lisle in 1865. He was the father of Dr. John G. Orton, now of Binghamton, and the following biographical sketch was written by the late Rev. Dr. Burtis of Buffalo:—

"Among the dead of the past year, the Rev. Dr. Orton holds a high and honorable

place. He departed this life at Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., on the 28th ult. His eminent gifts and virtues were so veiled by excessive modesty, that he was appreciated only by the few who were intimately acquainted with him. Dr. Richards, of Auburn, who knew him well, declared that 'he was the greatest theologian in western New York.'

"Dr. Orton was born on the 6th of August, 1789. His maternal grandfather, Colonel Giles Jackson, was a member of the first Congress in 1774, and drew up the articles of capitulation at the surrender of Burgoyne.

"He prepared for college at Lenox Academy, and entered Williams in 1811. Among his classmates were Sylvester Larned, William Cullen Bryant, Senator Ashley, Dr. Swift, and Judge Sedgwick. While in college, 'he was remarked among us (says Bryant) for his mild temper and acute intellect.' He was graduated with the highest honors in 1813. In 1817 he entered the Theological Seminary, Princeton, where, (as Dr. Absalom Peters remarks) 'he was distinguished for his researches and reclusion.' Upon completing his course, he was commissioned by the Assembly's Board of Missions 'to preach in destitute places in Georgia.' In this mission he traveled on horseback from Gettysburg to Savannah. The next year he made a similar pioneer tour through Western New York. He was ordained at Cranberry, N. J., in 1822, Dr. Armstrong preaching the sermon. He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Seneca Falls, N. Y., from 1822 to 1835; of the Congregational Church at Lisle, N. Y., from 1835 to 1838; of the Congregational Church at Greene, N. Y., from 1838 to 1852; and again of the church of Lisle from 1852 to 1860, having held the pastoral office and performed its duties for thirty-eight years.

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of this disease are reported from the United States and Canada. This is probably due to the fact that these countries have the most extensive and most accurate records of this disease. The second fact is that the majority of the cases are reported from the United States and Canada. This is probably due to the fact that these countries have the most extensive and most accurate records of this disease.

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"In 1826 he was solicited to take a professor's chair in Auburn Theological Seminary. In 1830 he delivered the address to the alumni at Williams College. He was strongly advocated by President Griffin and Drs. Hyde and Shepard to fill the chair of Moral Philosophy then vacant. In 1838 he published a reply to Prof. Stuart on the Constitution in its relation to slavery. In 1842 he prepared the Memorial of Chenango county to the Senate, praying that the O'Sullivan bill, for the abolition of capital punishment, might not pass. This bill had passed to a second reading in the Assembly; but the timely reception of this memorial prevented its final passage. It may be found in the proceedings of the New York State Senate, March 22d, 1842, No. 78. At the instance of the Chenango county ministers' meeting, he wrote an able article on the Scripture argument for capital punishment, portions of which were published in the *Genesee Evangelist* of 1849. In preparing this treatise, he carefully collated all the passages in the original Hebrew bearing on this subject, and by a thorough exegesis and masterly logic, overthrew the sophisms of rationalists and sentimentalists. In 1854 he delivered before the Literary Societies of Miami University an address on 'Nature and Revelation,' which was published.

"He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of New York in 1849, and the same honor from Union College in 1850.

"The life of Dr. Orton was one of profound investigation. No field of literature or science, of philosophy or theology, was left unexplored in his enthusiastic search after truth. The great end of all his researches was to illustrate the Word of God. His unflinching faith in the Bible characterized him through life. When opposed by Romanism, he was an unbending Protest-

ant; a stern Presbyterian, when assailed by Episcopacy; and a Calvinist of the strictest sect, when attacked by Arminianism. His modesty and self-depreciation amounted almost to a fault. He was importuned to take charge of a religious quarterly, and also to accept a call from Washington, D. C.; but he preferred the quiet retirement of a country parish. As a scholar he had but few equals in this country. He was master of Hebrew, Greek and Latin, and familiar with several modern languages. As a poet, he produced several pieces of rare merit, which were greatly admired by those who had access to them. Only a few of these were published. As a pastor he was faithful and affectionate, full of sympathy and compassion for the suffering and erring, and ever seeking, with great tenderness, to win souls to Christ. As a preacher, he divided the Word of Truth with great discrimination. His sermons were remarkable for force of argument, fullness of illustration, and a thorough searching of the heart. As a writer, he has left volumes in manuscript, which, if properly edited, would secure for him an enduring posthumous fame."

The foregoing annals of the town of Lisle give the reader a comprehensive idea of the pioneer settlements of the town; records of the men who came into the wilderness and laid the foundations of their own and their descendants' future prosperity. It will be interesting to note the occurrences at a town meeting held in the first year of the century in the town of Lisle. A page transcribed from the town clerk's book of that year, is as follows:—

"We do hereby certify that at an election held in the town of Lisle, in the county of Tioga, and State of New York, on the last Tuesday of April, 1800, and continued by adjournment for three days, pursuant to the act entitled, 'An act to amend an act en-

titled "An act for regulating elections," passed 27th March, 1799, and on completing the canvassing the votes on the 4th day, the votes were for the several candidates hereafter mentioned as follows, to-wit: —

"For Edward Edwards, esq., for Member of Assembly, seventy; for Matthew Carpenter, esq., eighteen.

"For Jedediah Sanger, esq., Member of Senate, fifty-eight; for Robert Rosseboom, do, fifty-five; for Isaac Foot, esq., do, twenty-five; for Rensselaer Williams, esq., do, seventeen; for Francis Henry, esq., do, six.

"For William Stewart, esq., Member of Congress, thirty-eight; for John Patterson, esq., do, twenty-one; for Thomas Morris, do, twenty-one.

"Given under our hands this second day of May, 1800.

"JOSHUA PATTERSON,

"DAVID MANNING,

"BENJAMIN FULLER,

"DANIEL A. WHEELER,

"WILLIAM WOODRUFF,

"Inspectors of Election.

"I do certify that the above is a true copy. Certified by me,

"DANIEL A. WHEELER,

"Town Clerk."

It will be noticed that this election occupied three days. In those times, when "the old State of Lisle" embraced four large towns; when there were few roads and those of the worst, it would have been well nigh impossible to get inhabitants, scattered as they were many miles apart, to attend the town meeting, if it had been held in one locality only. So the inspectors of election, with the paraphernalia of ballot-box, etc., moved from one settlement to another, sitting on different days in different places.

In the same old town book from which the above record is taken are twenty pages devoted to entries of "ear marks," by which

the early settlers distinguished their stock from that of their neighbors. Fences were scarce in those days and cattle and sheep roamed whithersoever they listed; the registry of ear marks, or other kind of brands, enabled the people to trace their stock, and also gave information to the general public by which they could return stray animals to their owners. Following are examples of these entries in the town book: —

"Josiah L. Patterson has this 24th day of June, 1800, entered his ear mark, viz., a slit in the end of each ear.

"Jacob Parsons has this day, 24th day of June, 1800, entered his ear mark, viz., a slit in the end of the left ear and a half-penny the under side of the right."

The last ear mark recorded was that of Freeman Pierce, and dated the 21st day of June, 1844.

In another portion of the old book we find the following, which is transcribed verbatim: —

"Broak into the Inclosure of the Subscriber the 26 of july a brown coulered Horse Something ould with a bell strung with a leather strap buckled with an Iron Buckle a natural Troter without being shod the owner is desird to prove property pay Charges and take him away.

"Edmund Badger.

"Lisle, 27 july, 1802."

"Recorded the 15th day of August, 1802. I do hereby certify the above to be a true copy. Certified for me,

"DANIEL A. WHEELER,

"Town Clerk."

It will have been noticed that the first entry in this old book was made in the year 1800. This conclusively corrects the often published statement that the town was formed in 1801.

In the clerk's book of the year 1815 are found the minutes of a meeting in which are the names of over 500 tax-payers. This was

only twenty-four years after John Patterson's settlement at Whitney's Point. Allowing five inhabitants to each tax-payer, it would give a population of 2,500 in what now forms the four northern towns of the county; showing what must be looked upon as rapid settlement of this region.

In the year 1816 the town meeting was held "at the meeting-house;" as there was but one in the town, it was assumed that everybody would know which one was meant. In 1817 it was "holden at the school-house near Thomas Whitney's." This school-house stood on the corner where the brick post-office building now stands. In the years 1818, 1819 and 1820 the town meeting was held at the meeting-house, and in the two following years in the school-house. In 1823 "near Sharp's Mills" (now Upper Lisle), whence it was adjourned to Rufus Page's. In 1827 it was held at the meeting-house, when the proceedings were opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stoddard; this is the only instance of this character that is recorded. In the proceedings of this meeting we find the following, which will be read with interest:—

"Voted, to attend to the business respecting building a county poor-house. Voted, to instruct the supervisor not to build a poor-house." (This action must have been intended, of course, merely to instruct their supervisor to use his influence against the building of the alms-house, as he could not have had the power alone to build or not build that institution).

To quote further, "Voted that the town of Lisle will not give \$3 to clean the meeting-house to hold town meetings in."

We cannot now look back and see what may have been behind this refusal to grant a paltry sum for keeping clean a house of the Lord, after its having been used repeatedly for a purpose none of the cleanest; but it

looks, from our present point of view, like a bit of disgraceful parsimony, and must have made the blood of the Rev. Seth Williston boil with indignation.

It was voted, "That the next annual town meeting be held at Union village," and it was encouragingly added that "Esq. Bosworth agrees to furnish barrel cider." Comment on this is unnecessary. The spirit of our forefathers is not yet dead.

The next town meeting was accordingly held at Union village (now Killawog). There is no record that it was opened with prayer; but we may safely assume that Mr. Bosworth kept his agreement and was on hand with his "barrel cider."

It was at this meeting that the first steps were taken looking to the division of the unwieldy town, which was accomplished in 1831.

The present town of Lisle has not been without incidents of interest, one of which resulted in a terrible tragedy. About thirty years ago James Houghtaling lived about three miles northwest of Yorkshire, on the farm now occupied by his nephew, Seth Houghtailing. He was in the habit of getting intoxicated and also of forcing liquor down the throat of one of his sons, who was a partial imbecile. The latter, as it appears, brooded over revenge for such conduct on the part of his father and finally carried out his plot. One day when his father lay drunk on the ground in the door-yard, the son took an axe and cut his head off and chopped the body in a fearful manner. When the boy was apprehended and questioned as to why he had killed his father, he did not seem to realize the meaning of the word "father," but replied that he had cut old Jim's head off and when he did it "the old man flopped around like a hen with her head cut off." It is said that the father had remarked a few days before the tragedy, that if he got drunk again he wished some-

body would cut off his head. It is supposed the foolish boy took this as the expression of an earnest desire. The boy died but a few years ago, and it is thought that brooding over his crime shortened his days.

In the summer of 1875 occurred another event which created considerable excitement, but of a more agreeable character than that just narrated. While some workmen who were digging a ditch for D. H. Millen, of Yorkshire, about sixty rods northeast of his house, they struck something which they at first supposed to be a log; they soon discovered that it was not wood but bone or ivory. Removing it from its bed, two or three feet below the surface in the hard blue clay, it was found to be a portion of the tusk of a mastodon, an extinct animal resembling the elephant, but much larger. Search was instituted for other parts of the skeleton. Soon the base portion of the other tusk was found; this was ten inches in diameter. Seven or eight ribs, the longest measuring about five feet in length, though somewhat decayed at at both ends, were unearthed; also sections of the backbone and tail in good preservation, and a large number of other bones. It is supposed the animal when alive was about eleven feet in height, and twenty feet from head to tail. This discovery created a good deal of excitement throughout the country, especially among naturalists and scientific scholars. Many came from long distances to see the skeleton, and some of the bones were taken to Cornell University, where they are now deposited, and some are still at Mr. Millen's house.

A brief reference has been made in the early pages of the history of this town, to "Howland's Glen," and it is proper that further details of the remarkable place should be given. It is situated about half way between Lisle and Yorkshire, near

Manningville. A person passing on this much-traveled road would scarcely suspect the proximity of so wonderful a gorge. It is on the farm now owned by Horace Howland. Ketchum hill lies at the head of the glen and Owen hill rises across the valley of Dudley creek on the north. Entering the glen from the north, one soon reaches a point where the banks rise to a height of nearly a hundred feet on either side. Barren rocks crop out here and there and clumps of over hanging bushes beautify the scene. The glen is about half a mile in length, and near the center are two waterfalls over which the stream tumbles in picturesque grandeur when the water is at its highest, and when it is low forms a veil of spray. The glen has been fitted up for the accommodation of pleasure parties, and it has been suggested that the town should secure it for the free use of the public.

At an early day a Mr. Wilson, of Newark Valley, had a grist-mill with an over-shot wheel on the stream that runs through this gorge. It stood about opposite Mr. Howland's present barn, and a few rods back from the road, and did quite a large business for a number of years; but the stream, like all others in this region, was then much larger than it is now.

One account states that the water which carried this mill was brought in an elevated aqueduct from a spring situated on the north bank of Dudley creek; it is more than probable that water was used from both these sources.

The face of the region on Ketchum hill, Yorkshire and Owen hill is very peculiar, being largely made up of the conical hills which were mentioned on the first page of the history of the town. These rise to a height of seventy-five or a hundred feet and some of them are so steep as to render them very difficult to cultivate. From the bases of these the land slopes off into beautiful

planes; but in some places the surface is almost covered with these cones.

From the period covered by our account of settlements in the town, it became rapidly taken up and cleared. Quite a large traffic was done in early years in the lumber business; but as the supply of timber became limited, the inhabitants turned their attention more and more to agriculture, and the town soon took rank among the foremost of the county in this respect. In later years dairying has been greatly developed and is now one of the principal industries, the product being not only large but ranking high in the large markets of the country.

When the project of constructing a railroad through this town was first agitated, it received the earnest support of the public, and when the company was finally organized a liberal portion of the original stock was taken in this town. What these subscriptions have lost by the sale of the road on the mortgage, the general benefit arising from the better means of communication thus secured undoubtedly more than repays the losses. The road was opened in 1854 and there was general rejoicing. It follows the valley of the river across the eastern part of the town and now gives ample transportation facilities to the people.

For the noble part performed by the inhabitants of the town when the country was imperiled and called for men to defend it against rebel foes, the reader is referred to the chapter on the military history of the county, which furnishes whatever information on that topic is now accessible. A large number enlisted from the town and they bravely did their duty, even to the sacrifice of many lives on the battle-field, in the hospital, and, what was infinitely worse, in the prison pens of the enemies of their country.

Physicians.—One of the early physicians who practiced considerably in this town was

Dr. E. S. Briggs. He was born in Middlebury, Mass., in 1775 and studied medicine in his native State. He practiced a little in that State and then came to Berkshire, where he continued thirty years; but he had relatives and acquaintances in Lisle and was frequently called here. In 1838 he came to Lisle to reside with his son, Colonel B. C. Briggs. He died from a cancer in 1840.

In the year 1802 Thaddeus Thompson settled in Lisle; he was from Lenox, Mass., and had two sons who entered the profession. The elder Thompson kept a store at Yorkshire, where he died. His son, William Thompson, studied most of his term in the office of Dr. McWhorter, of Cincinnati, Cortland county, and attended lectures in New York. He went to Michigan about 1817 and was very successful there. His brother, Thaddeus Thompson, practiced several years in the town of Lisle, and married a daughter of Orange Stoddard; he also finally went to Michigan.

Dr. Salphronius Henry French was born of New England ancestry on the 27th day of August, 1811, at Zoar, now Charlemont, Franklin county, Mass. In early youth his parents, in 1814, moved to Castle Creek, Broome county, N. Y. His time was fully occupied with manual labor, teaching school and pursuing the study of medicine and surgery, until he graduated at Berkshire, Mass., Medical College, December 11th, 1833, and soon thereafter became a resident of Lisle. He was successful and popular in his practice, amassing a snug fortune as a just result of his diligence and frugality. His political affiliation was at first with the Whigs, by whom in 1846 he was elected to the Assembly; soon after he received his diploma he effected a co-partnership with Dr. P. B. Brooks, of Lisle, where he continued two years. He then located in the northern part of the town of Chenango.

While engaged there his former partner left Lisle and Dr. French, upon the urgent request of many friends, returned to Lisle, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1877. He was always a strict temperance man. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals, and enjoyed literary and scientific studies. His last, and a very commendable production, is entitled *Outlines of the Genealogy of the French Family*. He interested himself in everything which tended to encourage and elevate mankind. In 1871 he was elected the second president of the board of trustees of Lisle Academy, which office he held until 1876, when he was compelled by impaired health to resign. After a lingering and painful illness he died in May, 1877, of cancer on the face.

Dr. Lewis H. Kelly, who was reared in Tompkins county, had but limited educational advantages and studied medicine with Dr. Hemingway, while the latter lived at Richford. Without further qualifications he began the practice of medicine at Slaterville, Tompkins county, which was followed by one year at Richford. He then attended a course of lectures at the Geneva College and obtained a license to practice from the Ontario Medical Society, in the winter of 1840-41. He then came and settled in Centre Lisle. He remained only about a year, went to Marathon and thence in about a year to Ohio.

Shortly after Dr. Kelley left Centre Lisle the place was filled by Dr. George R. Barnes. He was born in this town. He was placed out at work when quite young, and by the time he was eighteen years old had tried his hand at the trades of cloth-dressing, carpenter work, carriage making and farming. At the age of eighteen years he conceived the idea of getting an education, and devoted all of his energies to that object. In October, 1839, he began the

study of medicine in the office of Dr. French, continuing until the fall of 1842, when he attended lectures at Geneva. He practiced with Dr. French one year and then, in January, 1844, located in Centre Lisle, where he continued until his death in 1848; he died with consumption. Dr. Barnes was a writer of considerable ability and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Dr. James Allen, jr., born in the State of Rhode Island, moved with his parents to Lisle. In the fall of 1847 he began studying medicine with Dr. French, and in 1850 graduated at the Berkshire Medical Institution. He immediately began practicing at Centre Lisle, but not succeeding left shortly after for Cincinnatus, Cortland county, where he was successful.

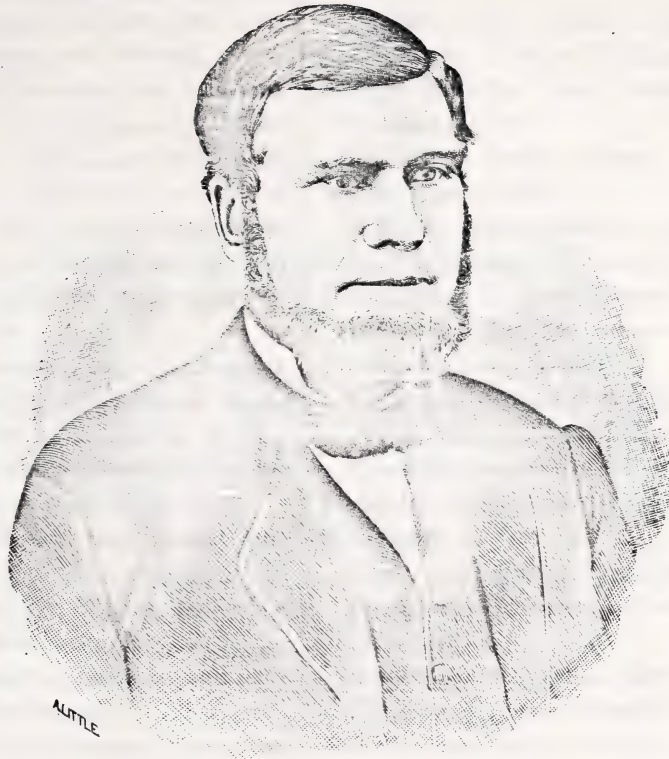
Dr. William J. Orton was born at Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., December 1st, 1838. His father was Rev. Azariah G. Orton, D.D., whose memory as a scholar and preacher of the gospel is well appreciated by all who knew him.

The son enjoyed the advantage of parental education and mental culture, and early acquired a pleasure and eagerness in the pursuit of knowledge, inordinately gathering intellectual strength at the expense of physical development and firmness.

His medical studies were pursued under the direction of Dr. John G. Orton, of Binghamton, and in attendance upon the lectures of the University of New York, where he graduated in 1863.

Thus equipped by mental and professional culture, after a few months' service at Lincoln Hospital, Washington, he engaged in active practice in the village of Lisle and its rural surroundings, assuming with characteristic zeal the multitude of cares and perplexities and hardships of the country practitioner.

In this work his physical energies soon



S. H. FRENCH, M. D.

gave out, and with a few years of persistent struggles to endure, the lamp of life went out October 30th, 1875.

The practice and science of his profession he ardently loved, and by his devotion to it he early won a reputation, and his circle of practice was always more than his delicate constitution could endure.

Outside of his profession and in the social walks of life he was a general favorite, won by his kind and genial address, and as a Christian he was active and efficient.

A valuable paper from his pen was read before the Broome County Society in the autumn of 1869, on "The Causes and Treatment of Tuberculosis," for which he received a vote of thanks, and it was directed to be forwarded to the State Medical Society, and was subsequently published in its report of Transactions for 1870.

He became a member of the Broome County Medical Society at its annual meeting in 1863, and was ever zealous for the honor and welfare of its members, and his memory will long be cherished by them.

Dr. Simeon H. McCall was reared and educated in the town of Lisle, studied medicine in the office of Dr. Barnes, and after the death of the latter, occupied his place. He remained but about a year and removed to Franklin, Delaware county.

Dr. Henry C. Hall graduated from the University of New York in 1870 and came to Lisle and began practice in 1872. He is now the only physician here and has a large practice.

We are able to give a list of supervisors of the town only from the year 1855, as follows: 1855, Marcena Glezen; 1856, Almond A. Smith; 1857, Solomon J. Northrup; 1858, Walter S. Peck; 1859-60, Horace Lathrop; 1861-62, Albert A. Hotchkiss; 1863-64, Martin S. Clark; 1865, Solomon J. Northrup; 1866-67, William B. Edwards; 1868-69, Andrew S.

Manaing; 1870, Stephen D. Pratt; 1871, Martin S. Clark; 1872, —; 1873-74, N. R. Burghardt; 1875-76, James B. Holland; 1877-78, Ira S. Cook; 1879-80, Alonzo D. Lewis; 1881-82, Ashley Williams; 1883, H. J. Wattles.

Following are the officers of the town for the year 1884:—

Supervisor—Cornelius M. Lusk, Centre Lisle.

Justices of the peace—Hon. Walter L. Peck, Lisle; Ashley Williams, Killawog; Dwight French, Lisle; Nathan O. Benedict, Centre Lisle.

Highway commissioner—Leroy H. Smith, Centre Lisle.

Excise commissioners—Stephen D. Pratt, Killawog; Horace O. Howland, Lisle; Isaac N. Leet, Centre Lisle.

Overseers of the poor—George W. Couch, Jonas C. Sliter.

Collector—Erastus Burghardt.

Town clerk—Robert C. Osborn.

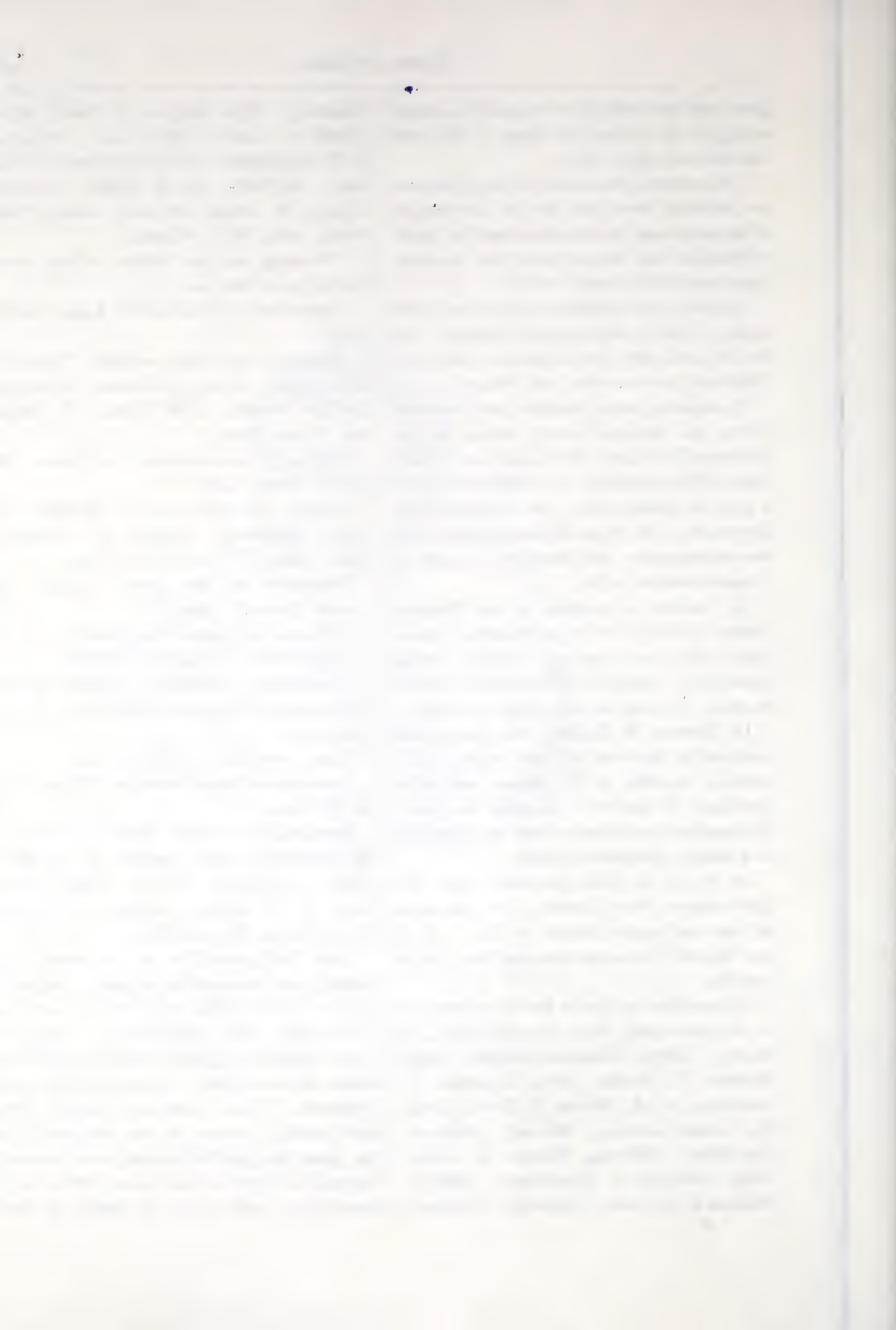
Constables—James M. Pendell, M. M. Hollenbeck, Freeman Cartwright, S. C. Guernsey.

Game constable—John Brown.

Assessors—Orson Howland, Milton Coy, M. S. Clark.

Inspectors of election, first district—Geo. W. Stoddard, Jesse Randall, D. W. Burdick; second—R. Forbes, Frank Burghardt, E. F. Kinney; third—S. D. Pratt, Delos Haven, Eugene Hall.

Lisle Village.—It is an interesting tradition, and one worthy of being perpetuated, that Lisle owes its name to General La Fayette, who, possessing an estate in Lisle, France, suggested the name for the home of his friends, Generals Hyde and Patterson. These patriots, thrown into each other's society by the exigencies of the great struggle for freedom, often amused themselves with reminiscences of their boyhood days, and it was in honor of their



distinguished friend, and as a reminder of their pleasant associations with him, that the town received its name.

The village of Lisle is located on the west bank of the Tioughnioga river, and is a station on the line of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York railroad, midway between Binghamton and Cortland. It was incorporated in 1866, has a population of six hundred and fifty, and is a thriving manufacturing town.

The first post-office was established in Lisle August 26th, 1802. The following is a list of the post-masters and date of appointment: Simeon Rogers, August 26th, 1802; Wm. Thompson, August 29th, 1814; Cyrus Johnson, December 10th, 1818; Thomas Whitney, December 6th, 1824; Reed Brockway, August 19th, 1829; Pel-etiah B. Brooks, April 1st, 1834; Jonathan N. Brockway, September 15th, 1836; Otis Lewis, October 12th, 1838; Artemas Howland, February 3d, 1842; Otis Lewis, August 6th, 1845; William H. Stoddard, June 19th, 1849; Hiram McCall, November 14th, 1856; Salphronius H. French, May 21, 1857; Wm. V. Share, January 27th, 1858; Wm. H. Allison, July 9th, 1859; Wm. V. Share, November 4th, 1859; Wm. H. Squire, April 27th, 1863; Philotus Edmister, January 4th, 1870, when it was made a money-order office; Wm. D. Lord, December 17th, 1872; John C. Lewis, May 16th, 1878; Walter L. Peck, March 9th, 1880.

The early settlements and business enterprises of Lisle village and vicinity have been already chronicled. The record of the mercantile business of the place may be continued by mentioning the general store kept by Robert Osborn, who was succeeded by his son, M. B. Osborn, in 1878.

H. A. Lamb keeps a general store, which he opened in a building formerly used as a dwelling-house.

W. F. Saxton succeeded F. D. Fox in 1878 in the only store devoted to drug and book trade. The vacant store lately occupied by A. & J. Inderlied, was built by John Hanford.

Alonzo Lewis began dealing in hardware in 1862, and was one of the respected merchants of the place. He was succeeded in the business by his son, Alonzo D., in 1881.

The grist-mill was rented by George Peabody of John Pierce in 1844; it has three run of stone and a cider mill attached. Both water and steam power are used.

John C. Lewis began the dry goods trade in 1862, which he continued until 1878, when his brother George took the business and ran it for a year or two.

The store now used for the post-office was formerly occupied as a place of business by John D. Peck.

There are now two saw-mills in operation at Lisle; the one owned by A. I. Guernsey was bought by him of Daniel Hubbard in 1866. The one owned and operated by H. Edwards & Co., since about 1859, was built at an early day by Solomon and Orange Stoddard.

J. S. Rockwell & Co. own the tannery here and the one at Yorkshire. About twenty men are employed at each place. They have been in possession of the property about twenty years and have done a large business. L. S. Smith is manager in Lisle.

Geo. Bassett & Son carry on the foundry and machine shop. It was erected in 1872; they do general custom work. There is but one blacksmith shop in the village, that of E. B. Gray. He succeeded W. G. Palmer in 1882.

It is believed that Alpheus Hanks built and kept the first tavern in Lisle village. Oliver Wheaton built the first one in the town, but it was on the east side of the river, up towards Killawog.

The present hotel was built in 1875. It is now kept as the "Hotel Dudley," by C. W. Theleman, who succeeded Gideon Landers in 1882.

The early and prominent attorney of Lisle was Alexander McDowell, of whom the following sketch was read at the alumni exercises of the Lisle Academy in 1884:—

"Alexander McDowell, esq., first president of the board of education, was born of Holland Dutch parents on the 29th day of November, 1820, at the town of Huntsville (now Otego), Otsego county, N. Y. In early youth his parents moved to Centre Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., where at the age of twenty-one years he was elected to the office of constable, which he held for one term. He borrowed a law book in order to acquaint himself with the duties of the office, which was the nucleus of his subsequent large and carefully selected law library, and the commencement of his professional career. With an indomitable will and commendable zeal, after laborious manual labor through the day he would study law far into the night, the darkness being dispelled by the fitful light from a pitch-pine torch. He loaned \$50 of his neighbor, Mr. Chas. Brooking, and invested it in books which he studied until he had nearly memorized them. He tried his first suit July 7th, 1843, for plaintiff Enos Barrows, against Henry Jennings. Verdict \$24.50; fees, \$2."

In 1845 he was admitted to Broome County Common Pleas, and September 5th, 1848, at Norwich, to *all* the courts. He has had eight law students, the first of whom, Hon. W. B. Edwards, now Broome county judge, became his partner under the name of McDowell & Edwards. In the year 1858, November 10th, they moved to Binghamton and formed the law firm of McDowell, Stilson & Edwards.

In 1860 it was dissolved and McDowell & Edwards moved to Lisle, where they enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, in this and adjoining counties, until January 1st, 1871, when their professional relations were severed upon the election of the junior member to the bench of the Broome county courts.

In politics he was a Whig until 1855, when he became a Democrat. He took an active part in the organization of Lisle Union School and Academy, and in 1868 was elected the first president of the board of education, which office he held for three successive terms. Was highway commissioner three years, from 1848 to 1851, and president of the village seven years.

Frank P. Lewis is now the only attorney practicing in Lisle village. He was educated in the Whitney's Point Academy and Rochester University, where he graduated in the class of 1874. He read law in the office of Mr. McDowell and was admitted in the fall of 1874, since when he has practiced here.

Albert A. Twiss formerly practiced in this place and died here.

Lisle has always been noted for the excellence of its schools. One of the earliest teachers here was Alma Seymour; her school was kept in a corn-house built by Alpheus Hanks, which stood in rear of the site of the present hotel. Since that day schools have multiplied in number and vastly advanced in character until the culmination has been reached in the present excellent graded school and academy, organized in 1868, and Alexander McDowell, esq., was elected the first president of the board of education, as well as of the village, in 1866.

The affairs of the district and school are managed by a board of education, which is composed of five members; three of whom are elected each odd year, and two

each even year, by the inhabitants of the district assembled in annual meeting on the last Tuesday in August.

The curriculum provides eight grades of a year each, and two courses, the academic or classical, of three years each, representing eleven years of work.

The site is owned by the district and is situated on the north side of Main street, is seven by fifteen rods, and contains 120 square rods. The building is a two-story frame structure, and, aside from the halls, has four rooms on the ground floor. The chapel, with two anterooms, is on the second floor. It is fifty-four feet square.

There are 300 volumes in the library of this school, to which additions are made annually. Students and residents of the district are entitled to draw books, subject to the rules printed with the catalogue of books.

The chemical laboratory and philosophical apparatus are ample for classes pursuing the course of instruction.

Non-resident students, who take music lessons of the instructor, are allowed the free use of the piano and organ.

Trustees — Dwight French, Mortimer B. Edwards, Frank P. Lewis, Andrew Inderlied, Jeremiah Fenner.

Officers — Dwight French, president; Jeremiah Fenner, vice-president; Frank P. Lewis, clerk; Warren F. Saxton, treasurer; William B. Livermore, collector.

Faculty, 1884 — Giles H. Stilwell, A. B., principal; Miss Mary A. Lewis, preceptress; Miss Annie B. Hall, intermediate department; Mrs. Susan A. Squire, primary department; Miss Lizzie McKinney, musical instructor; Miss Mary A. Lewis, librarian.

The Lisle Academy Alumni Association was formed at a meeting held in Academy Hall, on Friday evening, June 16th, 1882, for the purpose of keeping alive the memory of the school life of its members, and

promoting the interests of the Lisle Academy.

All graduates, and students who have been or are on the academic roll, are entitled to become members, and all teachers who have been or may be connected with the school and the board of education are honorary members of the association.

At the annual meeting and social reunion, held on Friday evening, June 22d, 1883, the following officers and executive committee were elected: F. P. Lewis, president; Earlman Fenner, vice-president; R. C. Osborn, secretary and treasurer; Miss Rhoda Stoddard, Miss S. D. Peck, Miss Mary Edwards and Miss Fanny Osborn, executive committee. The faculty *ex-officio* are also members of the committee.

The Press.—The *Lisle Gleaner* was founded by Gilbert A. Dodge in May, 1871, and is the first newspaper published in Lisle. Eugene Davis was the managing editor, and had his office in the building now owned by Stephen Hoyt, on the south side of Main street, east of the railroad. In February, 1872, Mr. Davis became editor and proprietor, and in April, 1879, moved the office to the building owned by himself, on the north side of Main street and west of the railroad.

In name and form only, there were earlier newspapers in this village. In July, 1866, P. D. & C. A. Van Vradenburg, then of the *Marathon Leader*, started a Lisle edition under the name of the *Lisle Dispatch*, which was continued for one year, and gained a circulation of about 300 copies. William Capron was father of the enterprise. He solicited subscriptions and furnished the local news.

For three weeks in the spring of 1871, A. S. Foote, then of the *Broome Gazette*, had a branch office in the old Stoddard store and issued three numbers of the *Lisle Herald* from his press at Whitney's Point.

Churches. — The early organization of a religious society in Lisle (1795) by the Rev. Seth Williston has already been alluded to. Two years later the labors of Mr. Williston were rewarded by the organization of the *First Congregational Church of Lisle*, whose first pastor he became. At its organization the church consisted of eleven professing members, and five who were not professors. William Osborn was elected to the office of deacon in 1801, but it was not until 1810 that he and Andrew Squires, his colleague, were consecrated. Mr. Williston employed only half his time in pastoral duties in this society, the residue being occupied in missionary labors in Union, Owego and Oquaga. From 1803, when he was installed pastor of this church, till 1810, when he was dismissed from it, he seems to have devoted all his time within the pastoral limits of this congregation. This church "was the earliest organized, it is believed, of any west of the Catskills and south of Utica."¹ Their first house of worship was not erected until 1822. The present one, which will seat 400 persons, was erected two years later at a cost of \$3,000. Rev. F. L. Drew is the present pastor of this society and came here in 1883. The membership is about sixty. The deacons are Walter Peck and W. F. Saxton. The trustees are H. N. Whitney, Geo. Lewis, Walter Peck and M. B. Edwards.

The Methodist Church of Lisle was organized about the year 1815, by Rev. Geo. W. Densmore, its first pastor. The first class was organized in 1830 or 1831 with P. B. Brooks as leader. Their house of worship, which will seat 250 persons, was erected in 1857, at a cost of \$2,000. The present pastor is Rev. E. L. Bennett, and the church membership is fifty. D. H. Truesdale is class leader. The trustees are Dwight French, M. Jansen, E. Carley.

The Masonic Lodge of Lisle, No. 597, has been described in the chapter devoted to that order. The present officers of the lodge are A. D. Lewis, master; F. P. Lewis, S. W.; George W. Lewis, J. W.; F. J. Inderlied, secretary; C. W. Theleman, treasurer; F. R. Edwards, S. D.; Charles Marks, J. D. The lodge has forty-one members and is in a prosperous condition.

The village has long had a temperance union which has been well sustained. It was organized in 1866. The membership has averaged about one hundred. Meetings have been regularly held once a month. The two presidents of the society at the present time are M. B. Edwards and E. Carley. Elmer E. Davis is secretary. The organization has accomplished a great deal of good.

The village of Lisle was incorporated in the year 1866. Following are the present officers: —

Fred J. Inderlied, jr., president; Charles M. Bassett, Aai Guernsey, Frank P. Edmister, trustees; Eugene Davis, clerk; W. F. Saxton, treasurer; B. F. Sparrow, street commissioner; R. H. Glover, police constable; Judson N. Willis, collector; board of health, William W. Benedict, George W. Stoddard, Andrew Inderlied.

Killawog. — Referring to Mr. Taylor's *Annals*, we find that Colonel Mason Wattles's name appears frequently in the history of Killawog. John Thompson has already been mentioned as the keeper of the first store here and Colonel Wattles was interested in it for a time. He was also associated with Colonel W. W. Cook in the erection of the grist-mill on the east side of the river. He was a distiller and a partner with Colonel Cook and Robert Pierce in the distillery that was located near the house of the latter, and already described. Colonel Wattles was elected an associate

¹See foot-note in history of town of Triangle.

judge in 1807 and was again chosen in 1812. He was also county clerk one term. Another man of the same name appears later. He was also called "Colonel," and was sheriff one term. He married Sally Burghardt and lived for a number of years opposite of the Baptist church, where Geo. Todd lives. He was a nephew of Mason Wattles.

Colonel W. W. Cook was another important man to the place in early days. In addition to the mill, built by him, as stated, he operated an ashery with Colonel Wattles for many years, making one hundred and fifty to two hundred barrels of pearl-ash per year, which was then quite a source of revenue. He also had a store for a number of years; it stood where the steam saw-mill is located.

Judge Nathaniel Bosworth was another prominent and enterprising man. He soon became possessor of the grist-mill built by Colonel Cook, and attached a saw-mill thereto. He had an oil mill, also, which stood on the creek opposite where Colonel Cook lived; it was built about 1814. The oil manufactured was taken by him to Albany where it sold for two dollars a gallon; this he exchanged for goods for his store. He also established a nail factory for heading the cut nails which he bought and kept for sale. He gave \$500 toward the erection of the Baptist church. Henry Todd and Allen Cowdry each gave a like sum. Judge Bosworth had a family of six children, one daughter being the wife of Lewis Yarrington and living at Killawog.

Jonathan Cowdry lived in the first house north of Colonel Cook's. He had a large family, but it is supposed they are all dead.

With such a people and their earnest work the little hamlet grew gradually to its present condition. The first toll-bridge across the river at this point was built very

early by Cephas Comstock. An ice freshet swept it away, but it was rebuilt by Joseph Wheaton. This bridge shared the fate of its predecessor, and for many years there has been no bridge, as the travel across the river is light.

The records of the post-office here can be traced back to 1861, when J. J. Wheaton kept it and continued it until 1863. E. R. Rindge has been postmaster since; the office was located in the depot in 1877.

The store built by Israel Phetteplace is now kept by F. C. Smith, who succeeded F. A. Potter.

C. H. Butterfield began business here in 1884 as a merchant.

Milo Washburn was probably the first blacksmith in the village. His shop stood on the west side of the street just below the corner where Mr. Pratt lives. He was followed by Carding Jackson, who also built the house of Mr. Pratt, just mentioned, as early as 1816. What is now the rear part of this house was once a tavern. John H. Preston is the present blacksmith here and has owned his shop forty years.

The present steam saw-mill was built by Mr. Brockway; it is now owned by Mr. Twing R. Hitt, who became sole owner of the property in 1880.

Henry Braman is the owner of the grist-mill, which he purchased in 1877; it has three run of stone and is a valuable property.

The first school-house stood nearly opposite of the present residence of E. Johnson; but this site was wet and the next house was built on the opposite side of the road between the site of Mr. Johnson's house and that of Mrs. French. The old house was moved to the west side of the road and farther north, where it is used as a dwelling. The second school building was quite a pretentious institution, two stories high, and was used for public meetings as well as for

school purposes. After a number of years it was cut down to one story and moved farther back, where it now serves its original object. Nancy Seymour and Mary Huson, the latter the mother of Professor Thatcher, were early teachers here. In 1824-25 a select school was kept by Miss Abigail Powers. She became the wife of Millard Fillmore.

The county surrounding Killawog possesses much natural beauty and is a valuable farming region.

Churches. — The Baptist Church of Killawog was formed October 16th, 1841, with fifty-eight members the first meeting; all from the first church of Lisle, which was organized at Upper Lisle in 1802, with sixteen members, a part of whom lived the west side of the hill between the Otselic and Onondaga rivers.

When the old church was first organized they commenced holding meetings alternately at Upper Lisle and at Union Village, as then called, and which was the name of the church when organized and until 1864.

After the death of the old pastor, Levi Holcomb, in 1825, the different pastors settled at Union village were Elder Asahel Holcomb, Elder William West, 1827; in 1830, Elder David Leach, who lived at Smithville several years; Elder Burdick settled for one year in 1836; then Elder D. B. Litchfield, in 1837, and in 1840, Elder Aaron B. Jones, who was pastor when the Union Village church was organized in 1841.

In 1833 the meeting-house was commenced. It was completed and dedicated July, 1835. Previous to the separate organization there was a revival of great interest; in 1809 Elder Irish, a home missionary, preached a while to the church and in different neighborhoods, and there were in eight months eighty members baptized into the fellowship of the church. In the

winter of 1828 a very devoted student from Hamilton, Mr. Goodenough, taught a select school in the upper school-room; there was a Pentecostal season, and Elder West baptized a goodly number of converts. Also during the labors of D. B. Litchfield a large number was added to the church. The following is a summary of the pastors of the Union Village, or Killawog Church: Rev. A. B. Jones; Rev. David Leach, one year in 1842; Rev. G. W. Meads, three years; Rev. N. Prince, one year; Rev. R. A. Washburne, from 1847 to 1854; Rev. Starks, for one year; supplied then by Rev. Alvin Bennett and Elder Fisher until 1857; Elder Plummer one year, then supplied by Rev. Alvin Bennett; Rev. R. T. Gates followed; Brother Charles Brooks, a licentiate, for two years; Rev. H. W. Barnes in 1862 for three years; after which supplied by different ones until 1868, when Rev. E. M. Blanchard was settled until 1871, followed by Rev. Mr. Lull until 1875, when Rev. A. P. Merrill was settled till 1878, succeeded by Rev. J. H. Sage, as supply for one year, followed by Rev. J. D. Barnes, the present pastor.

When the Yorkshire church was formed in 1845, between twenty and thirty were taken from this to make up that church. Also when the Marathon church was organized, twelve of its members took letters to go with that church.

The present trustees are William Atwood, George Todd, De Loss Haven, J. B. Richardson, D. Atwood, E. W. Rose, A. H. Todd. William Atwood and N. Salisbury are deacons. The membership is about thirty-five.

The Methodist Church at Killawog was organized with thirty members by Rev. A. C. Bowdish, its first pastor, in 1867; the church edifice was erected in the same year at a cost of \$3,000. Rev. Frank Warner is pastor. The trustees are Daniel Kellogg,

Aaron Jennings, Charles H. Phelps, S. Stanley, A. Sessions. O. W. Lynde is class-leader.

Yorkshire, (Center Lisle).—This is a small hamlet situated near the center of the town, on the Yorkshire creek. The settlements at this point have been fully detailed. The post-office has been in existence here many years, and James Haskins has been postmaster since 1865. He also keeps the hotel and has since 1868.

M. H. Lewis conducts a store, in which he succeeded Fay Woodruff in 1883. P. H. Lusk also has a store which he occupied in 1882.

The mill owned by O. F. Pinckney has been in his possession since 1874. It was previously owned by A. S. Manning and H. N. Howland. The steam mill is now in possession of L. S. Smith. It has twice been burned and rebuilt.

There is large tannery here in possession of the heirs of J. S. Rockwell. It was built twenty or twenty-five years ago, and has done a large business, at one time giving employment to nearly one hundred men.

Leander Rood, one of the older settlers, has had a wagon-shop for a number of years,

and Freeman Cartwright has carried on blacksmithing since 1881.

The cemetery on the knoll at this place was probably established in 1806, the first person buried there having been James Stoddard.

Churches.—The Methodist Church at Centre Lisle was organized by Rev. D. D. Lindsley, the first pastor, in 1869; the church building was erected in the same year and cost \$4,500.

The Baptist Church at Centre Lisle was organized with seven members in 1828. The church edifice was erected in 1856 at a cost of \$4,400. Rev. Asahel Holcomb was the first pastor. Rev. Mr. Barnes, of Binghamton, was the last pastor. The trustees are G. W. Livermore, Lyman Reed and Dewitt Dickinson. The membership of the society is about forty.

At Millville, a little settlement southeast of Lisle village, are located the saw-mill and grist-mill of Mrs. F. Perry, whose business connection with the place has already been mentioned.

The cutter works located here are operated by Waite & Perry, and turn out 10,000 cutters a year. This business was also begun by the late F. Perry.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF NANTICOKE.

NANTICOKE is the remaining one of the four towns formed from the town of Lisle April 18th, 1831, the history of the other three occupying the chapters immediately preceding. It lies upon the western border of the county, north of the center, and is bounded on the north by the town of Lisle; on the east by the town of Barker; on the south by the town of Maine, and on the east by Tioga county.

This town consists almost wholly of rolling, hilly upland, and the valleys along the small streams are narrow and broken. It is watered by the two main branches of Nanticoke creek, which flow southerly, one through the eastern part of the town, and the other through the western part. The hills rise from one hundred to three hundred feet above the Susquehanna river. The surface of the town, though rolling and

very uneven, can nearly all be cultivated. The soil on the hills is a slaty loam covering hardpan, with but a few inches of soil, and is better adapted to grazing than tillage. In the narrow valleys the soil partakes more of the character of gravelly loam. The town covers an area of 16,124½ acres. The town was named from the creek of the same, which received it from the Indians.

The territory now included within the limits of this town was settled early, the pioneers locating principally along the streams in the valleys. Philip Councilman came in 1793 and settled where the hamlet of Glen Aubrey is now situated. He had quite a large family. The settlement at that point consisted of Philip Councilman, Philip Councilman, jr., Peter Councilman, Henry Councilman and John Councilman. The place was known for many years as "Councilman Settlement."

Philip Councilman is remembered as a noted hunter and trapper, from which vocation he derived substantial aid in paying for his farm of three hundred acres.

John Beachtle, James Stoddard and John Ames came in not long after the first settlement was made and located on the east of the creek. Mr. Stoddard came from Connecticut and Mr. Beachtle from Luzerne county, Pa. The latter first settled where J. H. and James Stoddard now own.¹

The first birth in this town was that of Betsey Stoddard in 1794, and the first death that of Miss Bird. She was a sister of Mrs. Stoddard.

Isaac Lamb settled on the site of the little village of Lamb's Corners in 1804.

The settlement of the locality known as "Japhet Hollow" was probably not made

before 1822, when a family of that name (Stephen Japhet) located there. They came from Massachusetts to Oxford and thence to this place, locating where Charles Marks now lives. The family was said to have been of a somewhat roving disposition and inclined to get a living by different kinds of traffic rather than by hard labor in a new country at farming. They did not remain here very long. Indeed, it appears that "Japhet Hollow," and some of its inhabitants, bore a rather hard name for some years. It has been written that "there was a class of inhabitants living there who were not inclined to get a living by farming, but rather by hunting, fishing, horse-trading and similar occupations;" and still more serious charges are made against them. But all this is now changed and the and the locality possesses no objectionable reputation. The "Hollow" is formed by a small branch of the Nanticoke creek.

George Cook was another of the early settlers in this region. He came from Rhode Island as early, probably, as 1882. Elijah Butler came about the same time from Massachusetts and settled at what is known as Butler's Corners.

Albert A. Wilson came from Massachusetts in 1833 and purchased the farm which he still owns of Clinton Patrick and Mr. Canfield. Thomas Horton came in quite early and settled where his son Edgar now lives. Mr. Wilson thinks he is the oldest voter in the town. He has a large apiary and derives considerable income from the sale of pure honey.

In the year 1814 Silas Hemingway settled on a tract of land lying directly south of Japhet Hollow, a part of which tract extended into the valley of the same stream forming the "Hollow." He came from Orange county, N. Y. Having a brother living in Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y., he started on a visit to him and also to

¹There is a remarkable apple tree on this farm. The small shrub from which it has grown was brought from Pennsylvania by Polly Beachtle in 1796. Near the ground the tree measures about twelve feet in circumference.

seek an attractive location for settlement. On this journey he met Dr. Thompson, who then lived near Yorkshire, and was informed by him that he had a son John who owned a farm that he wanted to sell. Mr. Hemingway came and saw the place and was so well pleased with it that he paid Thompson one thousand dollars for one hundred acres. He brought with him his wife and four small children, and one son was born to them after their arrival. It required a peculiar but admirable kind of heroism to thus leave the scenes of civilization for a wilderness, there to set up one's hearthstone for life, but Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway appeared to possess all the determination and faith in themselves to render such a prospect a not uninviting one.

The following church letter is self-explanatory:—

"This may certify that the bearer, Silas Hemingway and Phebe, his consort, are members of the Church of Christ in Brookfield, Minsink town, Orange county, State of New York, in full standing in union and communion; as such we recommend them to God's dear people wherever in God's holy providence they may go, wishing them the enjoyment of the presence of our all-sufficient Redeemer.

"Signed in behalf of the Church.

" HENRY BALL,

" Pastor.

" February 15th, 1814."

Mr. Hemingway formed a Baptist Church at "Yorktown," as Yorkshire was then called, with which he united and was at once appointed church clerk. He also sent out notes of invitation to the different Baptist churches to send their "elders and chosen brethren" to come and institute them "in the southwest part of Lisle" into a separate church. They were "to meet in a small house near Brother Samuel Phipps." This was under date of No-

vember 19th, 1814. Three churches, at least, were included in these invitations, and they met at the time agreed upon. The Church was organized and was called "the Second Baptist Church in Lisle."

Mr. Hemingway's daughter Eliza married Richard Canfield. His son Harry¹ married Lovenia Belknap. Fannie married F. S. Griggs. Silas, jr., married Caroline Wilbur.

In 1837 Frederick S. Griggs, who married Fanny Hemingway, bought her father's farm, to which he made additions until it embraced about three hundred acres. Silas Hemingway, sen., died in Michigan in 1837, at the age of ninety-four years; his wife died in 1850, aged sixty-eight years.

Samuel Phipps settled early on a part of what is now the Griggs farm.

In the year 1815 James L. Hyde was living on the farm now owned by C. Driscoll, sen. How long previous to that date he had been there we have not learned.

James Stoddard, sen., was an early settler and lived farther down the hollow where Nathan Barnes now lives. His farm lies on both sides of the little stream and is pleasantly situated.

Jesse Lane came prior to 1815 and settled on the farm where Andrew Howland lives; and a Mr. Cobb was an early settler near the Griggs farm. It appears that many of the early settlers within this town were less permanent than those in other localities near by, and there is, consequently, more trouble in tracing the records.

The first town meeting in Nanticoke was held at the house of Philip Councilman on the first Tuesday of March, 1832. It is said that the political spirit waxed warm and a general free fight was indulged in, with attempts to burn the ballot box. The following officers were, however, elected:—

Supervisor—N. Remmele.

¹ Dr. Harry Hemingway, of Whitney's Point.

Clerk—H. B. Stoddard.

Justices—Silas Hemingway, H. B. Stoddard, David Councilman, and Charles Brookens.

Overseers of the poor—Samuel Canfield and John Councilman.

Commissioners of highways—F. S. Griggs, H. Walter and James Lamb.

Commissioners and inspectors of schools—F. S. Griggs, A. N. Remmele and J. L. Smith.

Assessors—Charles Brookens, Hiram Rogers and Silas Hemingway.

Collector—Philip Councilman.

Constables—Aurora Brayman and Isaac A. Griggs.

Sealer of weights and measures—Silas Hemingway.

Nanticoke Springs.—Nanticoke Springs have attained some notoriety. They are situated about one mile from Lamb's Corners, a little west of south. They consist of two springs near together. The water of one is a little stronger than the other. The taste of the water is very similar to water that has had considerable powder stirred in it. Nathan Cadwell owned them quite early and built a boarding house which would accommodate fifty or sixty persons. That was probably built fifty years ago. Persons came from the city of New York and from different parts of the country, to enjoy the benefits of the water by drinking and bathing. For many years they were quite noted. Mr. Cadwell was succeeded by a Mr. Baker; he by a Mr. Arnold, and he by Joseph Shaw. The next occupant was a Mr. Balch, and while in his possession the boarding house burned down. This was some twenty years or more ago. Since this event the springs have lost their popularity. For a number of years a stage was run from Binghamton to the Springs to accommodate visitors. It was run by Harry Ketchum. The proba-

bilities are the springs are as valuable as any in the country of their character.

A camp-meeting was held near these springs in 1839. It was a time of great interest, and many of the older people speak of it occasionally as one of the remarkable periods in their recollections. Some of the sermons and preachers are distinctly remembered for their power and influence.

Lamb's Corners.—This is a hamlet located on Nanticoke creek west of the center of the town. The post-office was established here in 1860, at which time it was removed from Nanticoke Springs. E. H. Morgan is the present postmaster. He succeeded Elijah Adams in 1879 in both the post-office and the store. Another store is kept by L. D. Tyler. A large saw-mill is operated here by Washington Johnston; a grist-mill is connected with it. Mr. Johnston has owned the mill more than twenty years, and has done a large business in the past. Another saw-mill which has also been in operation about the same length of time is that of S. E. Monroe.

Warren Gee has had a blacksmith shop here about ten years.

George Littlewood owns and operates the cheese factory at Lamb's Corners. It was built by him in 1882.

The M. E. Church at Lamb's Corners was organized with twenty members in 1852, in which year their house of worship, which will seat 200 persons, was erected, at a cost of \$1,000, which is two-fifths of the present value of the church property. Rev. John M. Grimes was the first pastor; Rev. G. O. Beers is the present pastor. Charles C. Smith and C. Crady are the trustees. The society is quite small.

The Baptist Church at Lamb's Corners was organized with forty members, by Elder Levi Holcomb, in February, 1825, but the church edifice, which will seat 250 persons, and was built at a cost of \$1,200, was

not erected until 1853. Its first pastor was Rev. Granville Gates; Rev. W. R. Stone is the present supply, from Maine. The deacons are I. T. Lamb, Charles Smith, N. J. Councilman. The trustees are Charles Smith, I. T. Lamb, M. E. Rigby.

Glen Aubrey.—The post-office at this hamlet is now kept by Jackson Dyer, who succeeded William H. Riley in 1876. The hamlet is located on the east branch of Nanticoke creek. It was the first point settled in the town by the Councilman families, and was known for years as "Councilman Settlement." Descendants of these families still live here.

Jackson Dyer opened a grocery store here in 1873 and still keeps it. The building was erected in 1870, by Nelson Swan.

O. E. Crouse built the other store building in 1869. Charles A. Sly has kept the store since 1876, succeeding William Riley.

The Christian Church, at Glen Aubrey, was organized with twelve members, in 1857, by Jonathan Alison and William Stalker. The first pastor was Rev. Edward Tyler; the church edifice, which will seat 150 persons, was erected in 1866, at a cost of \$1,800. Elder George Shear is the present pastor over the church; he came in April, 1883. The trustees are J. Adriance, A. Stalker, John Adriance. The two last

named are deacons. The membership is about forty.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Glen Aubrey, was organized with thirty members, but when and by whom we are unable to learn. Their church edifice was erected in 1867. It cost \$2,500, and will seat 200 persons. It was dedicated in March, 1868, by Rev. B. I. Ives. Rev. Edgar Sibley was the first pastor; Rev. G. O. Beers at present ministers to the church. The trustees are A. P. Hawver, Horace Walter, James Councilman. The membership is small.

The present officers of the town (1884) are as follows:—

Supervisor—Charles H. Green.

Town clerk—B. Frank Walter.

Justices—P. Sutphen, Charles Smith, F. M. Perry, Abram P. Hawver.

Commissioner of highways—Charles D. Foster.

Collector—William D. Fuller.

Inspectors of election—Oliver Tyler, E. P. Sutphen, Michael Wood.

Constables—George Callard, William B. Morgan, Andrew Smith, Walter Gaylord.

Game constable—M. H. Morgan.

Excise commissioners—George Dyer, E. R. Andrews.

Overseers of the poor—C. C. Hendrick, Mason Adams, Alfred Brown, George Vandenburg, M. Morgan.

CHAPTER XXIX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF UNION.

IN date of formation, Union is one of the two oldest towns in Broome county, Chenango being the other. It was formed February 16th, 1791, fifteen years before Broome county was organized. It was then in Tioga county. It embraced at the time

of its formation, a part of the towns of Norwich and Oxford (as then defined) in Chenango county, which was taken from Union in 1793; a part of the town of Greene, Chenango county, taken off in 1798; the town of Tioga, Tioga county (which then em-



HON. F. B. SMITH.

braced a large portion of what is now Tioga county), taken off in 1800; the town of Lisle, Broome county (then embracing the present towns of Lisle, Triangle, Barker and Nanticoke), taken off in 1801; a part of the town of Chenango, taken off in 1808; the town of Vestal, taken off January 22d, 1823, and the town of Maine, taken off March 27th, 1848. A small part of the town of Lisle was annexed to Union, April 11th, 1827; and a portion of Tioga, Tioga county, was annexed, April 2d, 1810. For details of the boundaries of these different and perplexing divisions, the curious reader is referred to the statutes of the years mentioned.

This town lies upon the north shore of the Susquehanna river, southwest of the center of the county. The surface consists of the Susquehanna intervale and the hilly region north of it. The highlands are nearly centrally divided northerly and southerly by the Nanticoke creek, a considerable stream that flows southward entirely across the town, forming a deep valley; this stream and the Susquehanna river, forming the southern boundary of the town, the Chocunut creek in the eastern part, with some small brooks and creeks, constitute the drainage of the town.

The soil of the town consists in the valleys of a rich mixture of clayey, sandy and gravelly loam and alluvium, and is very fertile. Oh the hilly portions there is generally a rich soil of slaty and gravelly loam; these hills are cultivated to their summits and are more productive than the highlands in many portions of the county.

The town embraces a portion of the original Wilson patent; of the Hooper patent, and a small corner of the Bingham patent in the southeastern corner; and the remainder, by far the larger portion, was embraced in the old Nanticoke and Chenango townships. It covers an area of 20,872½ acres.

The first permanent settlement in this town was made in 1785. At that time the region was covered with a thick forest of pine, oak and other hard woods. We shall trace some of the early settlers as far as we have been able to learn definitely regarding them. The region, was, perhaps, visited first with a view to settlement, by Colonel Hooper, the patentee of the tract bearing his name; he came in the interest of Bingham, Cox, and possibly others, to survey and explore the shores of the Susquehanna. Joseph Draper located in the year 1785, on the site of Union village; but we find no reliable data as to his after career. Jeremiah and Benjamin Brown located near Hooper in the same year, on the north side of the river. Colonel Coe settled opposite the Browns, on the river road. This river road was then an Indian trail.

One of the prominent early settlers of the town, who came in in this year (1785), was General Orange¹ Stoddard. The reader of the general county history in preceding chapters will remember that he was one of the five commissioners sent by the Massachusetts Company to treat with the Indians for their lands. Mr. Wilkinson, in noting Mr. Stoddard's settlement, says in his *Annals*: "He settled near where his son, the present Judge Stoddard, afterward lived for a number of years, and where the Traveler's Inn is now (1840) kept." James Stoddard, a brother of the general, came to the county about the same time and settled in Lisle. Bryan (Judge) Stoddard was General Stoddard's son, and formerly lived in Hooper, where William Gray now lives; he kept the public house there (the Traveler's Inn above referred to) for a number of years.

Nehemiah Spaulding settled in this year

¹This name was formerly spelled "Oringh," "Oringe," or "Orringe;" but it is now, we believe, generally spelled as here given.

(1785) where Reuben and William Spaulding now live. Walter Sabins also came in at this time and located in the eastern part of the town near the "creek." He was employed as a surveyor by the Boston Company.

Captain William Brink came to the town in this year and located on the same side of the river, a little farther down than General Stoddard's, on the farm now owned and occupied by S. June. His son, James Brink, lived on what was always known as the Brink Farm. Captain Brink was from Wyoming, where he lost his cattle and property in the great ice freshet. From there he removed first to the Delaware river, and a few years later came into Union. Wilkinson says that he lost all of his improvements on the "Park place," presumably by a freshet, "and had to begin anew. His hardships seem to have given him a wonderful durability of constitution. He lived to be eighty-two years old. When seventy years of age he is said by his son to have cradled five acres of grain in one day. His courage and hardihood are proverbial to this day. As corroborative of this, it may be related that upon a certain time himself and Mittinus Harris and Isaac Underwood went out hunting in a tracking-snow up the Choconut. They came across a bear's track and followed it to a pine tree whose top was broken off and which was hollow. It was evident that the bear had entered the tree and at the top; and in order to gain access, or to rouse the bear, it was necessary to cut down the tree. When it was near falling they agreed upon Harris to take his stand in order to shoot the bear as it came out. As the bear bounded from the tree, he fired, but did not kill. The dogs attacked it, and the bear was about running under a log or fallen tree, near where Captain Brink was, when he laid hold of the bear's hind legs and

held on with hands and teeth, till Harris came and knocked the animal in the head with a hatchet."

Winthrop Roe settled in the town in 1792, locating in the eastern part, coming from Connecticut. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and came to the town with an ox sled. His children were William, Solomon and Hannah; the latter became the wife of Joseph Chambers, and is still living at the age of ninety-four years.

Moses Chambers located in the eastern part of the town. His son Joseph was a surveyor and lived near "East Union." Benjamin and Moses Chambers were also sons of Moses, sen. Joseph Chambers died in Binghamton in the summer of 1871, over eighty years of age. His wife was a daughter of Winthrop Roe, an early settler, and is now ninety-four years of age.

Ezekiel Crocker, who settled in the town in the first year (1785), was one of the sixty proprietors of the Boston Purchase. According to Mr. Wilkinson, Ezekiel Crocker became one of the richest men in the town, but died poor through speculations in salt during the War of 1812. Oliver Crocker, son of Ezekiel, came to the town a little later than his father, with a pack on his back. He worked land on shares for Mr. Whitney for two years, when he found himself able to purchase four hundred acres for himself. He was a hardy, independent and energetic pioneer, and it is said that for a time while clearing his land he lived on roots and beech leaves.¹ He stayed for a while with a family named Edminster. We find the following concerning Mr. Crocker in *Child's Gazetteer* (1872):—

"Crocker was from Richmond, Berkshire county, Mass. The year previous to his settling in Union (1785) he worked lands on shares, as a tenant, with General Joshua Whitney, and saved from his summer's

¹ WILKINSON'S *Annals*.

earnings \$100, with which he purchased 400 acres of land in this town. He was appointed, by his father, agent for the sale of lands in New York. He frequently went to that city, always on foot, and, to make the trip pay, he brought back with him goods to sell to the settlers. While returning on one occasion he procured, by permission, from a cider mill in New Jersey, which he passed, a half bushel of apple seeds, which he stayed there long enough to dry and pack in his knapsack. A portion of these seeds he planted on his farm here, and the rest he took to Genoa (Cayuga county), where he had purchased 1,250 acres of land, and commenced the second nursery in Cayuga county. He built a hotel on his farm here in 1800, where a public house was kept for many years. It was one of the first kept in the town."

In 1789 Lewis Keeler settled in the town; he was a tailor by trade and lived for a period with General Stoddard. It is related of him that in 1793 he went to Connecticut to visit his friends, and on the way back, when a little west of Deposit, he fell in company with a woman on horseback, who was on her way to visit her brother in Lisle and invest a few hundred dollars in lands. The travelers were soon on good terms with each other, and their friendship advanced so rapidly that Keeler soon mounted beside her on the horse, and before they reached Binghamton they were engaged to be married. Reaching Binghamton the next day, they were married. They settled about a mile above Binghamton, and Keeler built and kept the first hotel there, for an account of which see the preceding history of the city of Binghamton.

The next important arrival in the town which we have to record was that of Joshua Mersereau in the year 1789. He settled first, it is said, on the south side of the river,

but within a year or two removed to the north side, where he afterward lived for many years. His lands extended to near the site of Union village, and embraced about three hundred acres, which he received as agent and surveyor of the Hooper and Wilson tract. Previous to his coming to Union he resided a year or two at Unadilla. Joshua Mersereau was a native of France, and, in company with his father, fled to this country during the French persecution, and settled on Staten Island. He was then a young man, and by occupation a ship carpenter. During the Revolutionary War he was appointed a major by General Washington, who, afterwards, discovering that he was a better business man than soldier, changed the appointment to commissary general for the exchange of prisoners and quartermaster general of the Continental army, which office he filled till the close of the war. He was an intimate friend of Washington, and his house was frequently honored by the presence of the latter. After the close of the war he was elected Member of the Assembly, which office he filled till 1784, when he moved to Unadilla, Otsego county. While residing there he was nominated for State Senator in opposition to Judge William Cooper, of Cooperstown, by whom he was defeated by one vote. From there he moved to Union. At that time there were but few settlers in this section of country. It is claimed upon pretty good authority that Mr. Mersereau named the county and also the town of Union.

Lawrence Mersereau was the third son of Joshua, and lived to the age of a hundred years. When in his one hundredth year, about 1872, he made the following statement to the compiler of *Child's Gazetteer*:—

"Lawrence enlisted at the age of fourteen and was commissioned as ensign.

Governor Lewis gave him a captain's commission. He filled the two offices ten years. Any soldier, he says, worth \$250, was entitled to vote, and in order to enable him to vote for Washington, for the second term to the presidency, his father gave him five acres of fine land. He enjoyed good health, retained all his mental faculties, and transacted all his business until the Thanksgiving of 1870, when he was attacked with a severe fit of sickness, which somewhat impaired his mental faculties. So vigorous was he previous to his sickness that in 1866 he climbed his apple trees and picked the fruit. His father and his father's brother, John Mersereau, originated the first line of stages which ran between New York and Philadelphia. Lawrence frequently accompanied them on their trips, and he recollects riding in the stage with Washington several times. He says, at one time Washington was expected to take dinner in the house of his father, who sent him to catch some black fish, of which Washington was particularly fond. He went, as he supposed, according to his father's directions, but returned without having caught any. His father whipped him, and having again instructed him where to go, sent him a second time. He returned with seven fine fish in due time for the feast. Lawrence lived on the old farm at Hooper until 1837, when he moved to Union village."

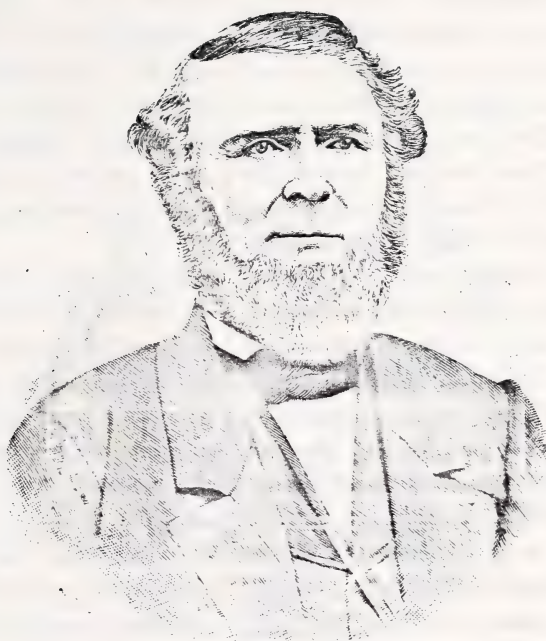
John Mersereau, brother of Joshua, came to Union in 1792, locating first on the south side of the river, but soon afterward settled on the north side, where his son Peter afterward lived. His purchase embraced the site of Union village. Regarding the occupation of these two brothers before the Revolutionary War, Wilkinson says, in his *Annals of Binghamton* :—

"They lived on Staten Island and unitedly kept a large and important tavern, long known in after years as the 'Blazing Star.'"

These two men were the first who commenced a line of stages from New York to Philadelphia, uniting their line with the boats that plied between their own dock and New York. John Mersereau introduced the first post coach into the United States from England; was the first to put on four horses to a mail stage, and was obliged to send to England for a driver; only two horses before the same vehicle having been driven here before. Often four, and sometimes six, horses were put before the coaches of the gentry in our own country as well as in England, but they always had postilions upon them.

When the war commenced their stages stopped running; and when New York and Stated Island fell into the hands of the British, they lost their property on the Island, which was burnt; and Judge Mersereau narrowly escaped falling into the enemy's hands, a company having been dispatched to take him at his own house; his zeal in the American cause having been early known to them. John Mersereau turned his horses, which had been employed in the stage line, into the American service, and made an offer of himself to Washington, who often employed him on difficult expeditions, and as a spy. Esquire John La Grange's father was employed often in the same capacity.

Judge Mersereau was appointed commissary throughout the war. He was much about the person of General Washington. The judge, with his brother, were the principal instruments in preventing the British army from crossing the Delaware river in their pursuit of Washington. Washington had crossed the Delaware about the first of December, either to escape from the enemy, who had followed him through New Jersey, or to go into winter quarters. After crossing the river, he took every precaution to move all the



JOB L. MERCEREAU.



boats across the river, and to burn all the materials on the Jersey side, not carried over, which might be laid hold of by the enemy to construct rafts. Gen. Washington was asked by Judge Mersereau whether he was sure he had removed out of the way all that could be employed to transport the enemy across. Washington replied he thought he had. Judge Mersereau begged the privilege of recrossing and making search. He and his brother went back and searched the opposite shore, and found below the surface of the water two Durham boats which had been timely sunk by a royalist who lived near. They raised them up, bailed out the water, and floated them over to the Pennsylvania side. When the British army came up to the Delaware shore they found no possible means of crossing, and were obliged to return back, and pursue, at this time, our army no further.

Peter Mersereau, the elder son of John Mersereau, came over into this town from the south side of the river with his father and settled near him. When Peter was a boy of twelve years, his father then living in New Jersey, it is said that he was postilion for Lady Washington from Trenton to Elizabethtown, on her way from Virginia to New York to join her husband. At Elizabethtown the wife of the great general was received by a barge rowed by thirty pilots.

John and Joshua Mersereau, the bachelor sons of the elder John, now live on the old homstead. The Hon. E. C. Mersereau, now a leading merchant in Union village, is a son of Henry and grandson of the elder John Mersereau. He has been, and is, one of the foremost citizens of the town; was elected to the Assembly in 1865, and has held many minor offices. Aaron Mersereau is a brother of E. C. Major David Mersereau was born in Vestal in 1801, but

came to Union in 1833 and settled on lands now owned by Mrs. Moses La Grange. He was the first town clerk of Vestal; was justice of the peace eight years, and was supervisor of the town of Vestal six years. He enlisted in the Signal Corps and was with Gen. Banks in 1862; was discharged the following year, having lost his sight.

The prominence of the Mersereau family in the annals of this town, and the positions now occupied by descendants, is sufficient reason for all that we have written of them in these pages, and for the insertion of the following record of the ancestors of the family: "The family is descended from a John Mersereau, a Protestant who was born in France, and who lived and died there. He is represented as being a strong, athletic man and very active. When young he studied law and went to a fencing and dancing school, and then learned the saddler's trade. This business he followed extensively. Was captain of a company; and often amused the officers and men by exercising the pike. He never went from home without his sword. One evening he overtook three priors. As he passed them he said 'Good night, gentlemen;' upon which they remarked, 'He is a Huguenot, or he would have called us fathers;' to which he replied, 'that he knew but one Father, who was in Heaven.' They drew their sabres from under their cloaks and were about to attack him. He desired that they would let him pass on his way; but they rushed upon him in such a manner that he was forced to defend himself. He killed one and wounded another; the third made his escape. For this deed, however, he was never apprehended. He was in great credit, kept the best of company and died comparatively young. He left three sons, Joshua, Paul and Daniel, and two daughters, Mary and Martha. The children all left France and went to England

in the reign of James II, in 1685. Popery prevailing here, for James was a Catholic, they sailed for Philadelphia. In consequence of unfavorable weather the ship in which they sailed was compelled to put into New York harbor. Paul remained in England. Daniel settled on Staten Island. Mary married John La Tourette, and Martha married a Mr. Shadine. Their mother died in this country and was buried in the French church on Staten Island. Mary, who married Mr. La Tourette, was in the great massacre of Schenectady in 1690. She was scalped and left for dead; all her children butchered by the Indians; her husband probably dead before, or killed in the same massacre. The nakedness of her skull was concealed by a cap made for the purpose. She spent the remainder of her days with her brother Joshua, probably on Staten Island, and who was the maternal great-grandfather of the late 'Esquire' La Grange and the grandfather of Judge Mersereau."

Joseph Mersereau died in Union village in 1820 and his wife died in 1876. He had four sons and two daughters. The sons were John, James, Henry and Joshua, jr. His daughter Mary Ann married J. Carnochan, an early resident of the town, and who helped to clear the land where the village now stands. Phoebe married Elias Skillman, whose father, Jacob, built the house now owned by E. C. Mersereau. Mr. Skillman kept a hotel at Union "Corners," as it was called for a time, as early as 1828 and down to 1832.

Wm. W. Mersereau, the present postmaster of Union, is a son of Daniel. He has held several other offices and is a prominent citizen of the town.

Amos Patterson was one of the first settlers of the county, and came to the town of Union at an early day. He afterward was made county judge. He first located

about three miles below Binghamton (now in the town of Binghamton), but afterwards purchased in this town near Hooper, where he built the house afterward known as the "Washingtonian House." He was one of those who were prominent in the formation of the Boston Company and came out early to look after the tract. Martha Patterson, his daughter, is still living; she was born on the old homestead in the extreme south-east corner of the town, and has reached the age of eighty-eight years. She married Philander Hooper. Chester Hooper is her son.

Other settlers who came into the town in 1792 were Abner Rockwell, who located near Union Centre; Elnathan Norton, from Stockbridge, Conn., who settled three miles east of Union Centre, and after a few years removed to the Centre and kept a tavern; Medad Bradley, from Berkshire county, Mass., who also settled at Union Centre.

In 1793 Elisha B. Bradley came into the town; he was from Berkshire county, Mass., as was also Isaac N. Martin, who came in about this time.

In 1794 Rowland Davis settled in the town, coming from Massachusetts. He worked a farm in company with Oliver Crocker for about two years, after which he purchased a farm about a mile north of Hooper, where he resided until his death in 1841.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Whitney's Point, writes as follows: "The history of Broome county would be incomplete without a notice of Rev. William Gates. He was a son of Russell Gates, and was born in a hewed log house which stood near where Hooper station now is, on the 18th of September, 1795. He early evinced an ardent love for books, and after advancing as far as possible in the district school he studied in other places, among them the Pompey Hill

Academy. After his conversion he felt that he was called to the work of the ministry, and although he was engaged a number of years in school-teaching, yet he directed his mind to that class of literature which would assist him in his future great work. He was a good classical scholar and became quite familiar with eight different languages. In process of time he was licensed in the Baptist Church and was also ordained. He was pastor of the church at Whitney's Point a number of years and also at Triangle village, and preached much in different places as a supply. His sermons gave evidence of much care in preparation and were delivered in a spirit of tenderness. He died very suddenly at the home of his son-in-law, Charles Hyde, in Barker, on the 22d of February, 1882, at the age of eighty-two years."

It was, probably, somewhere within the limits of this town that the Indians of the "Castle Farm," a few of whom lived temporarily along the river in Union, obtained their salt. Wilkinson says on this subject: "Where and in what manner they obtained their salt was always a mystery to the whites. They would strike a course over the mountains about opposite Judge Mersereau's, on the south side of the river, and after an absence of about twelve hours, would return with a pail or kettle of salt; and that, too, immediately upon their return would be warm. Old Mr. Richards used to say that the Indians would cross the river below Willow point, rise the mountain and bring back the salt. Sometimes it would be warm. He inferred that there must be a salt spring near, but it never could be found. John Mersereau relates that when a lad his father and himself had endeavored to follow the Indians when they were known to set out for salt; but they would soon appear to be apprehensive that they were watched and would either remain

where they were, or turn from their course. Never more than two would set out upon the expeditions. They used the utmost precaution to prevent the whites from ever discovering the secret spot. They had other places to which they resorted for salt; one or more in the neighborhood of Oquaga."

It seems to the younger generation of inhabitants a strange mystery why no one has ever been able, now that the entire country is settled, to discover the source of the Indians' salt.

The pioneers of this region met with the usual hardships to which others were accustomed in different parts of the county. The hills and valleys were principally covered with a heavy growth of timber, from which the land had to be cleared before it would yield grain or vegetables; and in this particular section there was less pine than in the eastern portions of the county, giving the settlers less incentive to fell the forests for the sake of the marketable lumber. There was no mill in early days nearer than Tioga Point until 1791, when James Ross and Jabez Winchop constructed one in the town. These two men were early settlers, but we find no date regarding their location. Numerous saw-mills were erected in early days, though not so many, perhaps, as in the towns of which we have already written, on account of the difference in the character of the timber just referred to. The grist-mill of Ross & Winchop was on the Nanticoke creek, near the river, and was erected in 1791. It is still running though not in its original form. Mr. Winchop also opened the first tavern in the town in the same year.

The first birth in the town was that of Joseph Chambers, son of Moses Chambers, which occurred on the 4th of July, 1790. The first death was that of Mary J. Fisk, June 13, 1789; we find no further data of the Fisk family.

Flavel Sabin taught the first school in the town. The first church was organized in 1789 at Union, and the first settled preacher was Rev. John Manley.

It will be of interest to trace the records of a few more of the comparatively early settlers in the town. Aaron Lashier came from Dutchess county to Binghamton as early as 1795, or to that locality, where he began work for Judge Whitney. From there he went through to Oak Hill, in Union, cutting his way where necessary through the forest in quest of better land. He could then have bought land where Binghamton now stands for twenty shillings an acre. He settled on the farm now owned by John Chrysler, not long before 1800, paying \$3 an acre for his land. He lived there until 1843, when he removed down on the Nanticoke creek.

Luther Denison came into the town in 1816 and located where Wilson Vandemark now lives, northeast of Union village, removing to his present farm in 1837.

Orin Whittemore was one of the earliest settlers in the town, settling with his family on lot 111, north of Union village, where his grandson Jasper now resides. Other descendants live in the town.

William Weston, a Revolutionary soldier, came to the town from Amboy, N. J., in 1798. His sons were James, Henry, William and Samuel. Henry was a soldier in the War of 1812. Rev. J. H. Weston, of Kirkwood, is a grandson of William, the elder.

Samuel Allen settled in the town at an early day. He was the grandfather of F. B. Allen, a prominent farmer. Samuel located on the farm now occupied by W. H. Allen.

Richard Crocker settled in the town about 1800, coming from Saybrook, Conn. He located first in Hooper, where he established a blacksmith shop, one of the first

in the town. After a few years he removed to the farm now owned by Ezra Orcutt, a little east of Union village. In 1831 he removed to Union village, and in 1834 exchanged places with Philip L. Bartle, a blacksmith at Hooper, where he continued until the Erie railroad was in process of construction, when he removed to Maine. He died in 1868.

Joseph Sayer was an early settler and the father of John H. Sayer, a prominent farmer of the town. The latter was born in the old "Washingtonian House," before alluded to, built by Judge Patterson in 1800. It is about a mile east of Hooper.

Peter Broas came here from Ulster county in 1816 and located on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Alson Broas, northwest of Hooper. Isaac N., father of Alson, came with the pioneer.

Oliver Russell was the first settler on lot 58, where Henry Russell, a prominent farmer, now resides; the latter was born in 1822.

Abner Rockwell settled in this town early in the century, at first on Nanticoke creek, near Union Centre. There Martin C. Rockwell, the present prominent business man of Union village, was born and brought up.

Manly B. Gibbs came into the town when eleven years old with his father, who located on the farm now owned by his grandson, Jonas C. Gibbs, in the Oak Hill settlement.

Russell Baker, a native of Bennington, Vt., came to the town and settled in 1840 on the farm now owned by his son, Harrison T. Baker, north of Union village.

Martin West, farmer and stock dealer, settled in 1849 and Calvin B. Heller where he now resides, in 1850.

Eldad Bassett, a native of Connecticut, was one of the early settlers and the father of Stacy Bassett. The latter located on his present farm in 1857.

John Woughter, father of Jesse Woughter, came to the town early and settled on a farm below Nanticoke.

Medad and Elisha B. Bradley located on a farm near Union Centre, which is now owned by heirs of the William Twiss estate. E. B. Bradley committed suicide some years later.

Jonathan Day was one of the early settlers in the town. The farm he located on is now occupied by E. Y. Rodman, who is a prominent farmer, who located here in 1860. He has been overseer of the poor.

Denison Robbins was born in the town, as was also his son Van Buren, the latter in 1837; he settled at his present location in 1879, and is now a prominent farmer.

William Allen, whose father was a pioneer, was born at Binghamton in 1810, and located where he now lives in the eastern part of the town, in 1820.

Henry Devoe, who came to the town from Tompkins county, first located here in 1834, and came to his present farm in 1863.

Elias Crocker lives in the eastern part of the town on the farm formerly occupied by his father, Samuel Crocker. The latter had nine sons who all reached maturity.

Samuel Le Barron came to the town from the Eastern States, settling where his son, Smith Le Barron, afterward lived in 1835. He established the stage route to Binghamton and other points and took the contracts for carrying the mails. He moved into Union village in 1862, and died in 1876. His son George took his father's mail contracts and has continued them since, the business having been in the family, twenty-four years. He now runs to Owego, to Maine and Whitney's Point.

Arthur Gray, a native of New Jersey, settled at Binghamton in 1802, and came to Union on the farm where Christopher C. Gray now lives in 1828 and died there. C. C. Gray is a leading farmer.

Samuel Badger came from New Hampshire. He was born in 1776, and when a young man located in Colesville. One of his eight children, Marcus Badger, settled in Vestal in 1829 and in Union in 1832, where he has been in mercantile business ever since.

John T. Johnson settled on lot 17 in about 1822. H. M. Johnson, one of the prominent farmers of the town, is his son.

But it is unnecessary to follow the settlements in the town to more recent dates, and is, moreover, impossible within the limits assigned to us. Suffice it to say that by the end of the first quarter of the century, the town was well taken up and the agricultural interests were beginning to be profitably developed. The log houses of pioneers were rapidly being displaced by a good class of frame buildings, and the land recovered from its primitive forest. The lumber interest was a prominent one in this town in early days, but it of course declined as the timber was reduced. In later years a large share of the attention of the farmers of the town has been devoted to dairying, while grain growing has not been allowed to fall much behind other towns in this region; and in an agricultural sense the town is one of the leading ones of the county. The names of some of the present prominent farmers of the town have been given above and constitute, with others, a representative and advanced community in that occupation. The New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, which skirts the southern boundary of the town, along the beautiful valley of the Susquehanna river, gives excellent transportation facilities.

This town, like nearly all of those touching upon the Susquehanna, has suffered considerably at different times from floods. Bridges have been carried away, lands inundated and property destroyed. We find in the legislation having reference to the

town of Union, an act of April, 1857, authorizing the town to borrow \$8,000 with which to "build bridges lately destroyed by the flood."

On the 22d of April, 1831, the Union and Vestal Bridge Company was incorporated, with Jonathan Day, John K. Edwards, Ephraim Robbins, jr., William H. Keeler, David Mersereau, Daniel Nash, Samuel Robbins, Henry Mersereau and John Seymour, as incorporators. The act gave them privilege to build a toll bridge between Union and Vestal "at or near Crane's Ferry." This act was revived in 1837. A toll bridge was built in 1850 and 1851 at a cost of about \$15,000, John Best being the contractor. In the freshet of 1865 a span of this bridge was carried away, and in 1866 a drove of cattle went through the bridge. The toll bridge company sold out their franchise in 1868, and in 1870 the present handsome and substantial structure was constructed — the first free bridge in the town. It cost about \$30,000. F. B. Smith, E. L. Mersereau, E. W. Crane, C. Seymour were incorporators in the act passed.

When the time came that saw the government imperiled by the insane action of internecine foes, the town of Union came nobly forward with men and means to aid in perpetuating the Union. One hundred and seventy-six men went forth from the town to do battle for the cause, and many gave up their lives in the struggle. For details on this subject the reader is referred to the chapter of military history herein.

Physicians. — The first physician who located in the town of Union was a Dr. Ross, who settled a little below the present village; but there is almost nothing known of his career and it is probable that he remained but a short time.

Chester Lusk studied medicine in Spencertown, Columbia county, married and

came to Union in 1800. He was the only physician then in this part of the county and his ride was very extensive and laborious. His wife died a few years after his settlement in Union and he married a sister of General Waterman, of Binghamton. In the midst of his career, when he was returning from a professional visit on a dark night, he was thrown from his horse, striking on his head. He died from the effects within a short time, in the year 1825. He is remembered as a physician of excellent qualifications and high character as a man. He is also credited with being the principal originator of the Broome County Medical Society and was its first president.

There was no other physician in this town until some time in the third decade of the century, when Dr. Jonathan Woodbury settled here. He came from New Hampshire and was a skillful physician and surgeon. He remained here in practice until about the time of his death, in 1834 or 1835.

Dr. Daniel Nash, a nephew of Dr. Lusk, studied medicine with him and upon his death, as just described, took his practice in Union. He remained here for about twelve years, when he removed to Springville, Erie county, and subsequently engaged in the druggist business.

Dr. George Burr, born in 1813, in Delaware county, studied medicine with Almiron Fitch, of that county, and attended a course of lectures at Fairfield in 1834-35, and another at the Berkshire Medical Institution at Pittsfield, Mass., where he graduated in 1835. In the following spring he reached Union on horseback, in quest of a good field to locate. He was induced to remain, and took the place of Dr. Woodbury, lately deceased. He continued here until 1843, when he was elected clerk of the county and removed to Binghamton, where he was long in practice.

Dr. Ezekiel Daniels settled in Union, but little is known of his history. Dr. Whiting S. Griswold, youngest son of Dr. H. Griswold, came into Broome county with his father in 1832, settling on the Chenango river a little north of Binghamton. Two years later he began studying medicine in the office of Dr. Eldredge. In 1842 he attended lectures in Geneva, and the next year took his second course in the Pennsylvania College at Philadelphia, where he graduated. In the succeeding spring he began practice in Union, remaining three years, when he removed to Binghamton.

Dr. J. S. Whitney, born in Cortland county in 1826, studied with Dr. Phelps, of Owego, and attended lectures at Buffalo and Ann Arbor, Mich. He began practice in Union in 1855, and has continued to the present time.

Dr. W. W. Whitney graduated from the University of Michigan in 1862 and read medicine with Dr. E. B. Phelps, of Owego; he practiced four years in Wisconsin and in 1864 entered the army and took charge of the military hospital at Fort Reno, D. C., remaining through the war, except six months, when he acted as brigade surgeon. He returned to Union and purchased a drug business.

Dr. L. D. Witherell, born in Union in 1845, studied with Dr. George Burr, of Binghamton, and attended lectures at Geneva, graduating in 1866. He began practice in Cortland county, remaining two years. In 1868-69 he attended lectures in the Albany Medical College, coming to Union in 1869, where he is still in practice. He is a son of Dr. A. A. Witherell, who came from Washington county and settled in Vestal in 1835. He came to Union soon after and practiced here twenty-seven years and until his death in 1861.

Dr. T. P. Knapp, born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1833, studied medicine with Dr.

A. Houghton, in Orange county, and attended lectures at Castleton Medical College, Vermont, the Albany Medical College, Albany, N. Y., graduating in 1854 at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia; began practice in Orange county, remaining six years, coming to Vestal in 1860 and to Union in 1863, and is now in active practice.

Dr. S. W. Adamy is the only dentist in Union Village. He came from Nanticoke in 1862 and has acquired a large practice. He is a native of Virgil, Cortland county.

Attorneys.—One of the first, if not the very first, lawyer to locate in Union village was Jacob Morris, who was here before 1848. Further than the fact that he was district attorney (appointed vice Luther Badger, resigned), we find little regarding his history. Charles Hunt came here about the year 1850, but went to New York city not long afterward, where he was in practice until his death. John Moody was here in 1844, remaining four or five years; and Vincent Whitney was here among early lawyers. Solomon Judd came to the village as early as 1849 and remained five years, when he went to Binghamton, where he now resides. George Northrup came here about 1852, remaining until 1856, when he went to Binghamton and formed a partnership with Daniel S. Dickinson and Edward Tompkins. He was district attorney in 1863. Frank B. Smith read law with Judd & Northrup and was admitted in 1852. He has practiced in Union since that date. He was district attorney in 1854; elected to the Legislature in 1862 and again in 1881, and was made provost marshal of this district in 1863 and 1864, and was the first president of Union village. He came to the village in 1848 and was school commissioner two years. Radcliff Park graduated at the Binghamton Academy in 1872, and went in the same year to

the Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and then to the Fort Edward Institute in 1874. In 1875 he entered the law office of E. B. Smith, and has practiced in Union since 1880.

Upon the organization of this town, in 1791, the following officers were elected at the first town meeting:—

Supervisor—Joshua Whitney.

Town clerk—Silas Hutchinson.

Assessors—David Seymour, Silas Hutchinson, William Bates.

Poormasters—James Lyon, Silas Gas-kill.

Commissioners of highways—Amaziah Hutchinson, William Whitney, Nathan Howard, William Bates and Amos Draper.

Following are the names of the supervisors of the town from its organization to the present time, except for about twenty years, of which the records have been lost:

Joshua Whitney, 1791–92; Jonathan Fitch, 1793; Daniel Hudson, 1794; Luke Bates, 1795; O. Stoddard, 1796–97; Samuel Seymour, 1798; Joshua Mersereau, 1799; Charles Stone, 1800; Amos Patterson, 1801 to 1807 inclusive; Chester Lusk, 1808 to 1811 inclusive; Brian Stoddard, 1812 to 1814 inclusive; Chester Lusk, 1815 to 1821 inclusive; Chester Patterson, 1822; Joseph Chambers, 1823; Chester Lusk, 1824; Joseph Chambers, 1825; John K. Edwards, 1826 to 1829 inclusive; Brian Stoddard, 1830 to 1833 inclusive; John K. Edwards, 1834; (no record until 1853); Benjamin Balch, 1853; Samuel Whittemore, 1854; Benjamin Balch, 1855; Jesse Richards, 1856; Christopher Mersereau, 1857; E. C. Mersereau, 1858–59; John R. Roswell, 1860; John Wheeler, 1861; David Pitkin, 1862; Samuel Smith, 1863; E. C. Mersereau, 1864 to 1866 inclusive; E. C. Moody, 1867; Solomon Lashier, 1868; E. C. Moody, 1869–70; Solomon Lashier, 1871; (1872, no record);

E. C. Moody, 1873 to 1875 inclusive; Francis B. Smith, 1876–77; Fayette S. Keeler, 1878 to 1881 inclusive; D. J. Palmer, 1882–83.

The officers of the town for the year 1884 are as follows:—

Supervisor—Daniel J. Palmer.

Town clerk—George W. Tilbury.

Justices of the peace—Martin C. Rockwell, Gerard Bidwell, A. Jennings.

Assessors—William McKeeby, Aaron Ferris, John R. Boswell.

Commissioner of highways—Harrison T. Baker.

Collector—King W. Spencer.

Overseers of the poor—George Le Barron, Almond R. Payne.

Inspectors—Jacob Swartwout, Henry Crocker, Bevier Clark, Charles Pitkin, Frank Robbins, Frank Balch.

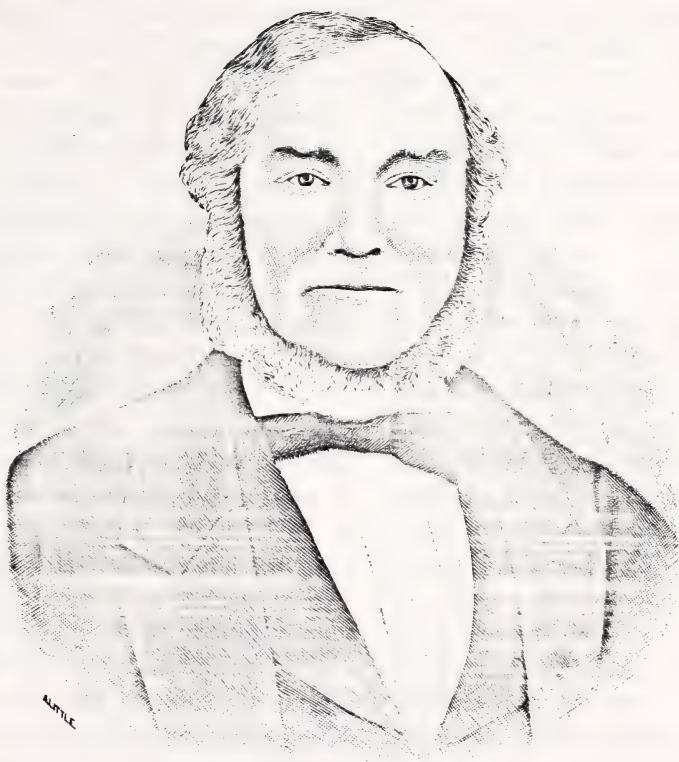
Constables—Allen G. Taylor, Sylvanus Hagadorn, Henry Devoe, Charles M. Coe, King W. Spencer.

Game constable—Beal Smith.

Sealer of weights and measures—Frank Skillman.

Excise commissioner—Burnett Tilbury.

Union.—This incorporated village is the most important commercial center in the town and is located on the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, in the southwestern part of the town, eight and a half miles west of Binghamton and thirteen and a half miles east of Owego. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants. In speaking of the beginning of the village, it is essential to state that previous to that time, the point of settlement which promised to develop into the future village was on the Nanticoke creek, a little more than a mile from the site of Union; and even after there began to gather a settlement at the latter named site, there was quite a strife kept up for some time as to which should finally become the most important place. In those



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days the settlement now called Union was known as "Union Corners;" and the other hamlet as Nanticoke.

About the first building erected at Nanticoke was built by Samuel Avery, who also kept an early store; it was located where Paul Barney's house now stands. Lewis Keeler, before mentioned, located at Nanticoke, and these two men, with a few others of enterprise, strove to keep the center of business at that point. Mr. Keeler kept the hotel there; this building was removed to Union, when it became certain that here would be located the center of business. Mark Curtis also kept a store at Nanticoke, and did the last mercantile business at that point. At that time the most prominent men living at "the Corners" were Henry D. Mersereau, John K. Edwards, David Ross, I. P. Robbins and a few others. Their names, it will be correctly inferred, would have been powerful in transferring the drift of business to that locality. It will also be seen in the next few pages that the greater part of the village of Union has been built up since about 1830.

The first store in the village was established by Ephraim Robbins about the year 1829; it was located where the store of E. C. Mersereau now stands. W. H. & C. E. Keeler occupied the brick store, and John K. Edwards the store near the site of Geo. W. Tilbury's store. M. M. Badger began business with Mr. Robbins in 1836, in a building near the site of the bank, and in 1837 Badger & Casterline built the store on the corner where L. J. Brown is now located. George Seavey, Ambrose Truesdale and William Cafferty did business there at later dates. Cafferty sold his stock and store to L. J. Brown in 1879, and the latter is still in business.

Major David Mersereau and Jason Crane built where Robert Mersereau afterward kept a store, and which store was vacant for

quite a period about 1842. The structure now constitutes a part of the L. J. Brown store.

The store first on the site now occupied by E. C. Mersereau was removed from the parsonage by Samuel Robbin in 1834 and was burned in 1851. The present building was erected immediately afterward by Ephraim Robbins, and E. C. Mersereau began business in 1851, and still occupies the same building.

George W. Tilbury began business in the village in 1875 in the store now owned by M. C. Rockwell; he leased the store he now occupies in 1881; it is the property of E. C. Mersereau and was built in 1876.

L. J. Brown, above mentioned, came to the village from Tioga county in the fall of 1866, and was located in trade in the building next to the bank until 1867, when he bought his present store. His dry goods and grocery trade extends over a period of seventeen years.

The firm of H. Mersereau & Son was formed in 1851, and came to the present location of E. C. Mersereau in 1852. The firm became E. C. & G. W. Mersereau soon after, remaining so until 1865, since which time the senior member has continued the business alone—a period of more than thirty-three years in all. Hon. E. C. Mersereau is a grandson of Joshua Mersereau, the elder. He has been supervisor of the town several years; was one of the first trustees of the village and prominent in the organization of the fire department and other public institutions; was a Member of Assembly in 1865 and postmaster of the village for twenty-three years and nine months, when he resigned.

William Livingston began business here in 1875 and still continues. William Van Name in 1868, and H. P. Bartle in 1879 began the millinery trade. Ellis Hulslander opened a general store in 1879, and J. M. Warner has kept a grocery since 1874.

In the furniture trade, I. V. Whitmore began in 1866, and K. W. Spencer in 1883. Le Roy Scoville was in this line at an earlier date.

In the year 1850 a Mr. Campbell was engaged in the hardware business in Union, and in the same year William Olmstead located here in the same line; he continued until his death in 1879, when his son assumed and now continues the business. S. M. Benjamin opened a hardware store in 1873 in the Commercial block, where he still continues. C. H. Boyd began the business in 1878.

Dr. D. M. Angell kept a drug store in 1850, coming here from Monticello, Sullivan county. He continued the business until 1865, when he sold to Van Duzen & Benedict. M. E. Benedict succeeded and he sold to W. W. Whitney. H. L. Whitney took the establishment in 1880 and now conducts it. D. J. Palmer began in this line in 1871, in the store started by Allen Stillson about the close of the last war, and has since continued the trade.

The following list will summarize the mercantile interests of Union village at the present time:—

Grocers.—George W. Tilbury, J. M. Warner, L. J. Brown.

General Stores.—E. C. Mersereau, L. J. Brown, George W. Mersereau, Ellis Hulslander, William Livingston, A. Mersereau.

Furniture.—K. W. Spencer, I. V. Whitmore.

Drugs.—D. J. Palmer, H. L. Whitney.

Hardware.—S. M. Benjamin, William Olmsted, C. H. Boyd.

Meeker & Cogswell and Meeker & Hatheway have meat-markets.

H. C. Tripp is a jeweler, and William Van Name and H. P. Bartle have millinery stores.

M. G. Rockwell & Co., as successors to Chandler & Rockwell (established 1866),

are the only firm engaged in banking in Union, and give the business community ample facilities for their accommodation.

Union Mills.—In the year 1832–33 Major David Mersereau constructed the dam at the site of the Union mills, and in the following year, in company with Colonel Lewis, Whitney & Mersereau erected the double saw-mills at that point in 1834. David Mersereau bought them out and operated the mills until 1839, when he erected the grist-mill. He sold the property to Godfrey Harper and after passing through several other hands, it came into possession of A. Dewey, the present owner.

The grist-mill at Nanticoke was built by Charles Keeler. Harrison & Edwards now own it.

A carding-mill and a saw-mill here were originally owned by B. Balch, who sold to Samuel Smith and Putnam Mersereau, and they built a grist-mill in connection. These mills are now owned by George Barton.

A. J. Chase had a small planing-mill in the village, which was built in 1872 for a bark-mill.

The Union Hardware Company.—This company was organized for the manufacture of carriage hardware and trimmings, and began operations in 1883, in which year their building was erected. The company is made up of L. S. White, G. D. Lincoln and J. H. Swift. Ten hands are employed, and the power is steam of thirty horse-power.

The boot and shoe trade of Union, like that of all country villages, was largely embraced in that of the general merchants; this is the case at the present day, to a large extent. F. Hodge, who came here from Schoharie county in 1846, was long engaged as a shoemaker and dealer, retiring in 1872. He is a respected citizen of the place.

Deacon Richard Crocker was one of the

first blacksmiths in Union village. Philip Bartle came from Oxford in 1829 and worked with W. T. Elliott at Hooper until 1834, when he came to Union and bought out Mr. Crocker. He continued until 1850, when he turned his shop into a foundry, which he operated until 1862. The property finally passed into possession of Peter Badger and burned a few years ago. J. D. Hagadorn began this trade in 1855, purchasing his employer's (George Chatfield) shop; he has continued it since. John Trester began smithing next and is also a wagon-maker. Amos Bunn is also in the same trade.

Hotels. — The first hotel in Union village was a wooden structure that stood on the site of the Major House. It was removed from Nanticoke and was kept in 1828 by Elias Skillman, and until 1836. Erastus Babcock next kept the house and was succeeded by Cyrus Rafferty, a Mr. Evans, A. W. Day and then by C. B. Mersereau. The house burned on the 23d of May, 1851.

Major David Mersereau built the Major House in 1852-53, and was its proprietor until 1857. Peter Hopkins succeeded, and he sold to James Carnochan and Mr. Randall, of Smithsbury. They sold to Martin C. Rockwell, who is the present owner. It was leased to J. P. Day in 1880, and he is the present popular landlord. It is a large and convenient house, and adds much to the prosperous appearance of the village.

The Cafferty House was built as the "Union House," and was burned in 1851, at which time it was kept by G. P. Hubbard. It was rebuilt by Caleb La Grange, passed through the ownership of different persons until 1868, when it was bought by its present owner, William Cafferty. In 1880 he leased it to George W. Rogers, the present landlord.

In the spring of 1873 the Hotel Erie was

built by E. C. Mersereau, who transferred it in 1879 to Miles Cronk, who now owns it.

The Van Horn House was built by William Cafferty in 1854. The succeeding owners were Hiram Rogers, Samuel Bayard and in the present year (1884) Charles Van Horn took it. It has been called the "Railroad House," and the "Ah-wa-neta."

Union village was laid out into streets and three-quarter acre lots in 1836. It was incorporated in 1871 (June 16) when the following board of village officers was elected: F. B. Smith, president; E. C. Moody, clerk; M. C. Rockwell, E. C. Mersereau, T. P. Knapp, trustees.

We are not in possession of the date when the post-office was first established here; the postmasters have been as follows: Ephraim Robbins, Brian Stoddard, Ephraim Robbins, M. M. Badger, T. Twinning, Ira Chandler, E. C. Mersereau, from 1861 to 1884, when the present incumbent, W. W. Mersereau, took the office.

The village fire department was organized in 1876, the first active steps being taken at a meeting held February 12th, when it was resolved that the organization should consist of an engine company and a hook and ladder company. F. B. Smith and C. F. Pumpelly were appointed a committee to report at the next meeting. The result was the formation of the Centennial Fire Engine Company, No. 1, of which J. D. Hagadorn was elected foreman, and P. M. Badger assistant foreman; and the Tornado Hook and Ladder Company, with D. J. Palmer as foreman and W. G. Smith assistant. I. A. Caudwell was appointed the first chief engineer of the department, with R. C. Shipley first assistant and A. M. Burdick second assistant. Geo. W. Olmstead was the second in the office, and R. C. Shipley third. J. D. Palmer was the fourth chief appointed, and E. C. Mer-

sereau is the present chief, with Geo. Lainhart and J. D. Hagadorn as assistants.

The officers of the village for 1884 are: M. C. Rockwell, president; George Le Barron, William Livingston and Robert T. Mersereau, trustees; R. Park, clerk.

Churches.—The first church that was organized in the town in 1791, has already been alluded to. The first Methodist Episcopal Church building in Union village was erected in 1848, and is now used by George and Frederick Le Barron for mercantile purposes. The date of the organization of the society was 1842. The present church edifice was erected in 1872 at a cost of \$12,000. Rev. H. N. Van Dusen is the present pastor. Martin West, John Carey, William La Grange, James Knapp, Milo B. Payne, A. G. Powers and George Le Barron, trustees. Mrs. Martin West is Sunday-school superintendent. The membership is about one hundred.

Mr. Palmer followed Rev. Mr. Manley in preaching alternately in Binghamton and Union for a time, in early days; but when he stopped and had no immediate successor, what was known as the Dutch Church at Union was broken up by removals, and its remnants living in Union entered into the Presbyterian Church upon its organization in 1822. Revs. Benjamin Niles, Horatio J. Lombard and Marcus Ford were the committee of the Cayuga Presbytery to organize this church, with fourteen members. For two years the church was supplied by Revs. Judd Whiton and Solomon Ward. In 1824 the Rev. John W. Ward was ordained and installed the first pastor. He was dismissed in 1831. Rev. Ira Smith followed Mr. Ward for one year; Jonathan M. Rowland, six years; H. J. Gaylord, six years; Samuel F. Bacon, twelve years; John F. Ward, two years; Mr. Gilbert, one year; Dwight Walker, five years; Robert Edgar, six months; Henry Benson, three

years; C. Otis Thatcher, three years; Charles S. Dewing from 1874 to the present time. The first house of worship was erected in 1824, near the bridge; but the route of the railroad caused the removal of the locality of thickest settlement to a distance from the church, and after years of agitation the present church edifice was erected in 1872. The church was connected with the Cayuga Presbytery in 1823; with Tioga Presbytery at its formation, and with Binghamton Presbytery when it was formed. The trustees are S. W. Adamy, L. J. Brown, T. D. Mersereau, E. C. Mersereau, Geo. E. Ross and M. C. Rockwell. The elders are S. F. Smith, Warren Ayer and Daniel Y. Moore.

Baptist Church.—The Baptist Church of Union village was organized in 1874. The structure used for worship was purchased of the Episcopalian Society. The first pastor was Rev. H. A. Cornell. He has been succeeded by Revs. Mr. Bogart, F. E. Bessey, Mr. Reynolds, D. C. Haynes and J. M. Crandall, the present pastor. The membership is fifty. The trustees are H. C. Parsons, E. Orcutt, C. Winston and J. J. Van Patten.

The Free Methodist Church of Union village has no house of worship, but has had an existence since about 1870, holding meetings at first in private houses. They now rent apartments. The first pastor was Rev. George Edwards; Rev. Mr. Stacy succeeded, and then came the present incumbent, Rev. Zenas Osborne. The membership is small.

Reference to the Masonic lodge in this village will be found in the chapter devoted to that order. The lodge is known as Round Hill lodge, No. 533. The present officers (1884) are as follows: S. M. Benjamin, master; D. D. Barney, senior warden; William A. Hagadorn, junior warden; L. D. Witherill, treasurer; T. P. Knapp,

secretary; A. C. Woughter, senior deacon; R. P. Rockwell, junior deacon; S. F. Smith, chaplain; J. W. Tuttle, S. M. C.; H. C. Balch, J. M. C.; A. W. Bunn, tiler.

Adelphic lodge No. 513 I. O. of O. F. was instituted in 1848. Voted to surrender its charter in 1857; and resuscitated Jan. 2d, 1884. The present officers (October, 1884) are: J. D. Blakeslee, N. G.; T. P. Knapp, V. G.; E. C. Mersereau, treasurer; W. F. Head, recording secretary; Lyman Buck, permanent secretary. Regular meetings Thursday evening of each week.

By a legislative act of May 4th, 1839, the Broome Academy was incorporated, in the village of Union. The incorporators were D. Relyea, E. B. Casterline, J. L. Mersereau, John La Grange, Ephraim Robbins, W. H. Keeler, David Mersereau, George Burr, D. E. Avery, M. M. Badger, George Keeler, George W. Mersereau, H. Mersereau, Philip L. Bartle, David R. Chandler. This was a stock organization, with a capital of \$5,000.

Newspapers. — The *Union News* was established in 1851 by Alfred E. Quinlan, but was sold within a year or two to Ransom Bostwick, after whom Cephas Benedict purchased the establishment and continued the publication for about fourteen years. E. C. & G. W. Mersereau then took the concern and conducted it for one year, when they sold it again to Cephas Benedict, and he in turn disposed of it to M. B. Robbins, who published the paper for nine years and sold to William F. Gilchrist, who ran it a year and leased it on shares to Lewis Knapp for a year or two. Cephas Benedict and L. D. Cafferty then took it in April, 1880. About that time Jesse Le Barron and William McWade established another journal — the *Argus* — but the former bought the latter's interest and it was consolidated with the *News* under the firm name of C. Benedict & Co. In May, 1880,

Bendict & Le Barron bought Cafferty's interest and have since continued the publication. The *News* is a creditable journal, ably conducted and has a circulation of one thousand.

Hooper. — This is a post-office hamlet on the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, a little east of the center of the southern border of the town; it is about six miles west of Binghamton. The place received its name from Philander Hooper, who came here from West Stockbridge, Mass., in 1807, when he was twelve years old. His parents were Elisha and Ruth Hooper, who settled here at that time. In 1825 Philander Hooper married Martha Patterson, born in 1796, and is still living. Mr. Hooper's land embraced the site of the Hooper village. He died in 1869. Frank Hooper, now living in the place, is his son.

John Twining was an early settler in this vicinity and located on the farm now owned by his heirs. He came from New Jersey, and was a prominent citizen; he held the office of assessor. His children were James, Thomas, Leah, Rachel, Mary Ann, William, Charles, Philip and Rebecca; they all lived to maturity. William was the father of Mr. Hooper, the merchant in the village. William lives at East Union.

We have already alluded to Amos Patterson's settlement and the fact that he built the old "Washingtonian House," which was kept open to the public for many years. It is located about a mile east of Hooper station. It is now owned by Joseph Sayer and has not been open to the public since 1855.

We have not the date of the establishment of the post-office at Hooper; but the place did not receive its name until the building of the railroad, and it is probable that the office was opened at the same time — about 1850. J. C. Johnson was the first postmaster. Robert Hooper, Frank Hoop-

er, J. D. Blakeslee, C. Shores, O. M. Newell and T. B. Twining have had the office since, the latter official coming into the position in 1881.

The first merchant was J. C. Johnson, who was succeeded by Robert Hooper. These places were kept in connection with the post-office.

A part of the old store building now standing was built by James Brink and was used for some time as a shoe shop; Zachariah Flint kept it, and sold a few groceries.

There has been no hotel in Hooper since the railroad was opened. For public houses previous to that time, the reader is referred to the earlier history of the town.

Henry Hinman has a blacksmith shop here, which he opened in 1880.

There is a religious society here called Christians, which has existed for many years. They have a small chapel, which stands on the site of a former one, which was burned some years ago. Elder Youmans is the pastor, and Joshua T. Davis, William T. Brown and Sylvester L. Brown, the trustees.

At a small settlement called East Union there is a small hotel, a lodge of Grangers, and a temperance society who own a hall that was built in 1879.

Union Centre. -- This is a hamlet and post-office situated on Nanticoke creek on the north line of the town, four miles from Union. Many of the early settlers in this part of the town have already been mentioned. John Smith came here as early as 1816, and was justice of the peace for many years, and was prominent in connection with early schools. His son, Samuel M. Smith, was a surveyor and also a prominent citizen. He died on the homestead in 1865. His son is F. B. Smith, the attorney in Union village.

Edward Ward came here from Massachusetts in 1800 and settled at the Centre.

He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He afterward owned the farm where Reuben Decker lives.

James Ketchum came to the vicinity of Union Centre in 1802-3 and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Lewis Ketchum. He died in 1851, aged nearly eighty years.

Abner Heath was the first postmaster at Union Centre, and he kept his house open as a tavern for a few years, when it burned; it was built by Calvin Howard. John O'Brien built the store now standing there, which is owned and occupied by Emory Cunningham since 1883.

The store now occupied by E. M. Andrews and C. L. Pitkin was built by James Howard in 1872. The present occupants came in in March, 1881.

The mill that first stood on the site of the present steam saw-mill was built in 1812 or 1814 by Richard Bradley and Mr. Doud. It changed hands many times, finally coming into possession of Barzilla and Morgan Howard. The latter received an injury in the mill from which he died. Barzilla Howard now owns the property, which is a first-class steam mill.

Chauncey Rockwell built the grist-mill located about a mile from Union Centre, in 1850. It passed into the hands of Luke Ward in 1853.

A Mr. Bingham was one of the first blacksmiths at Union Centre, and the business was also followed by his son, Josiah Bingham, down to 1881. Atwell Rogers has had a shop here for thirty years.

The Union Centre cheese factory was built in 1878 by Burdett Burdick; it was operated until 1880, only.

The Union Centre Congregational Church was organized November 2d, 1841, with seventy-three members, by Rev. Nathaniel Pine, who was its first pastor. The house of worship was erected in 1840

at a cost of \$1,500, and was rebuilt in 1870. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Dewing.

There has been a Methodist society here for many years. Rev. H. W. Parsons is the present pastor of the church, and Luke Ward, J. L. Crysler and Edwin Howard are the trustees. Charles Johnson is class-leader and Sabbath-school superintendent.

There is also a Christian chapel located on lot 49 in this town, which was built in 1877. The present pastor is Elder J. T. Yeomans, of Glen Aubrey. The church was founded by Elder A. J. Welton, now of Binghamton. He began preaching about 1850, and the society was organized at the close of his series of meetings. He continued with the church seven years.

CHAPTER XXX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CHENANGO.¹

THE Town of Chenango was one of the original towns of Tioga County, and was formed at the time that county was set off from Montgomery, February 16th, 1791. It then embraced the present towns of Chenango, Windsor, Colesville, Sanford, Conklin, Port Crane (Fenton) and Binghamton. Windsor was taken off March 27th, 1807; Conklin, March 29th, 1824, and Binghamton and Fenton December 3d, 1855. A part of Union was annexed February 27th, 1808, and a part of Maine November 27th, 1856.

The town lies west of the center of the county, the Chenango river following its eastern boundary. It is bounded on the north by Barker, on the east by Fenton, on the south by Binghamton, on the west by Maine. Its surface consists of the river intervalle and several ridges which rise to a height of from three hundred to six hundred feet, and are separated by the narrow valleys of the streams that run parallel with

them northerly and southerly through the town. The principal of these streams are Castle creek (so named from the location of the old Indian castle near its mouth); Kattell creek (named from the pioneer family who settled near Kattelville); and Gilbert creek, which empties into Kattell creek. The two streams first mentioned are tributary to the Chenango river.

The soil upon the hills in the northern portion of the town is a gravelly loam mixed with disintegrated slate and underlaid by hardpan. Farther south it becomes a deeper and richer gravelly loam. While the soil is generally productive, it is still better adapted to grazing than to grain raising; dairying and stock raising are, consequently, the principal agricultural pursuits. The town embraces an area of 21,154 acres.

The first settlement within the present limits of the town were made at and near the site of Chenango Forks, the history of which settlements and of the village has been given in the pages devoted to the town of Barker. Here Thomas Gallop located in the year 1787, but it is believed that he remained but a short time. Colonel

¹The name of the town has passed through the changes that have been common with others bearing Indian titles. Upon an old map (1771) it is spelled "Ol-sin-nin-goo." On the De Witt map of 1791 it is written "Che-nen-go." In Mr. Morgan's work it is given "O-che-nang."

William Rose, whose name has already appeared in these pages, was an early settler and located on the farm occupied in later years by William R. Nimmons. Other early settlers were Jedediah Seward, William Hall, John Newell, Stephen and Henry Palmer, Jared Page, Nathaniel Bishop, James Temple and Foster Lilly. The settlement of this town was comparatively rapid. The first saw-mill was built in 1788 at Glen Castle. It was owned by Henry French, and is said to have been the first mill in the county. E. C. French was an early settler in the vicinity of Glen Castle, locating on the farm now owned by Charles Tompkins. Jedediah Seward, before mentioned, settled and cleared his farm in this part of the town. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Nathaniel Lee settled where Mrs. Mary Worcester now lives. Tyrus Page settled at an early date on the farm where Sylvanus Judd lives. He cleared this land. Mr. Page was born at North Fenton in 1794 and died in 1881. John Page, who now lives north of Glen Castle, is a son of Tyrus; he is a successful farmer. James Temple was an early settler in this locality and cleared the farm now occupied by D. D. Lee. The latter came in 1833. He is a son of Lyman Lee. Franklin and Thomas French were also early settlers here. Lent Johnson settled in the town in 1817, where his two sons, Leonard and Samuel, now live, northwest of Glen Castle.

Walter Cary settled in the town in 1835. He is now a retired farmer and marble dealer, near Glen Castle. He has been supervisor four terms, and held district offices. His father was Benjamin Cary, of Dover, N. H.

Sylvester Booth came and settled in 1856 on the farm near Glen Castle, where his widow now lives. His father was John Booth, who came from Dutchess county in

1854. He died at the venerable age of ninety-two years.

Cornelius M. Teal settled on his present farm in 1839, in the eastern part of the town. He was born in Lower Canada. When the War of 1812 broke out, his father returned to his native place in Columbia county to avoid service against his own country. He subsequently returned to Canada. The land constituting the farm of Cornelius M. Teal, and much of that surrounding, was a wilderness when he located on it, but he has transformed it into a valuable farm.

George Port settled in the county in 1817, and in 1826 purchased his homestead in the northeast part of the town, now occupied by his son Jesse. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and the son now boasts the ownership of the old musket carried by his father. John and George Port are also sons of the elder George, and live in Binghamton. He owns the farm near his father's in Chenango.

Among the earliest settlers in what is now Broome county, were Ira Keeler and his wife, who came here in 1790. One of their sons was Revillo Keeler, one of the early prominent citizens of Binghamton. Several descendants of this family still live in this vicinity. H. M. Keeler, who lives in the southeastern portion of the town, is a son of Revillo Keeler.

Ira Scofield was an early settler in Binghamton (1818). He was a practical miller and millwright, and purchased the farm in this town now occupied by his son, Ira L. Scofield, a little southwest of Chenango bridge.

Richard Waterman settled early on what was formerly known as Waterman Hill, but has lately been called Wilson Hill.

The part of the country in the vicinity of Castle Creek village was settled quite early, an account of which may very properly be

introduced by the following sketch, which was written by Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Whitney's Point, in 1879, and includes a letter from Josiah West to his niece, Mrs. Harriet N. Boardman, of St. Clair, Michigan:—

"The village of Castle Creek takes its name from the creek upon which it is situated and the creek receives its name from the 'Castle Farm' where it empties into the Chenango river, and the Castle Farm was thus called because an Indian castle was early built upon it, and for a long time after the whites settled here, was inhabited by them.¹ The farm, which consisted of 160 acres, was finally, according to Mr. Wilkinson, by the intrigue of a Yankee named Patterson, taken from them; but they had their revenge upon him by taking his life. By some formerly and even at the present time it has been known as 'Potato creek,' from the fact that at an early day a man who was fording it with a load of potatoes, lost them in the stream by the giving away of the wagon-box; they floated down for miles and becoming self-planted in the sand, produced quite a harvest.

"The village was for some years, and even now by some, called Castle Creek city. When I was moving to the place in 1863, I met a boy and asked him if he could tell me how far it was to Castle Creek village. He looked at me with a spirit of surprise and indignation and said, 'Castle Creek village! it is three miles to Castle Creek city.'

"In regard to the early settlement, the following letter, dated St. Clair city, Michigan, July 31st, 1879, written by Josiah West to his niece, Mrs. Harriet N. Boardman, will give us much important information. He says: 'We came to Castle Creek in the year 1814, on the 1st day of March. We came over the hills from Chenango Forks by a sled road, scarcely passable. There was but

one house on the road, and that was but one mile from the Forks, near where John Mix lives. When I left, Mr. King lived in a log house where Mr. Stevens lived, and uncle Benjamin West lived in a log house where Walter Townsend used to live. Father bought fifty acres of land where you live of Colwell Cook, and fifty acres of flat on the west side of the road of Samuel Hawley, of which the south line was the road to Union. Your father afterwards bought the thirty acres that I left when I came here. There was a log house near where you live which father let grandfather have, and ten acres of land to use. There was another log house where Smith's store was when I left, into which we moved, without chimney or windows, which we soon added. There were large hemlock trees in reach of this house, standing, which we soon felled. Mr. Bishop lived in a 12 by 14 log house, about one-half way between the Phelps house and where Ira French lived when I left. There were five or six log houses between there and the river road. There was not a framed house or barn the whole length of Castle Creek. Your father was married on the 8th of May, 1817.

"The log school-house your father moved into was finished about the 1st of January, 1815, and the first school was kept in it that winter. It stood on the ground where your Aunt Parker lived when I left.

"After your father bought the thirty acres, he built a small frame house on the Spencer road. You and Sarah were born there. Your uncle Miles Smith came to Castle Creek the year after your father was married (1818) and bought 100 acres on the east side of the road opposite the fifty acres where Judd lived when I left.

"The Frenches came the same year we did, and settled about three miles below. The Lillies came two or three years after. There were no roads passable for a wagon

¹ See early chapters of this work,

and scarcely for a sled. There was not a bridge between there and the river road. There was not a house or clearing between Mr. King's and Hyde Settlement, or between there and Mr. Lyons's (on Adams street), and nothing but a bridle path either way, and it was some three or four years before the first wagon passed up Castle Creek. The travel from the north came through Hyde Settlement, then across the hill to Mr. Lyons's, then over Oak Hill (Blair Ridge), Cape Street road at what used to be called the old Pine tavern, and not a house in seven miles.' That old Pine tavern was near Kattelville.

"Richard Knapp settled where he lived and died a little north of Asa Blair's. Deacon Richard Gray came early and settled on a farm formerly owned by a man named Leonard. Samuel Hawkes settled quite early just below the village, where he died. Eli Blair says he used to go from where the old Lyman King tavern now stands, up on to Adams street by marked trees. A man by the name of Stoddard used to live where the Lyman Lyon farm now is.

"A school-house, as already noticed, was built about as soon as any house was, and the people for years held what few meetings they had either in this or in private houses, or in barns. The Methodists built a chapel at a very early day, down near the burying-ground, by Mr. Wilcox's, and the Presbyterians in 1840 built a very nice meeting-house on the ground where the Methodist church now stands. A Rev. Mr. Leonard was their minister for a number of years. He did not live in the place, but came and preached to them regularly. Many of the Presbyterians moving away, and the Methodists increasing very fast, it was proposed and arranged that the latter purchase a right in the house, and it became a union house and continued so until it was removed to give a place for the present beau-

tiful Methodist church, which was built eleven years ago.

"There are many reminiscences connected with this old church, some sad and some pleasant. One of the latter I relate. It was on the Sabbath of March 13th, 1864. Captain William Bristol was at home from the army on leave of absence, and concluded to consummate a long standing engagement with Miss Hetta A. Blair, daughter of Edson Blair and his wife, Caroline P. It was decided to have the ceremony performed immediately after the morning service. At the proper time the company started from the captain's house, which stood near the church, with Colonel Milo B. Eldredge as marshal of the hour, he having unexpectedly arrived from the army, and acted as bridesman. It had been arranged that the choir should be singing when the bridal company entered the audience room, and one of the young ladies said:—

"‘I wonder what they will be singing?’

"‘This is the way I long have sought,’ some one replied.

"Having got all things arranged in the vestibule, the colonel gave the order, ‘Forward march.’ Just as the door of the audience room opened, sure enough, the choir had reached the verse:—

"‘This is the way I long have sought

And mourned because I found it not.’

"The risibles of the bridal company were greatly stirred, and even the congregation, who knew nothing of the striking fulfillment of the prophecy of the young lady, at once saw the point and could hardly restrain their emotions.

"The Baptists had preaching here quite early, but were not regularly organized into a church till 1844, when they built their first house of worship. That being destroyed by fire, the present one was built in 1870.

"The first physician settled at the creek

was James Brooks. Dr. Salisbury followed him, and he was followed by Dr. John Munsell, he by Dr. S. P. Allen, and then the present incumbent, Dr. A. F. Taylor, came. Additional reference to the physicians is made further on and in the preceding chapter on the medical profession.

"In Castle Creek cemetery, which lies directly back of the Baptist church, are some of the venerable dead. Rev. Larnard Livermore, a Methodist minister of the local ranks, a man greatly beloved and very useful, who died March 2d, 1854, at the age of seventy years. Rev. David Leach, for many years a pastor in the Baptist church and extensively known all through this region, who died July 2d, 1869, at the age of eighty-eight years, and his wife, Melinda, who died July 16th, 1860, aged sixty-five years. Rev. Caleb Hayes, another useful Baptist minister, who died July 18th, 1856, aged eighty-five years.

"Quite a large number of the West family, who were among the first settlers here, are also buried there. Asa Lyon, also, who died September 9th, 1864, aged eighty-nine years, and his wife, Olive, who died December 6th, 1851, aged seventy-four years. Here rests also the body of one of our soldiers, Nelson Simons, of Company E, 157th regiment. He was taken sick in the army and died on the way home in the cars, between Baltimore and Philadelphia."

A new cemetery was instituted a few years since on the hill about half a mile east of the village.

"Some of the now departed inhabitants are remembered with deep and peculiar interest. There was Samuel Hawkes, a Methodist of the old style, and an Abolitionist of the purest water. He lived to see his hopes realized and read the proclamation of emancipation years before his eyes were closed in death. He has gone where the voice of the oppressor will never be heard.

"Aunt Fanny' (Dimick), as everybody called her, lingers in pleasant memory. She hated sin and vanity with a perfect hatred. She loved children and labored to do them good. She loved everybody, and wanted to have everybody as good as grace could make them. She must have felt perfectly at home when she arrived at the celestial city.

"Richard Gray, whose *alias* was 'Uncle Delhi,' was the fortunate-unfortunate man — fortunate to get so many good wives and unfortunate in losing so many. Four he lost, and one he left to mourn his departure. Always ready for duty, active in every good work and having a clear religious experience, and very decisive in his convictions. His departure was sudden. The messenger unexpectedly came. He did not find him in illness, but at work in his garden. At once he passed from labor to reward.

"Another was Mrs. Caroline P. Blair, who was known in literary circles by the *nom de plume* of 'Waif Woodland.' She was quite a noted author."

According to Mr. Taylor the foregoing letter furnishes much valuable historic matter, and the localities mentioned will be generally recognized by present residents of the town. Mr. Taylor says that not only did Mr. West's father (Josiah), but his grandfather, Thomas West, come here at an early date. He was an Englishman and was impressed into service in the war against the United States. Reaching this country he deserted and joined the American army. He died in 1828 and was buried at Castle Creek.

William West, a son of "Esquire" West, kept the first store at Castle Creek. It stood where the house of the widow of Dr. Munsell now stands.

Asa Blair came early to this vicinity, but afterwards went to Schöharie county. Re-

turning he settled on what has been called "Blair Ridge," where he died. His dwelling stood near the site where his son's (Eli) house now stands. Another son of Asa was Edson A. Blair, who has been referred to in the history of the town of Triangle as the husband of Caroline Pease, the poetess. Their children were Mary B., Lewis P., Morris P., Harriett A., Helen B., Minnie B., and Arthur E. Mary, Lewis and Arthur are physicians. Edson A. was a farmer and died in the town in 1884.

We will insert some valuable historical notes on this town, which have been kindly furnished us by Samuel Lee, esq., whose long life has been passed here: —

"My early years and up to matured manhood were spent almost exclusively in the vicinity of the Puritan Fathers of New England. My grandfather, Ashbel Lee, was of English origin, and was one of those brothers that came from England late in the 17th century, and landed on the rock-bound shores of the Old Bay State of Massachusetts.

"The two brothers alluded to soon became separated from my grandfather; one of them settled in Luzerne county, Pa., the other was lost in the trackless wilderness as though he were buried beneath the ocean's waves.

"My grandmother was of Scotch origin, and I think that she and my grandfather were married before they sailed to the New World. I can gain no positive knowledge of the intervals of time after their marriage, until they left New England, and removed to the old Empire State. They removed from Berkshire county, in the town of Lee, Massachusetts, and settled in the town of Chenango about eight miles north of where the city of Binghamton now stands. They reached their new home in the winter of 1794, and were accompanied by the family of Samuel Miller, who shortly occupied an

adjoining farm on the north of their own. They came by the way of Albany and crossed the Hudson on the ice. Their tedious journey was made through long stretches of forest, over very imperfect roads with ox teams and sleds. To this locality a few families had preceded them by three or four years.

"I will give their names here, and refer to them again as I proceed: John Barker, Simon Rogers, Asa Smith, Joseph Handy, and Henry Palmer. The two latter were soldiers of the Revolution. My grandfather, Ashbel Lee, survived less than one year after leaving Massachusetts and died in 1794, aged forty-seven years. My grandmother, Sarah Lee, survived her husband nine years, and died in 1801, aged fifty-eight years. They had seven children; four sons, and three daughters. Their names were William, Joshua, Samuel and Stephen. The names of the daughters were Nancy, Sarah, and Polly. William Lee married Anna Hubbard, but I am unable to tell where or when, as he went back again for a period of time to the East. They had seven children, like their parents before them; consisting of five sons and two daughters. Their names are as follows: William (which perpetuated the name of his father), Cyrus, Charles and Chauncey (twin brothers), and I, the writer of this sketch, was called Samuel from my earliest recollection. My father, William Lee, settled in the town of Lisle, Broome county; was a farmer in possession of upwards of 250 acres at the time of his death which occurred in April, 1841. His age was sixty-eight years. My mother, Anna Lee, survived her husband several years; but I am unable to give her age at her death. Nancy Lee married Elijah Pease and lived in Livingston county, New York. Two daughters were born to them, named Sally and Anny. Their mother died in

1836, aged sixty-five years. She was the oldest one of my grandfather's family, forty-eight years having elapsed since her death; added to sixty-five would make 113 years since her birth; which would doubtless approximate to the time of the marriage of my grandparents. Her husband survived her several years; and he and the two daughters have long since gone to join the wife and mother in that land from which no traveler ever returns.

"Stephen Lee married Betsey Tracey; they passed their lives on a farm adjoining the old homestead on the south. They had ten children; five sons, and five daughters. Their father died in 1848, aged sixty-three years; the mother survived her husband for a number of years; but I cannot now recall the year of her death, or her age. Three of the sons are now living, the youngest one, N. Lee, being a Methodist minister and filling the office of presiding elder at this time. Of the daughters, four are now living; all in the same county, and two in the school district in which they were born.

"Polly Lee married Lockwood Palmer, the son of Henry Palmer, of Revolutionary fame; the fruit of that marriage consisted of one son, and two daughters. The names of the daughters were Olive and Sally. The son perpetuated the name of his grandfather and was called Henry. Sally Palmer married more than half a century ago a man by the name of Leonard Lewis. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters. The parents and three of their children now sleep side by side in a burying ground on the parental home of my grandfather, Ashbel Lee. Olive Palmer married (somewhat late in life) Elias Newman, and resides on a portion of the old home plantation. Henry married Polly Prentice, and resided for a number of years near what is now known as Chenango Station,

five miles north of Binghamton. Their children consisted of two sons and one daughter; the father and one son are now dead, the mother and living children occupy the parental home.

"Josiah Lee remained unmarried through life, and occupied a farm during many years just a little north of the paternal residence of his father.

"Samuel Lee also remained unmarried through life, and always lived on the home plantation. Sarah Lee, a maiden sister, resided with him and attended to the domestic duties of the household through life. The three last named of my grandfather's family died and are buried on the old home plantation. Their ages at the time of their decease were as follows: Sarah Lee died in 1849, aged seventy-three years, Josiah Lee died in 1850, aged seventy-seven years; Samuel Lee in 1863, aged eighty-one years.

"Samuel Miller died in July, 1841, aged eighty-four years; his wife, Priscilla, died ten years before in December, 1831, aged sixty years. Eight children were born to them, seven on the home where they lived so long. Their names were Aurilla, Betsey, Polly, Priscilla, Caroline, Rhoda and Harriet; Herod was the name of the only son. Five daughters are still living, three of whom reside in the same town in which they were born; their present ages range from three score and upwards to eighty-five years.

"I have thus sketched briefly as possible the branches of the old home tree. Of my father's family none are now living except myself and one brother younger than I.

"I will at this point glance at the history of the early settlers of what is known as Kattellville, in the town of Chenango. Henry Palmer, as I have before stated, was a soldier of the Revolution, and preceded my ancestors a few years into the Empire State.

He literally obeyed the divine command early given to him, 'to multiply and replenish the earth.' He left a large number of descendants to perpetuate his name; the last of his own children died but a few years since.

"Joseph Handy was also a soldier of the Revolution, and lived in close proximity to to his Revolutionary brother above named. He loved hard cider, and had an unusual capacity for storage. He was uneducated, somewhat rough and uncouth in his manners, but possessed a kind and generous heart. I recollect an incident of his life that I never saw in print, and perhaps the world has lost some principles in theology by the omission. In the early days of Methodism in that vicinity, the class-leader was holding a social meeting, and after several had expressed their religious opinions, the class-leader requested Mr. Handy to give his sentiments on religious matters. Without rising from his seat, he slapped his hands on his knees and briefly gave his sentiments on theology:—

"The hell! my religion consists in keeping up good line fences, living peaceably with my neighbors, and paying my honest debts."

"Joseph Handy, the last of his children, died two years since.

"Crocker Taylor came from Massachusetts, and settled in the immediate neighborhood of my ancestors, shortly after their arrival. His wife and all of his children died in Broome county many years ago. A few years after the death of his wife he removed to Ohio, but was then well advanced in years. He has a number of grandchildren now residing in Broome county.

"Charles Stone emigrated from Cambridge, Mass., and was among the first settlers in Chenango. He owned at one time 640 acres five miles north of Binghamton on the west shore of the Chenango river,

and subsequently built a saw and grist-mill about one half mile above the bridge that now spans that river. He had six children, three of whom died at advanced ages, after living long years on the parental homestead. The last one of his children died but a few years since. He, like Crocker Taylor, removed to one of the Western States to find a place in repose until that eventful period shall arrive when he shall meet again those that were dear to him on the earth. His brother, Aaron Stone, lived in the immediate vicinity, and died at an advanced age in life, leaving grandchildren to perpetuate his name.

"John Barker, Simeon Rogers and Mr. Gallop had settled in the old town (or State of Lisle as it was then called, from its enormous size), just across the Tioughnioga river, adjoining the town of Chenango. They arrived there in 1791, or 1792. Simeon Rogers subsequently married the daughter of John Barker, from whom the present town takes its name. They had five sons and two daughters. George, the youngest of the living sons, resides on the homestead of his father. J. B. Rogers resides in Chenango Forks, and is now in the eighty-ninth year of his age. These two brothers are the only survivors.

"Simeon Rogers died in 1836; his wife Mary survived him two years. They were about ninety years old at their death. I simply introduce these names for future reference as I proceed, as doubtless they have formed an important item in the history of Barker.

David Parsons came from Dutchess county and settled in the town of Greene, Chenango county, early in the nineteenth century; he was born December 29th, 1770. Hannah Ames was his wife and was born August 1st, 1774. They had two sons and three daughters, none of whom are living. Their son Alvah died but a few years since

at Chenango Forks, where he had lived many years. Mrs. Hannah Parsons died in 1806 and Mr. Parsons married for his second wife Nancy Camp, daughter of a Presbyterian minister of Broome county. Two sons and three daughters were born from this union; the sons were Chauncey and Nelson. David Parsons lived many years on the west side of the river at Chenango Forks, and had a tannery there. He died July 11th, 1844, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, Nancy, died in November, 1860. Nelson Parsons married Nancy Lewis, daughter of Richard and Catharine Lewis, in 1845, and lived on the paternal homestead until his death in 1862; his wife survived him twenty-two years and died at her residence in November, 1884, at the age of sixty-nine years. Chauncey Parsons married Catherine Owen, daughter of Solomon Owen, in October, 1835; she was from the town of Lisle. He lived at the residence of his father most of his life and cultivated a farm near by. They had two sons and two daughters, all living in the vicinity of their father. He was a man of unusual ability and in the earlier years of his life an energetic worker in the Presbyterian Church. He died May 8th, 1884, at the age of seventy-four years; his wife occupies the homestead.

"Richard Lewis and his wife Catharine came from Wales in 1801, and soon settled in what has long been known as the 'Beech woods' in Northern Pennsylvania. Two young children, Catharine and Lewis, came with them. A little later they located in this town, where they did not succeed as well as they wished, partly on account of their unfamiliarity with the English language. Six children were born to them after their arrival, their names being John, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, William, Ellice and Nancy; the latter has been alluded to as the wife of Nelson Parsons. The parents

died, he at the age of sixty-six and she at seventy-two years. Lewis married in 1823 Phœbe Miller, daughter of Elias Miller, who lived in the old town of Chenango. After their marriage they lived a short distance south of Chenango Forks on the bank of the Chenango river. About thirty years since he removed to Chenango Forks; here he died in the autumn of 1877 at the age of seventy-seven years. He and his wife united with the Methodist Episcopal Church many years ago, and their married life extended over a period of fifty-four years. The widow now lives in the homestead with her nephew. They had no children. The children of Richard and Catharine Lewis were mostly successful in life. William is the only survivor at the present time.

"Luther Acham and his wife Rachael came to what is now Kattellville in the log-house period of the settlement of Chenango, and lived in one of those primitive dwellings for many years. They were Shakers and came from New Lebanon. He removed to the town of Union after the death of his wife and boarded with old acquaintances for several years towards the close of his life. He was somewhat eccentric in his later years. There was a lime pond on the farm in Kattellville where he resided, where lime was extensively made for many years until the opening of the Chenango canal, when it was displaced by stone lime and the business was abandoned. I am unable to give the ages of these pioneers.

"Joseph Lewis was born in 1747 and married in Rensselaer county, N. Y. He removed to 'Chenango Point' soon after the close of the Revolutionary War and lived in this town during his life near Kattellville. His death occurred in 1834 at the age of eighty seven years; his wife survived him less than a year. They had five children, none of whom are living. He was a religious devotee of exceptional character and

had a retreat near his dwelling where he resorted daily to pray. It is said the ground there where he knelt was worn bare. Nicholas Lewis, son of Joseph Lewis, was born in 1785; he married the daughter of Silas and Mary Hall in 1804; they had twelve children, seven of whom are living, six in the West, and Mary Bennett at Chenango Forks. Nicholas was a cooper and officiated for nearly half a century as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church; he died at Chenango Forks in 1871, aged eighty-seven years. Late in life he visited the California gold mines. His descendants did much towards the suppression of the late rebellion; three sons, fifteen grandsons, one great grandson and two sons-in-law took part in the war, and all returned to their homes unscathed, with the exception of one son, Dennis, who was shot at Antietam, and a son-in-law who died in Andersonville prison.

"In the first decade of the century Stephen Palmer and his wife Sarah removed from Greene county, N. Y., and settled half a mile south of Chenango Forks on the west side of the river; the location was the farm I have occupied for more than thirty years. They had six children—Stephen, Ira, Ethan, John, Susan and Sarah. One daughter only now survives and lives in Albany. Stephen Palmer and his wife died in the winter of 1844 at the residence of their son John. The latter married Polly Carter, of Whitehall, and had ten children, eight boys and two girls. He died in August, 1847; his wife survived him twenty-three years. Martin Palmer married Mary A. Lee, daughter of Stephen and Betsey Lee, and lived in Chenango during all his life; he died suddenly eleven years ago. His widow resides on the west side of the river, near the bridge; they had no children. Five others of the children reside in Chenango and Barker.

"Owen Collins, a native of Ireland, settled first in Bennington, Vt., and removed from there early in the present century to this town. He married Elizabeth Hall in Vermont, in 1802. Soon after his arrival here he bought a farm on the hill a mile west of Chenango Forks. They had twelve children only two of whom are living; they reside in this town. Owen Collins died in July, 1835. His widow subsequently married Daniel Robinson, a Baptist clergyman who resided in Kattelville. Her death occurred in January, 1868, at the age of eighty-three years. The farm of John Conklin adjoined that of Mr. Collins, and owing to some difficulty between the owners a suit was brought and judgment obtained. In those days a debtor was liable to imprisonment, but by complying with certain conditions, he was allowed his freedom within the jail limits. Mr. Conklin was a noted hunter of woodchucks, and it is related that when Mr. Collins left him in Binghamton he bade him adieu and thus addressed him: 'Now, Mr. Conklin, I will go home on the hill and proclaim peace among the woodchucks for thirty days!'

"John Conklin and his wife, Susannah Conklin, came from Ulster county, N. Y., to this town at an early day (about 1802). They had fourteen children, five sons and nine daughters. He died on the farm where he settled in October, 1831, at the age of seventy-two years; his wife survived him twenty-nine years and died in 1860, at the great age of ninety years. He was captain of a company in the Revolutionary War, and his wife secured all the pension due him just before her death. I shall not be able to trace all the members of this patriarch family, but Jacob, the eldest son, lived at the paternal home until about thirty years ago, when he removed to Michigan; he died there two years later. Lawrence Conklin was born October 5th, 1787,

and married Miss Heath, daughter of Azariah and Martha Heath; they lived on a portion of the paternal homestead. He died in 1873 and she in 1860; they had eleven children, none of whom are living. Susan Conklin died near the paternal home in 1872, at the age of sixty-two years. She was unmarried, and her mother resided with her during several of the last years of her life. The children of this large family were born between the years 1785 and 1812 and most of them lived to the allotted age of man. Jennie, the only survivor, is a maiden lady, now in her eighty-seventh year, and lives in the immediate neighborhood of the paternal home; she possesses a remarkable memory and rehearsed much valuable historic material for use in these notes.

"To colonize new countries then was different from what it is now; no public thoroughfares were opened in this vicinity until the completion of the Chenango canal in 1837. This large family subsisted for many days without bread, pounding and cooking their grain, of which they fortunately had an abundance. Grist-mills, politicians and Methodist circuit-riders were extremely scarce at that early day. In 1805 Simeon Rogers built at Chenango Forks. The vicinity of which I have written, in connection with the Conklin family, has long been known as Conklin (or Collins) Hill.

"John Van Kuren settled here in 1821 and died at the age of sixty-three years. His wife survived him many years and died in 1880, aged ninety-one years. Seven of their children are now living, four of them in Broome county and in the neighborhood of the paternal home.

"Azariah Heath and his wife Martha came from the Green Mountains and first settled in the town of Windsor. He was noted as a hunter, and the incident related in the preceding history of Windsor, and credited to Jotham Curtis, is also attributed to Mr.

Heath. In the first decade of the century they removed to the vicinity of what is now Kattellville. They had seven children, two sons and five daughters, none of whom are living.

"Richard Rummer and Sally, his wife, were early settlers in an adjoining neighborhood, which has long borne the name of 'Poplar Ridge.' I think he was a soldier in the War of 1812. Their children were one son and two daughters. The daughters are dead. Bennett Rummer is now well advanced in years, and married Charlotte Robinson, daughter of Daniel Robinson. He has lived for thirty years on the west bank of the Chenango river, on the farm formerly owned by Lewis Lewis. He had a son and a daughter, both living near the paternal home.

"Elias Kattell and his son Alonzo, who have been alluded to, owned at their decease the land for about a mile as one goes from the Forks toward Binghamton, on each side of the road, extending southward to the plains below and embracing several hundred acres in extent. Dr. Henry Carr now owns the northern portion; Edward Kattell, son of Judge Kattell, the central; Thaddeus Kattell the southern portion. These are grandsons of Elias Kattell.

"I will now return to the western bank of the Chenango river and proceed a few miles down to the central part of the town. The farm on the south of Bennett Rummer's was early occupied by Amasa Leonard and wife. She died more than sixty years ago and was buried on a table land less than one hundred feet above the river. Her maiden name was Bennett, and she was a daughter of Silas Bennett, who was an extensive land owner in that portion of the town in early days. Her husband, after my recollection, lived on a farm adjoining on the north the one long since occupied by the county of Broome.

"The father of Amasa Leonard settled there previous to the beginning of the century; the house first built had its date cut on a stone in the chimney — '1799.' This house was long occupied by members of the family of the first occupant. One son of Amasa Leonard survives him and lives in Binghamton.

"Charles Sprague occupied the farm adjoining Amasa Leonard's on the river for a number of years. He was born in 1792 and married Luanna Bennett, sister of the wife of Amasa Leonard; their father gave to each of the daughters a hundred acres of land bordering on the Chenango river on the west. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague had fifteen children, several of whom now reside in the town and the adjoining town of Binghamton. They settled here not far from the year 1816. He chiefly followed farming, but in his younger days built a saw-mill and grist-mill about a mile south of his dwelling. For a number of years he was quite extensively engaged in lumber traffic. He died at the 'Mill Lot,' as it was called in 1871, aged seventy-nine years. His widow survived him ten years. By industry and frugality they acquired a competence. For a period of about fifty years from the beginning of this century there sprang up various religious sects. In theological matters Mr. Sprague seemed to literally obey the divine injunction — 'Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good.' It appeared to be a weakness of his nature to investigate theories, embracing several, the last of which he looked upon as better than all the others, until it was in turn superseded. This gave rise to the following anecdote: Mrs. Sprague did not sometimes fall in love with theological doctrines so readily as her husband wished. A good sister of his religious faith was then tarrying there, and in conversation with Mr. Sprague in relation to this matter, mildly

intimated that perhaps evil spirits were influencing his wife, causing delay in the desired change, and suggested that possibly 'this kind goeth not out but by fasting and prayer,' advising that this course be adopted. Mrs. Sprague overheard this conversation from an adjoining room, and immediately came in and told the good sister to pick up her apparel and leave, telling her that she could turn the devil out of her house, and that without prayers. Mrs. Sprague subsequently embraced and became a zealous advocate of the religious views of her husband. She was affable and courteous to friends, but quick to resent an insult or injury. She and her husband possessed warm and generous hearts and suffering humanity has often found relief at their door. Their surviving children in this vicinity, by their industry and talents have added much to the wealth of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague are buried in the cemetery at Kattleville, on the paternal home of my grandfather, Ashbel Lee.

"Following are a few other names of those whose history is imperfectly known to me: The family of George Whitney were early settlers on the western bank of the Chenango. None of that family, so far as I know, is now living, except one son, who is a jeweler in Binghamton.

"Farther south along the river resided in my boyhood days the Wattles family. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church, and was known generally by that appellation. He removed to some other locality many years ago.

"A little to the southward from Mr. Wattles lived Andrew and Noah Shaw. They died long ago, and Barney Sprague now occupies their former home,

"Just a few rods north of Chenango Bridge Station reside Charles and Betsey Harper, brother and sister. About fifty-five years ago their father was returning from the tide

waters of the Chesapeake bay, where he had taken lumber. In the northern woods of Pennsylvania he was waylaid and shot for the money which it was supposed he had on his person. A man named Treadwell was arrested, tried, convicted and executed for the murder, in Montrose, Pa. I could write a chapter of horrors that have occurred since my recollection from the northern to the central portion of this town; but such events are doubtless better forgotten than remembered.

"A few rods south of the depot resided Isaac Paige in the very early years of the century. After his decease the farm was purchased by William Thomas, who resided there until his death. Hawley Thomas, his son, also lived on the farm until he died several years ago. W. Thomas, another son, lived in the neighborhood until a few years ago, when he died, advanced in years. Their surviving relatives now occupy the farms.

"Before closing I would again mention Isaac Paige. He may be called the father of the Methodist Church, which was then in its infancy in the vicinity where he lived. He was an ardent and energetic laborer in that church for many years. His mantle seemed to fall upon his son, Tyrus, who followed for many years in the footsteps of his father. He resided with his nephew at the time of his death, two miles east of Chenango Forks; he was ninety years old.

"Asa Smith, the last one that I shall mention of the early settlers of Chenango, preceded my grandfather and settled here in 1791. He, with a few others, have long slept on the farm which I have occupied for over thirty years, as I learned a few years since. Two of his children are now living, one son and daughter, the son being now eighty-six years old. Nathaniel Bishop came to Massachusetts in 1803, settled in the town of Barker, and removed to Kattel-

ville, as it was then called, in 1832. The maiden name of his wife was Julia Betts, sister of Judge Betts, of New York city. They had ten children, five of whom are now living. Their ages were eighty-six years each; they passed away from earth in the years 1869 and 1870. They were married in 1801 and lived together sixty-eight years. Their married life for longevity doubtless has but few parallels in the history of Broome county. They sleep just outside of the cemetery on the land where they had lived for so many years; this is also the burial-place of their relatives who have died.

"Elias Kattel came from Vermont more than sixty years ago and settled in this town. He was an enterprising business man and became a large landholder. The portion of the town known as Kattelville derives its name from the owner of the broad acres on which it is situated. His family consisted of two sons and three daughters. His youngest son, E. C. Kattel, filled the office of county judge and surrogate for a number of years in Broome county. He died in 1867.

"I have given thus much of history of events occurring before my birth; this event took place in the early autumn of 1821 and I am now in my sixty-fourth year; I fully endorse these early historical records. I lived with my parents, William and Anna Lee, in the town of Lisle, until I was seven years old. I then lived with an uncle and aunt (Samuel and Sarah Lee) for nearly twenty-five years. I graduated with honor in the old log school-house near where I then lived. My children in after years had far greater advantages than I, which they wisely improved. I married, in the autumn of 1845, Rhoda Anne Miller, daughter of Herod and Sophronia Miller, who resided but a few rods from where I lived. Our family of children consisted of

one son and two daughters. The son's name was Elmer H.; the oldest daughter, Grace F., and the youngest daughter bore the name of her grandmother, Sophronia S. Lee. My son spent most of his time in school until early manhood, when he engaged in civil engineering until his death, which occurred in 1873. He married Jennie Port, daughter of Jesse Port; they had no children. His widow married again a few years since, and lives in the city of Chicago. I can truly say that he ranked high in his profession for one of his years and experience. His age at his death was twenty-five years.

"Grace F. Lee spent several years in school-teaching, and married Eli Mix eleven years ago. They have two daughters, Agnes and Anna. Ella, the youngest daughter, died in the spring of 1884. Mr. Mix is a farmer and lives near Chenango Forks.

"Sophronia S. Lee married eight years ago James Smith, who was born in the city of Albany and always lived there until two years ago. Since that time he has spent a portion of each year in Quebec, in the supervision of a large shoe factory. He has one sister, who is the wife of Dr. Green, of Chenango Forks. Another sister married Jerome Livermore, merchant and druggist of Smithville, Chenango County. His mother and other relatives now live in Albany.

"My occupations in life have not been very much diversified in their character. I taught school a few terms in my youth, officiated for a time as country justice, where I made many young couples happy (or miserable as the case may be) by uniting them in the bonds of matrimony. Most of my years have been passed in tilling the soil, while my health permitted. For several years past I have written literary and theological sketches for the press. I would

here say that none of my own family were classical scholars, and I never could read Greek with my eyes shut. Rhoda Anne Miller, who for almost thirty-three years had been my wife, died in the autumn of 1878, aged fifty-four years.

"Before closing these sketches I wish to briefly mention, for their excellence and moral worth, Lewis and Morris Pease, who resided in the same school district in which I was born. Lewis Pease, the founder of the Five Points Mission in New York city, was born in the town of Lisle, in the same school district in which my father lived for nearly a half century. His brother Morris aided him in that noble mission enterprise, and for many years they have labored to raise fallen and degraded humanity to that high standard of Christianity and morals which the Creator designed the race to reach. It seems eminently proper that their names should be handed down through the medium of history to future generations, as eternity alone can develop their moral worth. Their sister married Edson Blair, in the town of Chenango, and was known quite extensively as a literary writer through the public press. In her writings she was known as 'Waif Woodland.' She has been dead for a number of years, and her husband, a few weeks since, was placed by her side.

"I have thus passed over, as briefly as possible, the early settlers of the northern portion of the town of Chenango. This town was colonized under the most unfavorable auspices. Hardships and privations were then passed through which are unknown at the colonization of new countries in modern times. The people lived in the rudest kind of log huts, and had more pains in their bodies than in their windows. They were obliged to hollow out large stumps in which to pound their corn for bread, or the greater portion of it, for a

goodly number of years. The nearest grist-mill was at Tioga Point, fifty-four miles distant. Old Seth, an Indian who resided in the vicinity, used to go for milling with his canoe down the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers, for those that were able to pay. The journey occupied one week.

"Simeon Rogers, whom I have before alluded to, built a grist-mill on the Chenango river in the town of Barker (or Lisle as it then was) in 1805, which was a great relief to the settlers.

"The early pioneers were surrounded with bears and wolves, which committed great depredations upon their flocks and herds, as soon as they had any in their possession. Small hogs were taken by bears in the daylight from pens, and sheep from their inclosures at night by wolves, unless guarded with jealous care. The latter frequently made night hideous by their incessant howls. Game was then plenty, the forests abounded with deer, and the rivers were well supplied with fish. Shad then passed up the Susquehanna river from the tide waters of the Chesapeake bay.

"Our grandmothers manufactured from wool and flax the clothing worn; spinning wheels were more numerous than organs, but in modern times this order has been reversed. The simple and plain modes of life of our early ancestors have long since become obsolete and fallen into disuse.

"The doctrinal points of the religion of our grandfathers were largely in sympathy with those of Calvin. The doctrine of election and reprobation were then of animated discussions in my school-boy days. In modern years the principles of faith as taught by Wesley, have been largely in the ascendant.

"*Unknown Graves of Early Pioneers.*— I have no time here to sketch the hard-

ships and privations of those that colonized this wilderness land. Suffice it to say, that after passing a life of hardships and privations, many of these hardy sons of toil now rest in unknown graves, with not a marble raised over their sleeping dust, to show that they ever had a being on the earth. But the wilderness has receded before the hands of the husbandman; the log cabin of the hardy pioneer has long since disappeared; the moss-covered wigwams of the red men of the forest have given place to the comfortable abodes of civilized man. The war council rooms of these wandering sons of the forest also have disappeared, and school-houses have taken their places. Higher institutions of learning are scattered widely over our vast domain; palatial residences are numerous throughout the land; churches have been erected on hill and in dale, where the way of life and salvation is being proclaimed.

"About one-half century ago the first railroad was completed in our vast Union; now they reach from ocean to ocean, and almost every city and hamlet is penetrated by their rumbling wheels. Our ocean cables reach from continent to continent, and friend can hold conversation with friend thousands of miles away, as though face to face. Telegraph wires form a net-work in all large cities. The arts and sciences are marching forward with gigantic and rapid strides throughout the land, and perhaps more has been accomplished to permanently benefit the world in this direction within the last half century, than for hundreds of years before. Who can portray the exalted station that the old Empire State will attain during the next century? We can judge, and that very correctly, too, of the advancement of the future by the progress of the past. May not the prophet Daniel, as he looked down the vista of time with a prophetic eye to the distant ages, have re-

but when Dr. S. H. French left Castle Creek (about a year later) Dr. Saunders was invited to take his place. He remained there but about a year and then removed to Otsego county, and thence to Chautauqua county.

Dr. James Brooks, who was the eldest son of Dr. P. B. Brooks, practiced at Castle Creek, where he settled in 1837 or 1838, probably soon after the departure of Dr. Saunders. He studied medicine with his father, but ill health compelled him to abandon it at intervals and sometimes for long periods. He began attending lectures at Geneva just before locating at Castle Creek, but the poor state of his health forced him to return home, where he hoped that horse-back riding in his practice would be beneficial to him. He accordingly applied for and obtained a license from the Broome County Medical Society and gained an extensive ride. In about two years he received an urgent request to locate at Great Bend, which he did.

When Dr. Brooks left Castle Creek, his place was taken by Dr. Loren Salisbury, a son of Deacon Cyrus Salisbury, of Lisle. He had been a student in the office of Dr. P. B. Brooks, and after practicing about a year, obtained a license from the Broome County Society. In 1851 he went to Cincinnati and engaged in the drug business.

Castle Creek. — Aside from Chenango Forks, a portion of which is situated in this town and is described in the history of the town of Barker, Castle Creek is the most important village in Chenango. It is located near the north line on the creek of the same name. The reader has already found in preceding pages of this chapter, the greater portion of the records of the little village, especially as relates to its early settlement.

We have not the year in which the post-office was established here, but it is probable that Josiah West was the first postmas-

ter, while he was conducting his early tavern here. Since that time the office has been in the hands of one or the other of the prominent merchants. From 1862 to 1872 James Bristol was postmaster and since the latter date D. Howard has had the office.

A Mr. Benjamin started a small store at an early day about half a mile above the village. He also kept a tavern for a time.

C. P. Johnson began mercantile business here in 1850, but in the following year he was succeeded by S. E. Judd and James Bristol. The latter continued until 1872, when the store passed into the hands of D. Howard. He erected his commodious store in 1877 and still continues a prosperous business.

L. B. Smith came to Castle Creek and engaged in business in 1850. He continued about ten years and was followed by Cornelius Dunn. The store property finally passed into possession of S. Lum, who transformed it into a dwelling.

William West sold goods in a portion of his dwelling as early as the year 1825, and continued for twenty years or more.

M. P. Blair began business here in 1882, and E. A. Roe in 1883, both of whom are still successfully engaged.

Blacksmithing is one of the first necessities in all early settlements, and the trade has been represented at Castle Creek since about 1825 or 1826, when Jacob Burrows and Richard Townsend made their anvils ring in the little hamlet. Enos Puffer, who was a Methodist minister and a very able man, had a shop here in 1850. H. C. Lewis began work in 1873 and James H. Trafford, who had worked many years in the shop of O. M. Goodspeed, has opened a shop on his own account.

P. Goodspeed came to this locality in 1849 and very soon afterward he had a mill running; it was operated for about ten years. A Mr. Green built one of the early

mills, which subsequently passed to the ownership of Lewis Allen, who removed it into the town of Barker about 1879.

Ira Keeler erected the first saw-mill in this part of the county and also built the one afterward owned by Charles Stone. The dates of erection of these early mills, which did their share in transforming the forest into marketable lumber, are not now available.

The steam saw-mill now owned by Phelps & Alderman was built prior to 1850, and is one of the best in the county. A. N. Phelps and I. P. Alderman have successfully operated this mill for thirty years and are among the most extensive lumber manufacturers and dealers in this region.

The Methodist Episcopal society of Castle Creek is an outgrowth from the Presbyterian society, which gradually died out. The Methodist society was organized with thirty members in 1847, by Rev. T. D. Wire, who was the first pastor. The first church edifice was erected in 1840; the present one in 1868, at a cost of \$6,000. The present membership is about 125 and Rev. W. H. Cochrane is the pastor. The trustees are Moses Puffer, T. J. Barnes, I. P. Alderman, B. J. Alderman, George Ross and Charles Gaylord. S. S. Howard is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Castle Creek Baptist Church was organized in 1844, in which year, also, the first house of worship was erected. The present church was built in 1870, at a cost of nearly \$8,000. The church membership is about eighty. Rev. George P. Turnbull is the present pastor, succeeding Rev. W. L. Starkweather in 1882. The trustees are Charles Hays, Albert Gray and William Ransom. The deacons are A. N. Phelps, Ambrose Gray and Mr. Swift.

The Methodist Church at Chenango Forks is in this town and may properly be described here. The Chenango charge was

taken from the Broome charge at the session of the conference in Owego, April 28th, 1866. Revivals had then occurred at Glen Castle, East Maine, Choconut, Chenango Forks and Kattelville, the conversions in which numbered two hundred and fifty. Thereupon Chenango Forks and Kattelville were constituted a new charge with Chenango Forks as the head. The beautiful church was erected soon afterward and a revival added forty-eight to the membership, while services were instituted every Sabbath. Rev. S. P. Worden was the pastor in 1866. Rev. F. A. Dony is the present pastor, beginning in April, 1883.

Kattelville.—This is a hamlet in the eastern part of the town, on Kattell creek and near the line of the D. L. and W. railroad. The early settlement of Elias Kattell at this point has already been described. He came here at a very early day and "took up" a thousand acres of land, built a house, a tavern, a distillery and two saw-mills on Gilbert creek. These mills were operated by him and his son Alonzo as late as 1850. In 1853 Alonzo built a steam saw-mill, which afterward burned and was rebuilt. He also built a grist-mill and in 1850 a hotel; the latter burned during the last war.

Some of the other early settlers here were Samuel Miller, who located where his grandson, Wallace Miller, now lives. Henry Palmer settled here and was the first blacksmith. The post-office here has been in charge of Martin Bullock since 1883. Before his administration it was successively in the hands of Elias Kattell, Alonzo Kattell and Adaline Carpenter.

The Kattelville Methodist Episcopal Church was organized with nine members, by Rev. R. S. Rose, its first pastor, in 1851, in which year was erected the house of worship, at a cost of \$1,500. It will seat 225 persons. Rev. F. A. Dony is the present pastor. The number of members is about

forty-eight. The church property is valued at \$1,600.

West Chenango, a hamlet in the western part of the town. Edward Townsend is postmaster and carries on blacksmithing. The old saw-mill at this point was built in about the year 1827, by Nathaniel Congdon, who is still living.

A. Stowell was about the first settler in this locality and cleared the land where the hamlet is situated. The Dimmick family were also early settlers here and gave their name to "Dimmick Settlement." Their names were John, Sylvanus and Constant. Amos Wilcox came to this settlement with his father, John Wilcox, in 1824. The latter was one of the first blacksmiths in the place. Amos Wilcox is still living near Glen Castle at the age of seventy-eight years. Nathan Stratton and Judah Carter also settled here early.

The Methodist Church of West Chenango was erected in 1864, under the pastorate of Rev. Addison Abbott. It has since been known as the "Abbott church." The society is small in numbers.

Glen Castle.—This is a hamlet located about two miles above the mouth of Castle Creek. There is but little business done here. A sort of "union" store was established about the year 1855 and conducted

by Dwight and Franklin French for a number of years. After several unimportant changes C. O. Watrous succeeded to the business of C. A. Tompkins, and the post-office, in 1882. The new store building was erected in 1883.

A mill was built here on the site owned by Richard Monroe by Clement French and his son Ebenezer. The mill now standing was built by Richard Monroe. The saw-mill now owned by Tobias Oakley was built at an early day by Amaziah Leonard. It was subsequently owned by Thomas French & Son. Richard Monroe has carried on blacksmithing here for a number of years.

There is a Methodist Church here with a membership of about thirty persons. It is in the Choconut charge. Rev. Addison Harding is the present pastor. The trustees are Isaac Page, Royal Palmer, Ebenezer French and Henry Stiver. The church building was erected in 1850.

Chenango Bridge.—There is a post-office and small settlement of this name, which is a station on the railroad before mentioned. There is no mercantile business done here, but at the present time O. B. Wilmot is building a store. Harry Puffer has carried on blacksmithing since 1878. F. M. Harding is a coal dealer.

CHAPTER XXXI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF FENTON.

THIS town was not formed until December 3d, 1855, at which date it was set off from Chenango. The latter was one of the original towns of the county and formerly, as a part of Tioga county, embraced the present towns of Chenango, Windsor, Colesville, Sanford, Conklin, Fenton and Binghamton. The boundaries of the town have not been changed since its formation.

The town lies on the east bank of the Chenango river, extending from the central portions of the county to the borders of Chenango. It is bounded on the north by Chenango county; on the east by Colesville; on the south by Colesville and Conklin, and on the west by Chenango and Barker. It consists largely of a high and rolling upland region. The valley of the Che-

nango river, which is the dividing line between Fenton and Chenango, is narrow in most places and the hills rise rather steeply from it to an elevation of from 500 to 700 feet above the river. The principal drainage, aside from the Chenango, is Page brook, a considerable stream which flows southwesterly across the central part of the town and empties into the Chenango river, dividing the town into two distinct ridges.

Osborn creek rises near the tunnel on the A. & S. R. R. in the north part of the town of Colesville, and entering this town near the southeast corner, flows in an easterly direction to the Chenango, into which it discharges its waters a little north of Port Crane. Pond brook is composed of two ponds over a mile in length and separated from each other by a sharp ridge, called the "Hog Back," under which the water from the upper passes into the lower pond. The outlet is but a few rods from the river, and as the ponds have a considerable elevation above it, an excellent water power is formed. This has been and still is a great resort for fishermen. The ponds are yet stocked with various kinds of fish. The surface of the country for some distance around is very peculiar. It consists of plain land interspersed with basins or small valleys, some of which descend to a great depth below the general level. These basins have no connection with each other and all present the appearance of having been ponds at some remote period. The plain was covered with a dense growth of pine.

The soil upon the hills is a clay and slaty loam underlaid by hardpan, and in the valleys it consists of a fine, rich gravelly loam and alluvium.

The Chenango canal, which was finished in 1837, runs through this town, and one of its prominent engineers was named Jason Crane; from him the town was named Port Crane, which is also the name

of a small village, or hamlet, in the south part of the town, on the canal. This name was not satisfactory to the inhabitants and it was accordingly changed in 1867, to Fenton, in honor of Governor Reuben E. Fenton.

The first settlement was made in this town in 1788, by Elisha Pease, three years before John Barker located at Chenango Forks. There is little now known of his family, except that his son, Chester Pease, was born here in 1793, the first birth in the town. Mr. Pease also erected the first saw-mill in 1797. The locality was heavily timbered, a fair proportion of it being valuable pine, and saw-mills followed each other in rapid succession in different parts of the town, wherever there was water power, and large quantities of lumber were manufactured at an early day and rafted down the rivers to market.

Jared Page (from whom Page brook was named) and a Mr. Vining were the next settlers in the town, and they were soon followed by Garret Williamson, Isaac Page, John F., and Elias Miller. Garret Williamson came from Westchester county, N. Y., in 1805 and settled on the farm now occupied by William Williamson. He took up a hundred acres and was an enterprising and active man. He died in 1862. William Williamson, who now lives on the old homestead, was born here March 6th, 1813, and married Mary A. Kelly, of Chenango county, in 1854; they have two daughters. He has held the office of commissioner of highways and other district offices.

Elias Miller was a brother-in-law of Mr. Williamson (Garret) and came into the town at the same time. They cleared a few acres of land, sowed wheat and returned for their families, who came back with them in February, 1806. Garret Williamson had a family of twelve chil-

dren, five of whom are now living. He built the first frame house in the town, the lumber for it having been sawed on his own place, in 1826, by his sons. The present homestead was built in 1868.

The Mr. Vining, whose name has been mentioned, settled among the very first in the town, where Hamilton Yager now lives. Little is known of his after career.

William Miller came from Westchester county to this town in 1807, locating on the farm now owned and occupied by Samuel Miller. Isaac Page owned this land at that time and was its first possessor, as well as one of the first settlers. Mr. Miller was a prominent citizen and was made one of the county judges. He advanced money to aid in paying off the Revolutionary soldiers. He was quite advanced in life when he settled here. John F. Miller, who died in March, 1869, was Judge Miller's youngest son and was twenty-five years old when he settled where O. W. Hatch now lives. He afterward traded with John Youmans for the property where George P. Miller lives. Robert T., Hurd L., and Addison are sons of John F. Miller, who still reside in Fenton.

The first marriage in this town is set down as that of Gardner Wilson and Polly Rugg, which occurred in 1800; but beyond this bare announcement, we find no details of their lives. The first death was that of Mrs. Pease, in 1789.

We have mentioned the name of Hamilton Yager. His father was John Yager, and settled in the town in 1835, in the northwest corner; he had been a soldier in the War of 1812 and came from Schoharie county. His son bought the Vining farm of Ephraim Voight in 1870. The mill was built by J. H. & L. L. Miller in 1874 and sold to William Powers, who now owns it. He does grinding, sawing, planing, etc.

"Squire" Page's first settlement was

made about three miles below where John Hull now lives. The latter first came to the county in 1836. His father was also John Hull, of Connecticut, where the son was born in 1810. He has been a prominent man; has held the office of supervisor several terms, commissioner, and other offices. He has been a contractor and builder, lumber manufacturer and business man. He settled in his present home in 1850. He married Sophia Amsbry and has had ten children.

Timothy Cross settled in the northern part of the town in 1807, and is still living in good preservation; his memory is a storehouse of incidents of olden times connected with the early settlements in this vicinity, and especially as related to hunting exploits. He says that owing to its peculiar situation Port Crane was for many years a famous sporting field. It lies outside the arc formed by the bend in the river in its vicinity. In its rear is a fine circular range of hills, which terminate above and below in perpendicular rocks called the upper and lower rocks, and which is divided nearly midway by Osborn creek; while in front are magnificent hills filling the arc down to the river's brink. A hound set after a deer any where in the area inclosed by the river and this semicircle of hills, was sure to bring it to the water at one of the points of rocks, and if it escaped those stationed there would cross the stream and take to the opposite mountains. Deer were numerous, and in warm weather, as is their custom, visited the salt licks in large numbers. Mr. Cross relates an adventure of Isaac Page, who knew of one of these resorts, and, as was his custom, went one night to watch. Soon his experienced ear detected signs of the approach of the expected game. He waited some time, but failing to ascertain their whereabouts, he concluded that they had left the

vicinity without the usual manifestations, and became convinced that something extraordinary was the matter. He was not long left in suspense, for his conviction was soon confirmed and his attention riveted to two fire-like balls which gleamed above a log but a few feet in front of him, and from behind which they seemed gradually to rise. At this critical moment he leveled his trusty rifle, with as much precision as the darkness rendered practicable, and fired, and rising, walked deliberately away. In the morning he returned and to his surprise saw that he had shot a large panther. Thus the unaccountable leaving of the deer the previous night was explained.

Mr. Cross also relates the following incident, in which he was the prominent actor: "One day he heard hounds on the trail, and as it was evident the deer would cross the lower rocks too soon for him, he took his favorite dog in a dug-out and crossed over to the upper point on the other side. As he expected, the deer came to the river, crossed and took to the mountains. The dog, being well trained, crossed likewise and was soon on the trail. This was as Cross anticipated, and taking his dog in his arms he took his station in the road which runs along the river bank several feet above the water. Soon the deer made its appearance in the road and he threw the dog very nearly against it. Both deer and dog plunged into the river. The deer came to the bar, on which it was able to maintain a footing, and stood at bay. As the current was swift the deer had the dog at a disadvantage, for as often as the dog swam to it, it was struck under by the fore paw of the deer, and would come to the surface some distance below. Cross stood for some time a spectator of the unequal contest, until apprehension for the safety of his dog induced him to wade out to its assistance. Intent in watching its assailant, the deer did not heed

his approach until he got within a few feet of it, when it suddenly turned, rose upon its hind feet, and tried to strike him down. In its struggles, the deer struck one foot into Cross's hand. He immediately grasped it. At the same time it became so firmly entangled in its horns as to draw its head into the water, where Cross had it entirely at his mercy. When the dog, which was nearly exhausted, saw its enemy subdued, he took a position on the deer and retained it till his master drew both ashore."

Caleb Ketchum was an early settler, and built the first house in North Fenton about 1812. It stood until 1880, being then occupied by Lewis De Monstoy, when it burned.

Michael McDonald, a man of Scotch descent, came here before 1800 and settled on fifty acres of land where Asa McDonald now lives. William McDonald, who located on the farm now owned by Henry and Frank McCune, went west and died in Iowa. Michael was an early sea captain, and in later years became quite prominent as a botanical physician. He died in Steuben county at the age of ninety years. He had eight children, but two of whom are living, Asa and Michael. Asa married Elizabeth M. Yates in 1830, and they have five children living. They occupy the old homestead.

Lewis De Monstoy was an early settler in Delaware county, where his son, Lewis N., was born in 1826, and came to Fenton in 1847. He has been prominent in the town; has been supervisor and town clerk. He married Rachel Parsons, who was born in Fenton in 1829; they have one son.

Simon Cook, a soldier of the War of 1812, who was born in Dutchess county, settled in Broome county in 1844. They had six children, among whom is Matthew Cook, who married Harriet De Monstoy, sister of Lewis N., above mentioned. They

have three daughters. Matthew Cook has been a drover and stock dealer, farmer and lumberman.

Jeremiah Holt, jr., is a son of Jeremiah Holt and Levina Williamson, a sister of Garret Williamson. Mr. Holt was from New Hampshire, and settled in Broome county about 1830 and in Fenton in 1849. Jeremiah Holt, jr., was supervisor in 1883, before he was twenty-eight years old, and was elected assessor for 1884, which offices he has capably filled. He married Hattie Bowen in 1880, and they have one daughter.

Richard Lewis was one of the early settlers in the vicinity of Chenango Forks. He was a native of Wales and came here not far from the year 1800. He had eight children, but two of whom are living. One of these is William Lewis, and the other Nancy Parsons. Ellis Lewis died in 1878; his wife was Polly Thomas, and they were married in Colesville in 1828. They have had seven children, five now living.

Among the settlers of Chenango county were John Kales and his wife, Mary Ann Armstrong; they came to Fenton in 1851, where they died. Among their children was Henry Kales; born in 1852; he married Angeline Page, daughter of William Page, and Mary Yager, both of whom were of families of early settlers in the town. Two of the brothers of Henry died in the service of their country, and George R., another brother, resides on the old homestead. Henry purchased his present farm in 1866. In 1869 he built his saw-mill.

Samuel B. Watrous settled in the county in 1821, with his father, David Watrous; he was from Connecticut, and came here with four children; three were born afterward. David died in 1860 and Samuel B. married Rosetta Merrill in 1849; she died in 1864, and he married a second wife, Eunice Parker. Mr. Watrous has been a prominent farmer.

Sylvester Baldwin, of Connecticut, settled in the county in 1835. His wife was Candice Ives, and they had ten children; eight are living, among them being Samuel I. Baldwin. He was born in Connecticut in 1827, and married Elizabeth Wheeler in 1855; they have two children.

These settlements constitute most of those in the northern and central portion of the town and on Page brook. Along this stream, which took its name from the Page families mentioned who settled in early days along its banks, seems to have been a favorite locality with the pioneers; this is not astonishing, as they usually sought the valleys of streams for settlement, before going back upon the hills, both because of the better adaptability of the land for cultivation and, what was of still greater importance, they could thus secure water power for those prime necessities in this region—saw-mills. These mills were numerous on Page brook before the year 1820. One of the first was that of Elias Miller, a little above the mouth of the stream. This property formerly belonged to Mr. Page, from whom Miller bought it.

The next one was built by Mr. Page and Cloudy Hamilton on the farm where Matthew Cook lives. The third mill was built by Christopher Eldridge, near the mouth of Page brook. The fourth was built by Francis Mann, and the fifth by E. M. & Samuel Williamson; this was the one that sawed the boards for the first frame house in Fenton, as noted. The sixth mill was near that of the Williamsons, and was built by Henry Purdy. What was known as the Henry Cole mill was near that of Purdy. These were all early mills, and while the pine lumber lasted did a large amount of work and were a source of profit to their owners at a time when the resources for obtaining money were very limited. In those days lumbering was the principal oc-

cupation of many of the inhabitants during a large part of each year, and when the rivers were swollen with the spring and fall freshets they were the scene of busy life, which is difficult to comprehend at this time. An endless procession of great rafts was wafted down the turbid tide, bearing their jolly crews, whose hours of excitement and sometimes imminent danger were interspersed with those of hilarity and enjoyment.

Continuing the early settlements in the southern part of the town, Peter Shaw came here near Port Crane, at the beginning of the century, and died in the winter of 1804, at the age of eighty years. His sons were Frederick, Curtis, Richard and De Witt. The latter went west; they are all dead. Curtis lived at Port Crane. Horace Shaw, farmer and lumber merchant, is his son.

Luman Holcomb settled in the town soon after the Williamsons came — 1810. He located two miles east of Port Crane, where Roland Slosson now lives. He died in 1873, at the great age of ninety-five years. Roland Holcomb, his son, lived on the homestead and died in 1877.

Ebenezer Crocker was born in Fenton in 1814 and married Sophia Ann Prentice in 1835. He is now a retired farmer and has held the offices of justice of the peace and highway commissioner. He is a son of David Crocker, of Connecticut, who settled near what is known as the Van Name farm about 1790. He erected the first frame house in that section. Mr. Crocker purchased his present homestead in 1848.

Joseph Ogden was an early settler in the southern part of the town, where his grandsons, William and Ambrose Ogden, now live. He came into the section about 1790. Among his children was Joseph Ogden, who married Mary Van Name in 1812. They had ten children, three of whom are living — William, Ambrose and Charles.

William married Ann Maria Smith in 1838; they have one child. He is a retired farmer. Ambrose married Harriet Dyer in 1848, and they have one child. He resides on a part of the old homestead, settled by his grandfather.

Freeman Randall came here when an infant, in 1816, with his father, Rephah Randall. The latter was from Washington county and died in 1878, at the age of eighty-one years.

Reuben McDaniels came from Washington county in 1806, and located first in Osborne Hollow, Colesville, but came to Fenton in 1834. He was married to Millicent Osborne in 1796.

Hon. Roger Wing Hinds, who purchased his present homestead in this town in 1864, settled in Binghamton with his parents in 1816. He married Catharine Dayton, of Chenango, in 1836; she died in 1844, leaving two sons. He then married Ann Eliza Williamson, daughter of Garret Williamson, the pioneer before mentioned; she died in 1874. Mr. Hinds was elected to the Legislature in 1850; has been a justice eight terms; was supervisor of the town of Maine in 1848-49, and in 1832 was appointed undersheriff. Mr. Hinds is a son of Jesse Hinds, who was a Revolutionary soldier and took part in the War of 1812.

Gideon Lounsberry, who settled in the county in 1826, was a brother-in-law of Mr. Ketchum, who has been mentioned. He was an extensive lumber manufacturer and dealer. He married Polly Archer in 1816. Their son, Simmons J., now lives on the homestead with his mother. He has an excellent saw-mill, fed from a small lake of unfailing flow. He was in the government employ for over three years during the war, having had charge of the bridge construction shops at Alexandria.

Revillo Keeler, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the history

of the town of Binghamton, was born in 1796. Job F. Keeler, of Fenton, is a son of Revillo, and was born in 1843. He married first Harriet A. Dutcher, and second, Mary J., widow of L. A. Davis; this marriage took place in 1883.

William Slosson has been a prominent citizen of the town, and purchased his present homestead in 1850; he settled in the county, town of Maine, in 1811. His father was Nathaniel Slosson, of Berkshire, Mass. William learned the cloth dresser's trade and followed it for eighteen years. He married Julia Ann De Witt, born in Fenton in 1807, married in 1832; she died in 1844. Her father was Abraham De Witt, who was an early settler and died in 1831.

Benjamin A. Potter came to Fenton in 1850 and purchased his present homestead in 1851. The farm of 120 acres was heavily timbered, but by his own efforts he has made it one of the best places in the town. He was a member of company H, 89th regiment, and served to the close of the war. He married Elizabeth Barnes in 1846; they have four children.

Simeon Winn settled in Fenton in 1846; his wife was Anna Rider, sister of James Rider. One of his sons, Isaac C. Winn, now of Fenton, is a prominent farmer of the town.

This constitutes the early settlements of Fenton, except such as we may mention in the history of the villages. It will be seen that, although the first settlement in the town was made at an early date, as compared with surrounding towns, still much of it is comparatively new in this respect. But the inhabitants have not been lacking in vigorous enterprise in clearing the lands and bringing them under their present high state of cultivation. Since the timber has been largely cleared off, the farmers have turned their attention with excellent results to dairying. A cheese factory stock com-

pany, was organized in 1866 by Geo. P. Miller, James Allen, Henry Christian, Matthew Cook, Thos. Scott, W. H. McDonald, Amos Turner, J. B. Rogers, Wm. Williamson, O. W. Hatch and Mrs. Triphosa Bird-sall. The factory changed hands in 1870, J. B. Rogers, of Chenango Forks, and Wm. Blanding taking it. Two years later Mr. Rogers became the sole owner. Since 1876 it has been owned by H. S. Miller; it is located at North Fenton. It has done a large business, and has manufactured as high as 12,000 pounds of milk into cheese daily; but it is not so prosperous at the present time.

The Chenango canal, which was finished in 1837, runs along the course of the Chenango river through this town. When it was projected it raised anticipations relative to its beneficial effects upon the town that cannot be said to have been realized; still, it gave the inhabitants of this section means of economical shipment of surplus products—something they had long felt the need of. There is no railroad in the town, although the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley road (now owned by the D., L. and W. Company) reaches Chenango Forks in the extreme northwest corner of the town. But, from their proximity to Binghamton and to the line of railroad running from Chenango Forks to that city, the inhabitants do not suffer for want of railroad communication with the world at large.

The town of Fenton responded heartily to the call of the country to arms at the breaking out of the Rebellion. It is stated in Child's *Gazetteer* (1872), that as nearly as could be learned there enlisted from Port Crane and its vicinity sixty-four men, of whom twelve were killed. Enlistments were made in the 16th New York artillery, and the 27th, 50th, 89th, 109th, 137th, 149th and 179th regiments of volunteers. North Fenton furnished twenty-six men,

who enlisted in the 8th N. Y. cavalry and the 76th infantry; of these six were killed or died from wounds or disease contracted in the service. (See chapter on Military History of the county).

Physicians.—The physicians who practiced in early years in this town, before it was set off from Chenango, have been referred to in the history of that town. At the present time Dr. Lorenzo Roberts is in practice at Port Crane. He was born in Sanford in 1832 and was a son of Eben Roberts and Delia Pinney. Eben died in Sanford in 1865; his widow still survives at the age of eighty-two years. They had twelve children, ten of whom are living. Lorenzo P. is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, and began practice in Newark Valley in 1863. He came to Fenton in 1868. He has a large practice and is a prominent man outside of his profession; has been supervisor, justice of the peace, town clerk, overseer of the poor, etc. He married Augusta Rewey in 1864; she died in 1874 and he married Adelia A. Brundage in 1876.

The first officers of this town, elected in February, 1856, were as follows:—

No choice was made for supervisor.

Town clerk—Herman Waite.

Justices—John Bishop, Enos Puffer, Thomas Taber and Ebenezer Crocker.

School superintendent—John B. Van Name.

Commissioners of highways—James Howland, Benjamin A. Potter.

Assessors—James A. Barnes, I. D. Amsbury, Geo. P. Miller.

Overseers of the poor—Wm. Slosson, Garry V. Scott.

Collector—Hiram Silliman.

Constables—Henry Kark, Sherman McDaniel, John Jones, Leverett Jeffers, Willet Cross.

Inspectors of election—Daniel Hickox,

William Williamson, Simon J. Lounsbury.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town to the present time, with the years of their service:—

John Hull, 1856; Luke Dickson, 1857–58; H. V. Waite, 1859–60; John Spendley, 1861; Lewis N. De Monstoy, 1862; H. V. Waite, 1863–64; George P. Miller, 1865–66; R. W. Hinds, 1867; James E. Waite, 1868–69; John Hull, 1870–71; ———— 1872; Marion Canniff, 1873; Warren Bevier, 1874; Thomas Scott, 1875 to 1877 inclusive; J. M. Edsall, 1878–79; Thomas Scott, 1880; L. P. Roberts, 1881–82; Jeremiah Holt, 1883.

Following are the present town officers (1884):—

Supervisor—Lewis De Monstoy.

Town clerk—Charles Van Amburg.

Justices of the peace—Wm. H. Sherwood, Henry Palmitier, Addison Miller, Roger W. Hinds, James Hunt.

Assessors—Jeremiah Holt, Willard Shear, Henry Hunt.

Highway commissioner—John Hull.

Collector—Henry W. Stone.

Overseer of the poor—Edward Cole.

Constables—Wesley Randall, Emmet Shufelt, Richard Smith, B. F. Bowen, Hiram Dee.

Game constable—O. P. Gardner.

Inspectors of election—August Baker, George Hickox.

Excise commissioners—Jefferson W. Holt, James Rider.

North Fenton.—This is a hamlet in the northwest part of the town; it has also been known as Ketchum's Corners. The post-office was established here in 1867, with William Lawton as postmaster. Justin Morse is the present postmaster.

The hamlet is pleasantly situated on Page brook; but it is not of very much commercial importance. The first store

was opened here in 1862 by James Miller. William Lawton succeeded him when he was made postmaster, since which time there have been numerous changes; Thomas Scott, Caniff & Miller, Melvin Maycomber and Justin Morse having been in trade. Abram Rosenthal now has a store.

Albert Warner kept a hotel here from 1835 to 1838, in the house now owned by Matthew Cook; there has been no public house since that time.

Henry Cornick was the first blacksmith in North Fenton, about 1828; he remained here until 1834, when Wm. Kelly succeeded him for a few years. In 1837 George P. Miller took the shop. H. L. Miller learned his trade there at that time. Since then Enos Puffer, Jerome Baker, Mark Strickland and H. L. Miller have carried on the business at different periods. Fred. Pangborn is the present blacksmith.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church at North Fenton was organized in 1840 by Rufus G. Christian, Ebenezer Cole, Chas. Elliott, Justin Watrous, Garret Williamson and C. Hamilton. The first church edifice was built in the same year; the present one was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$2,000. The first pastor was Rev. P. S. Worden. The trustees are Samuel Miller, John Travis, J. W. Holt, Addison Miller. G. P. Miller is class-leader. Rev. Stephen Wood is the pastor.

Port Crane. — This is a pleasant hamlet in the southern part of the town, on the abandoned Chenango canal and about a mile from the station of the same name on the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York railroad. James Hunt came here in 1832 and has lived here ever since. He bought his present farm in 1841. Samuel Andrews settled here early and built what was known as the old Shear mill, on Osborne Hollow creek, about 1832. It is now owned by William Bingham.

The store now owned and occupied by Davis & Shearer was built by H. V. Waite about the year 1850. His son, Jas. Waite ran it for a time. It was also occupied by Levi Davis, David Edsall, J. F. Keeler and others. The present firm took it in 1883.

Probably the first store here was conducted by Wheeler & Yates. They were a firm of contractors on the canal. They were followed by Brown & Wright. J. N. Edsall now has this store.

The first postmaster in this place was J. V. Waite, and the present officer is J. N. Edsall.

The Port Crane hotel was built in 1836, when the canal was in course of construction, by Ansel Davis. He kept it for a while and was succeeded by John Monehan. The building is now occupied as a residence by O. P. Gardner.

M. English has a blacksmith shop; has been here six years.

What was known as the Eldridge mill, and another about half a mile above it, were on the Eldridge tract; another stood on the Waite farm. The upper one of the two first named is not running; the other is owned by George Youngs.

The Baptist Church at Port Crane was organized with nineteen members in 1860, by W. Alibum. The first pastor was Rev. A. P. Menie. Their house of worship was built in 1870 at a cost of \$5,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Port Crane was organized in 1841. Rev. G. A. Burlingame was the first pastor, and succeeding him Rev. Enos Puffer was the pastor until his death in 1872. The house of worship was built in 1870, at a cost of \$4,700. Rev. Asa Brooks is the present pastor, and the membership is sixty-eight. The trustees are Dr. L. P. Roberts, J. M. Edsall, Henry Palmatier, T. Cross and R. W. Lewis. Edmund Youngs is class leader, and Rev. Asa Brooks is superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

CHAPTER XXXII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF VESTAL.

THE town of Vestal originally formed a part of the old town of Union, from which it was erected January 22d, 1823. It lies upon the southern bank of the Susquehanna river and is the southwestern town in Broome county. It is bounded on the north by the town of Union, from which it is separated by the Susquehanna river; on the east by the town of Binghamton; on the south by Pennsylvania and on the west by Tioga county.

The surface of the town consists of the river interval in the northern part of the town and the hilly region extending southward. The soil upon the hills is a fine quality of slaty loam, and in the river valley it is a deep, rich gravelly loam and alluvium. It is adapted to both grain raising and grazing.

The town is watered principally by the Big Choconut and Tracy creeks, which flow northward, the former through the central and the latter through the western part of the town, and empty into the Susquehanna river. The town embraces 22,982 acres and is now largely cultivated.

The first settlements in this town date back to 1785, but accounts of the first incomers are very meagre and may be unreliable. It is probable that the few men who came first in the territory embraced in the town, did not become permanent settlers; but were prospecting and "squatting" in different localities, only to leave for other points. It is said that Major David Barney was the first settler in Vestal, who came in with his family in 1785; but there is no authentic account of the circumstance or of his family. It is said he came down the river from Cooperstown in a canoe, and that the

craft became unmanageable at some point in the trip and upset, the children narrowly escaping drowning.

This section of country was traversed by the Sullivan expedition against the Indians in 1779, and skirmishes occurred in the vicinity between the Indians and General Clinton's troops and a small detachment of Sullivan's force, which had been sent to ascertain the whereabouts of Clinton's army and were returning with the latter to join the main body at Tioga Point. Cannon balls which were undoubtedly fired from their cannons have been found south of the river and a little east of Hooper, and on the Mersereau farm north of the river (town of Union) were to be seen, at a comparatively recent date, the remains of Indian fortifications which are supposed to have been thrown up at that time. Marks of musket shots were found on trees when the locality was first settled. The most considerable skirmish occurred near the site of Union village.

Colonel Samuel Seymour and his brother Daniel settled where the Widow Eliza Olmstead now lives, probably in 1785. She is a daughter of Samuel Seymour. His remains were among the first buried in the old churchyard at Union. Charles Seymour, now a resident of the town of Vestal, is a grandson of Samuel Seymour.

Abraham Winans, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, came from Elizabethtown, New Jersey, about the year 1796 and in 1803 settled on land now owned by Jabesh Newell. He was the father of Peter M. Winans, and grandfather of Abram Winans, who has been a successful farmer of the town and held the office of supervisor. The

elder Winans did not secure much land and was known as a great hunter. His family consisted of four children.

The Mersereaus of Vestal are descended from John Mersereau, a Protestant, who was born in France and lived and died there.¹ He was a law student while young and afterward learned the saddler's trade, which business he then followed. He was captain of a military organization. He had three sons, Joshua, Paul and Daniel, and two daughters, Mary and Martha. The children all left France and went to England in 1765. On account of the prevailing Popish religion they sailed for Philadelphia; but the ship was compelled by bad weather to put into the port of New York. Paul, only, remained in England. Daniel settled on Staten Island. Mary married John La Tourette, who is mentioned further on, and Martha married a Mr. Shadine. Their mother died on Staten Island. Mary, who married Mr. La Tourette, was in the great massacre at Schenectady in 1690. She was caught by the savages and was scalped and left for dead. All of her children were killed. Her husband was either killed in the massacre or had previously died. Mrs. La-Tourette always wore a peculiar cap which covered the nakedness of her scalp. She spent the rest of her life with her brother, Joshua, who it is believed lived on Staten Island. He was the maternal grandfather of "Esquire" La Grange and grandfather of Judge Mersereau. He was also great-grandfather of Peter La Tourette.

Joshua Mersereau (not the one of the same name above mentioned), who was one of the early judges of Tioga county, settled in Vestal in the year of the great scarcity (1789). He removed to the town of Union about two years later. (See history of that town.)

In 1787 Asa Camp, an emigrant from

Columbia county, settled on the La Grange homestead in the northern part of the town and lived there several years. He was known as "Colonel" Camp, and served in the Revolutionary War as sergeant, with bravery and distinction; the military title by which he was generally known was acquired later in life. He was a witness of the execution of the ill-fated Major Andre and helped to dig his grave.

John La Grange came in about the time of the arrival of the Winans family (between 1790 and 1795) and, like them, came from Elizabethtown, N. J. He purchased land of his uncle, Judge Mersereau, and settled opposite him, on what is now the Phelps estate. He married a sister of John Winans. "When he came," says Wilkinson in his *Annals*, "he was unacquainted with a wooded country, and even with farming. So that his partial success for a length of time, and his frequent irritations, from want of more experience, as well as the unpropitious aspect of a newly settled country, induced him many times to wish that he had stayed where the elements around him were less at variance with his knowledge and habits. His wife, however, would bear up his courage, or pleasantly ridicule his little vexations." He had a large family. His son, John La Grange, jr., was a justice of the peace of the town for many years and a large landholder; was a prominent man in the community; he died a few years ago, leaving a large family of children. Daniel La Grange was another son, who was born in this town in 1797. Patty La Grange married Abraham Winans, mentioned elsewhere. Some of the descendants of this family now live in the northern part of the town.

Amos Morse settled in the town in 1797.

Jonathan Crane, from Elizabethtown, N. J., settled in Vestal in 1799 or 1800. He made a prospective trip to this locality two

¹ See history of the town of Union.

or three years earlier, and finally bought 500 acres of land. He married into the Winans family and his brother-in-law, Ryerson Winans, came about the same time and bought 500 acres. This tract was purchased of Bela Gray, who lived in Union, the price being ten shillings per acre. Mr. Crane's land ran from the river back. The house he built stood on the site of the one now owned by J. L. Rounds, near Vestal village. He kept the first store at Crane's Ferry, bringing the goods from Catskill and Newburg. This ferry crossed the river near Vestal village. He sold out at the ferry (where the bridge is located) about 1825 and removed to the farm now occupied by his son, E. W. Crane, a little south of the village. He died in 1850 at the age of seventy years. E. W. Crane married a daughter of Peter Winans. He has held the offices of bridge commissioner and collector of the town. The other children of Jonathan Crane were Jane, born 1803; Jason, born in 1806; Abigail, born in 1808; Julia A., born 1810; she married Dr. Peabody; Patty, born 1812; Stephen D., born 1815; Ryerson W., born 1817; E. W., R. W., and Mrs. Peabody are the only ones now living.

John Fairbrother came here in 1796 and settled about a mile south of Vestal Centre, where some of his descendants now live. According to the statement of one of his sons, made a few years ago, that section was then occupied only by Indians and wild beasts; the Choconut creek region was infested with great numbers of panthers. His son told William Mersereau that his father had shot 2,500 deer. Mr. Fairbrother, it is said, dug the first cellar in Binghamton. He was from England and one of his sons was born on the ocean trip coming over.

Bethias Du Bois was an early settler (1794-95) and brought with him his son Daniel, who was born on Staten Island.

The other children were Lewis, John and Matthias. Lewis was killed while digging the race-way for the old Du Bois mill. Daniel Du Bois, who is now eighty-eight years old, had seven children. He erected the first mill near the mouth of Choconut creek. The race-way, just mentioned, was forty rods long, and its greatest depth was twenty-nine feet; it was three years in process of construction. The mill was operated up to a few years ago and was owned by Matthias and last by John Du Bois.

Stephen Platt settled near Vestal Centre in 1800, and John Yarrington, who was a blacksmith, came about the same time. He was probably the first blacksmith in the town and came from Wilkesbarre, Pa. Jonathan Crane gave him an acre of land and the proceeds of the ferry as an inducement for him to build a shop at Vestal. He followed the business until his death. He had a large family of sons, who are remembered as very dissipated.

Alfred Rounds and his father (whose name was also Alfred) came from Rhode Island and settled on land now owned by his great-grandson, John Du Bois. He was born in 1798 and died in 1876. His wife was Rebecca Layton, daughter of John Layton, who came from New Jersey and located on the farm where Alfred Rounds now lives. He was an early settler, and his children were Jacob, Simeon, Alfred, David, Jotham and Benjamin.

Alfred Rounds built the mill on Chocconut creek that is now owned by his son Alfred; it was built about thirty-five years ago. This part of the county was formerly heavily timbered, and saw-mills were built at many available points on the Choconut and Tracy creeks at an early day. The saw-mill that formerly stood where what is known as the Dewey mill is located on Choconut creek, was built by Jacob and

Jonathan Crane. It was burned in 1860. Five years later F. H. Lee built the grist-mill.

The next settlement on the river below Mr. La Grange (before mentioned) was made by Thomas Eldridge; the next by James Williams; then followed, continuing down the river, Thomas Park, Matthias Du Bois, and the younger John Mersereau. Ruggles Winchell and Daniel Price settled four miles back from the river road.

John Baty, a native from Ireland, came to Vestal about the year 1800. He was the father of Ransom Baty, who was born in this town in 1806. He built his present residence, near Vestal, in 1831.

Samuel Morse settled on the farm now owned by his son, Amos Morse, in 1797; he was from New Jersey. The son was born in 1808; the first house was replaced by the present one.

Mrs. Anna Willis, who was a sister of Abraham Winans, came from Elizabethtown, N. J., with her son, Elias Willis, and purchased the farm now owned by her grandsons, B. and R. Willis, in 1796. Elias was married to Elizabeth Winans, daughter of Abraham Winans. They had eight children; Abigail, Benjamin and Ryerson now live on the homestead, which is in the northeastern part of the town.

John P. Willis, a farmer and former poor-master and collector of the town, was a son of David and Phœbe Willis; they were also from Elizabethtown, N. J., and came about the year 1796. John P. was born in Vestal in 1803. The other children were Hannah E. and Sabra P., who now live on the homestead.

In addition to the Mersereaus before alluded to, there was another of that family named John, who came to Vestal in 1798 and settled on the place now known as the Harrington farm. Two years later he moved to the farm now owned by Irving

Weed. He came here from Hackensack, N. J., and lived in the town until 1832. He was a tanner and currier, but never did very much business in that direction; he also worked at shoemaking. He built the original house on the Weed farm.

Their son Aaron died in 1829 and left no children. Elizabeth, born in New Jersey, married John Layton (before mentioned). Daniel married Susan La Tourette, daughter of Peter La Tourette, the early settler here. Cornelius married Magdalene Hall; they left fourteen children. John married Sarah Christopher, daughter of Richard Christopher, of Union. And Maria married William Stevenson. Richard Christopher was one of the first members of the First Presbyterian Church, formed in Union in 1822, and was for many years a ruling elder. Daniel Mersereau was born in 1786, in New Jersey, and died in 1854. He was prominent among the early lumbermen of this region. He had fourteen children, several of whom are living. William Ward Mersereau, present postmaster of Union village, is one of his sons.

Peter La Tourette was one of the prominent early settlers, and came from Woodbridge, New Jersey in 1802. He was born in 1754 and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by George Du Bois, in the northwestern part of the town. He was a farmer and had a shad fishery, as also did John Mersereau; these fisheries were very important sources of food and income in early days. (Further details of the shad fisheries will be found in the earlier town histories in this work). The fishing in this locality was continued successfully until the canal was built. Mr. La Tourette had eight children, all of whom were born in New Jersey and came with him into this town. They were Peter, jr., who married Anna Quigley, of Cayuga county; he died

in 1883. Susan married Daniel Mersereau, just alluded to, and died in 1877. William married Mary Eldredge and died in the spring of 1883, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Catharine married Elias Winans and lived to the age of ninety-one years. Elizabeth married Amos Hungerford and removed to Livingston county; they are both dead. Henry married Mary La Grange. He was born in June, 1795, and is still living. John went West and was never heard from. Mary, the youngest daughter, married Albert Goodnough.¹ Henry La Tourette cleared and owned the farm now in possession of George Ross. He was born in 1795.

Samuel Randall settled early on the farm below that of Henry La Tourette.

Samuel Murdock lived on Tracy creek near the Ross place.

Rev. William Davenport came in and located on the farm where he now lives. This place was settled by Joseph and Samuel Chidester in an early day.

Thomas Eldridge was from New London, Conn., where he was living at the time the garrison was stormed by Arnold. Eldridge was left there for dead. He came to this locality between 1795 and 1800 and located on the farm now owned by his grandson, Lewis Eldridge. His son, John Eldridge, died in April, 1865, at the age of seventy-seven years. There were three daughters; one of whom, Mary (Polly), is already mentioned as the wife of William La Tourette.

The preceding annals embrace the names of the most prominent pioneers who came into the town before and about the beginning of the century, to oppose their muscle and endurance against the unbroken wilderness and undergo the hardships and privations to which all of the early settlers who have left a permanent record behind

them were subjected. The farmer who to-day, armed with his numerous labor-saving machines, looks forth upon his cleared and highly cultivated fields, can scarcely conceive the persistent and arduous toil, the unflagging energy in the face of long-delayed triumph, and the indomitable spirit which were absolutely necessary to the pioneer in obtaining even a bare living for himself and family. But the wilderness was here to be subdued, and it is a decree of Providence that where the presence and energy of man is necessary, there they will be found. The little log cottages, many of which were the homes of peace, contentment and happiness, multiplied in the town; the giants of the forest fell before the keen axes of the choppers; stumps were burned and removed, and the openings gradually began to smile with growing grain. The pine timber, which covered considerable of the region, was sawed into lumber in the numerous early mills and rafted down the river to market upon the annually recurring floods, and proved a valuable source of ready revenue at a time when the farmer's resources for money were exceedingly limited.

Tracing the settlement of the town down to a later date, we find that John Locke, a Revolutionary soldier who participated in the amusing episode of throwing British tea overboard from ships in Boston harbor, came here at quite an early date. He had two sons, Nathaniel and Edmond. The latter was a mason by trade, was deaf and was accidentally killed. His son James is now a railroad contractor in the State of Iowa. Nathaniel is still living in Toledo, and enjoys the honor of being father to D. R. Locke, who is known the world over as a humorous writer over the *nom de plume* of "Petroleum V. Nasby." Nathaniel Locke operated a tannery in Vestal in 1837 or 1838, which stood near where Mrs.

¹This name is also spelled "Goodno."

Jane Tripp now lives in Union village; he had a shoe shop also. He afterwards removed to the town of Virgil, Cortland county, where he followed shoemaking and was postmaster for a number of years, until his son became famous and wealthy, after which he went to live with him.

Samuel Randall, father of Samuel A. Randall, and grandfather of John Randall, came to this town from Vermont, in 1812. They have all been thriving farmers in the northwestern part of the town.

Samuel and Charlotte Cleveland Murdock settled in Vestal in 1813 or 1814.

Nathaniel Benjamin and his wife came from Elizabethtown, N. J., about the year 1819.

Elijah Wheeler, father of William and Cyrus Wheeler, was from New Marlborough, Mass. He died in 1794 at the age of forty-one years.

Edwin D. and Betsey Fuller Brown came to what is now the town of Binghamton, at an early day. They were parents of Captain James C. Brown, of Company A, 51st N. Y. S. V., who was severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness. He has been a successful farmer and has held various town offices.

Alvin Landon and his wife came from Otsego county to Vestal about the year 1844. He was the father of Marvin Landon, a prominent farmer of the town.

Samuel Chamberlain, the present supervisor of the town, is a native of Bridgewater, Pa., and came to Vestal in 1860.

Other settlers and residents will be included to in the subsequent village annals.

No event of general importance or interest has occurred in the history of this town other than that which simultaneously excited every hamlet in the country twenty-five years ago—the call of patriotic men to the field of arms for the perpetuation of the Union. The town of Vestal responded

to this call as promptly and generously, in men and means, as other localities, and the blood of her sons was shed on many a field in the cause of freedom. The reader is referred to the military chapter herein for further information on this subject.

Physicians.—Dr. Ira W. Peabody and Dr. A. A. Witherill, the former from New Hampshire, and the latter from Washington county, this State, settled in Vestal in 1835. They were probably the first regular and resident physicians in the town. Dr. Peabody died a few years since. Dr. Witherill went to Union. Dr. S. P. Knapp bought out Dr. Peabody in 1858, and subsequently sold to Dr. Henry Mersereau, 1862, and went to Union.

Dr. Samuel B. Foster was born in the town of Vestal in 1825. He obtained his education at the Cazenovia Seminary and at Aurora, Cayuga county. He studied his profession at the Albany Medical College, graduating in 1848, and practiced in Barton two years. He then came to Vestal, where he has since resided, with the exception of eight years spent in New York city. He was examining surgeon of this district during the late war, and while in New York, between 1867 and 1876, was examiner of drugs in the custom house.

The first town meeting was held in Vestal on the 11th of February, 1823, at which the following named officers were elected:—

Supervisor—Samuel Murdock.

Town clerk—David Mersereau.

Assessors and commissioners—Daniel Mersereau, James Brewster and Nathan Barney.

Poormasters—John Layton and Elias Morse.

Collector—Nathaniel Benjamin.

Constables—Nathaniel Benjamin and Ephraim Potts.

At the annual town meeting held February 13th, 1884, the number of votes cast

was 446, and the following officers were elected :—

Supervisor—Samuel Chamberlain.

Town clerk—John Weston.

Justices of the peace—Eugene Mersereau, Franklin Osincup, Brad. De Groat and John Campbell.

Assessors—John A. Murphy, Tobias Plough and George Cogswell.

Commissioner of highways—John Du-bois.

Collector—Sylvester Clark.

Overseers of the poor—John Tuttle, Charles Baker.

Inspectors of election—Marcus Potts, Daniel De Pew, Hibbard Harris, John Welch, James Olmsted.

Constables—Heman Crum, George Hoyt, Jeremiah Calker, William H. Murphy and Charles Woodruff.

Game constable—Daniel Du Bois.

Excise commissioner—James C. Brown.

Following are the names of the supervisors of the town, from 1855 (as far as they are accessible), with the years of their service: 1855, Samuel B. Foster; 1856, Daniel M. Layton; 1857-58, Cornelius Mersereau; 1859, Jacob L. Rounds; 1860, Edward Barton; 1861 to 1863 inclusive, Samuel E. Weed; 1864-65, J. L. Rounds; 1866-67, George E. Ross; 1868, Washington I. Weed; 1869, George F. Cogswell; 1870-71, John Wheeler; 1872, J. L. Rounds; 1873, George E. Ross; 1874 to 1877 inclusive, J. L. Rounds; 1878, George E. Ross; 1879-80, Lucius A. Mason; 1881, D. H. Plough; 1882, E. B. Mersereau; 1883, A. Winans.

Vestal Village.—This is a hamlet situated in the northern part of the town, near to and east of the mouth of the Big Chocunut creek. The first mercantile business at this place was the store of Jonathan Crane, which was afterward kept by Jacob Rounds. It was finally discontinued. A

hotel was built in 1844 by John and Jacob L. Rounds, who kept it a few years; when the railroad was built it was discontinued. Jonathan Crane built and kept the first hotel at an early day.

The store now kept at Vestal was erected in 1881 by R. W. Crane and occupied as a store in 1882 by John Wheeler. He is also postmaster and has filled that office since 1876. He was preceded by Frank Mersereau and later by Cornelius Mersereau. James Casterline built a store-building before 1830, the next succeeding Mr. Crane's. He sold out to Daniel Foster, and he to James Ewell, the present owner, who occupies it both as a store and dwelling.

L. T. Safford, one of the public spirited men of the village, who has erected a number of buildings, built the largest structure in the place in 1882, which is now occupied as a store by Charles Shores.

We have already alluded to John Yarrington, an early settler and the first blacksmith in the place. He was succeeded in this business by Daniel Foster, who kept the shop until his death and built the large house opposite. He was a local preacher, an excellent man and father of Dr. Samuel B. Foster. He was a native of Vermont and came here in 1821, locating on the present site of Vestal village. He began his ministerial labors about the year 1840. The old shop was burned about 1878. During the building of the canal, when business was lively, there were two or three other blacksmiths working here. In 1882 R. W. Crane built the shop now occupied by George Hill.

The first wagon-shop was built by Lorenzo Dow Frisby. R. W. Crane built a shop in 1842 and still owns and operates it.

Churches.—The M. E. Society at Vestal is one of the oldest in the county. It formerly embraced a very large territory. The church at Vestal village is now the

main one of the three appointments constituting the Vestal charge. There is no historical record of the charge; but this society was organized prior to the year 1830. The first church building was an old fashioned brick structure, the ground on which it stood having been donated for the purpose by Rev. Daniel Foster, before mentioned. The new church is a handsome brick edifice and was erected in 1882. Rev. J. F. Jones assumed charge of the church in April, 1883. The trustees are Theo. Randall, Henry Harrington, Frank Harrington, E. B. Mersereau, William Pierce. Stewards, William Pierce, Henry Harrington, Martin Dewey. Theo. Randall is class-leader.

It will, perhaps, serve our purposes as well if we give here a brief history of the other two M. E. churches of the town, which are included in this charge. The society at Vestal Centre was formed soon after the close of the late war, and the church was erected at the time Rev. J. B. Santee was on the circuit in 1868. The trustees are H. V. Batcher, James Brown, Charles Kelum, Wm. Chase, Marvin Maricle. A. J. Russell, class-leader.

The M. E. Church at Tracy Creek was organized with twenty-five members in 1871, and its house of worship was finished in the same year at a cost of \$2,500. Rev. S. W. Lindsley was the first pastor. This is the smallest of the three societies in the Vestal charge. Rev. Mr. Jones preaches in Vestal Centre every Sabbath and here once in two weeks. The trustees are A. T. Plough, C. H. Burrows and Messrs. Castleman, Robinson and Houghton. A. T. Plough is class-leader. The entire membership of the charge is about two hundred.

Tracy Creek.—This is the most prominent village of the town and is situated on the creek bearing the same name, six miles

southwest of Vestal and to the west of the center of the town. It contains three stores, two churches, one saw-mill and a blacksmith shop.

One of the early indications of special activity at this point was the building of a saw-mill by Chauncey Carter in 1851; this mill was a great benefit to the settlers in the vicinity, in the clearing of their lands and making lumber for their buildings and market. The owner was, however, unfortunate in losing his mill property by fire in the fall of 1868. It was rebuilt in the spring by James Noyes and burned again about 1874. Noyes & Bullock then rebuilt it from what was first a bark-mill owned by Barney Bullock, which was transformed into a planing-mill in 1870. The property is understood to be now in litigation as to its ownership.

Henry Osincup was probably the first settler on Choconut creek; he came before 1812 and cleared up a large tract of land. He subsequently settled where Frank Osincup now lives.

Gilbert Osincup is a native of Vestal, where he was born in 1828, near the farm on which he now lives. He is a son of Henry, above mentioned, who came here from Kingston Valley in 1812. Henry's father was Jacob Osincup, a Hessian soldier who was taken prisoner at Valley Forge by Washington's troops.

The first house built in Tracy Creek village was erected by Samuel Campbell, who came here in 1841. The first burial was that of James Lyman Card, who died September 4th, 1832.

Daniel M. Clark came to this vicinity in November, 1831, from Otsego county. He was born in Salem, Washington county, in 1808, and settled on the farm now occupied by Frank Groat.

James Noyes came to Tracy Creek in 1844 with his father, Levi Noyes, and set-

tled on the farm now owned and occupied by Samuel Noyes. He carried on a mercantile business and had an interest in the mill, as before stated. Daniel Jenks came in the same year and settled where Charles Ellis now lives.

H. Tucker came into the Tracy creek vicinity in 1823, from Rensselaer county, N. Y. He was a native of Rhode Island, and died in 1872. Peter Joslyn was also an early settler on the creek. In 1833 so backward were settlements in this locality that there were but two houses between Tracy Creek and the present residence of George Ross. At that time William Boyce lived where Walter Aldrich now resides, and Samuel Murdock where William Post lives.

Joseph and Samuel Chidester settled where the Rev. Wm. Davenport now lives, north of the village.

Tracy Creek and, indeed, the entire town of Vestal, has always been noted for its general peace, quietude, morality and temperance proclivities. There was never a distillery in the town and "no license" has been the rule. The village has also been remarked upon as a center for the dwelling-places of numerous ministers of the gospel. There are at the present time no less than nine preachers either within the village precincts or easy call of the inhabitants. Their names are Revs. W. W. Davenport, E. C. Coffin, Edward Underwood, Henry H. Cole, Daniel Warwick, Nathan Bacon, D. D. Brown, Hiram Gale and A. R. Campbell. These facts have undoubtedly contributed toward the present general thriving and successful condition of the town at large.

The post-office here has always been kept in one or the other of the village stores, the merchant commonly filling the office. Orrin Knight took the office in 1883 and now fills the position.

The first store in the village of Tracy Creek was kept by Richard Baker. It was opened in 1868. The building is now occupied as a dwelling by the widow of A. Barton. Following him, Robert Wheeler, James Tucker, Noyes & Bullock and James Goodno traded here.

The store now occupied by Orrin Knight was built by Robert Wheeler in 1872. He continued business but two or three years and was succeeded by Jerry Howard, after whom came Barney Bullock, C. D. Burrows, Daniel Westfall and the present occupant, who began business in 1881.

Jerry Howard built the store now occupied by him in 1880.

The store now occupied by John Baker was built by him in 1882. These merchants do a good business and keep their patrons supplied with whatever is needful.

The mill on the road half way between Tracy Creek and Ross Corners was built in 1871 by John Card. It was burned in 1874 and rebuilt in the following year.

Fred Pangburn was probably about the first blacksmith at Tracy Creek. He was succeeded by Alex. Mosher, Ira Brister, Joseph Howland, and the shop is now owned by Levi H. Goble. C. D. Burrows built a shop in 1866. It is now run by G. Baker.

Churches.—The First Reformed Methodist Church, located near Tracy Creek village, was organized with twenty members, about 1820, by Rev. Winthrop Collins, its first pastor. Previous to its organization meetings were held by Elder Buckley, of Apalachin Creek, Tioga county, and others of this denomination, which resulted in the formation of this society. The church edifice, which will seat four hundred persons, was erected in 1832, at a cost of \$1,000, which is one-half the present value of the church property. It has been several times repaired. This society has now about forty

members. The pastors are Rev. W. W. Warner and Edwin Underwood. Benjamin Card is steward and clerk.

The Reformed Methodist Church, at Tracy Creek, was organized December 30th, 1860, by Rev. Daniel D. Brown, its first pastor. The first house of worship was erected in 1870. A new one was completed in October, 1872. There are forty-eight members. The pastor is Rev. W. W. Warner. John Baker is steward and Edwin Underwood, clerk.

Vestal Centre. — This is a hamlet situated on the Big Choconut creek a little south of the center of the town and four miles east of Tracy Creek.

Jabesh Truesdell was one of the early settlers in this vicinity and lived on the place where Charles Russell now resides. He came from Connecticut about 1804 and was one of Washington's body guard when he entered New York. Samuel and Silas Truesdell were early settlers in this locality. Silas was born in 1788, and lived on the place now occupied by Samuel Chamberlain. Aaron King and Daniel Price were also here at an early day.

Jacob Maricle was one of the first settlers in this vicinity and came here before the War of 1812 began; he was drafted into the service of his country in that struggle. He removed to the State of Iowa in 1856 and died in 1858. Peter Maricle was his son and came here with him. He died in 1883 at the age of seventy years. The other sons were Jacob, Merritt, Lodovick and McIntyre, who lived here until 1864 and went South. There were also two daughters; Mehitable married Daniel Spaulding and went to Iowa in 1850. Peter Maricle had a blacksmith shop here as early as 1836, when he was twenty-three years old. It passed into possession of Marvin Maricle, who built his present shop in 1873. Lewis Rogers was probably the

first blacksmith here, but he remained only one winter. John Simpson built a shop in 1845; he occupied it two years, then leased it and it was finally torn down. The next one was built by Gilbert Roberts in 1856; it is now owned by John Morey and occupied by James Lathrop. Norman Rheinvault built a shop some twelve years ago, and Charles Swan built the one he now runs in 1884. A wagon shop was built here in 1884 by A. Platt, who occupied it until 1875; when he sold it to William Chase, who carries on blacksmithing in it.

James Lathrop carries on wagon-making here, beginning in 1881.

The planing-mill here was built by Samuel Wells in 1882.

The first store at Vestal Centre was conducted by Richard Gordon. He was in business in 1848 and possibly a few years earlier. He continued five or six years and sold to J. Crosby, who continued business ten or twelve years and sold to Jefferson Platt. By him the building was turned into a private house and is now owned by Henry V. Batcher.

Daniel Westfall came to Vestal Centre in 1882 from Tracy Creek, where he had done a mercantile business, and occupied the building erected by Wesley Osincup in 1880.

The old hotel property was built by a Mr. Chapman before the last war. It was occupied as a hotel for but a short time and was transformed into a store. George Cooper traded there and was followed by Coe Wells in 1868. Henry V. Batcher has occupied it since 1878. He is also postmaster. He is a native of the town of Conklin and son of Christopher Batcher, who came to Binghamton from Albany in 1820. The son came to Vestal in 1858, since which time he has done a general mercantile business and held the office of postmaster.

The grist-mill and saw-mill here are owned by Silas T. Swan and Russell Miller. The former is a son of Samuel S. Swan, who was one of the early settlers of the town. The mills are run by steam, from two engines of forty horse-power.

Simeon Westfall owns a saw-mill also at Vestal Centre. He bought it of Samuel Foster and he of N. Grippin.

Nathan Glidden built the wagon shop now owned by James Lathrop.

Churches. — The Baptist Church at Vestal Centre was organized with twenty-one members, by Rev. James Clark, December 16th, 1834. The first pastor was Rev. Charles G. Swan; the present one is Rev. John Phelps. The number of members is seventy-one. The house of worship was erected in 1853, at a cost of \$2,000. It will seat 200 persons. The church property

is valued at \$5,000. The present pastor is Rev. J. M. Crandall. The deacons are Samuel Chamberlain, John H. Day.

Ross Corners. — David Ross was a prominent early lumberman of the town and kept a store at Ross Corners (as the locality was generally called) from 1838 to 1850. He did a large business in running rafts down the river, sometimes running eighteen or twenty rafts in a season and employing twenty-five to thirty men. He was one of the most prominent men in the town in this work. His son, George Ross, continued the lumber trade for a number of years also.

John B. White, a Methodist preacher, came here and carried on blacksmithing as early as 1835, continuing until 1853. Chas. Crocker built the other shop and worked at the trade ten or twelve years. His son, Warren Crocker, now owns the shop.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONKLIN.

THE town of Conklin was formed from the old town of Chenango, March 29th, 1824. A part of the town of Windsor, was taken off in 1831, and a part of the same town was annexed to Conklin in 1851. The town of Kirkwood was erected from it November 23d, 1859. Conklin is one of the southern tier of towns and lies west of the center of the county, its eastern boundary being formed by the Susquehanna river. The surface is generally hilly, the summits of the hills rising from 400 to 600 feet above the valley; their declivities generally terminate quite abruptly on the river, along which is in places a broad intervalle. The hills rising from the west side of the river are quite steep. The town is watered by several small streams tributary to the Susque-

hanna, and Big Snake creek flows through the town in an easterly direction, a little south of the center, through a narrow valley which is bordered by steep hills. Little Snake creek flows across the southeast corner. The soil of the town upon the summits of the hills is a hard, clayey and gravelly loam, largely intermixed with fragments of slate. In the valley it is a deep, rich alluvium and gravelly loam. The town is the smallest in the county and covers an area of 14,858 acres.

Settlement was begun within the present limits of the town in the year 1788, by Jonathan Bennett, Ralph Lathrop¹ and Wa-

¹ These names are spelled in WILKINSON'S *Annals of Binghamton* as "Lotrip" and "Hanth." This is incorrect.

ples Hance. They were soon followed by David Bound and others.

David Bound from New Jersey settled near the mouth of Snake creek in 1795. About a year later he was joined by his family, who came with a four-horse team, and occupied seventeen days in the journey. Before reaching their destination their provisions were exhausted. Mr. Bound learned the fact and went to their relief, carrying the provisions nine miles upon his back. Soon after this, while hunting one day, Mr. Bound discovered that the water in the creek was rising rapidly, in consequence of the melting snow. He hastened home, drove his cattle on a hill and surrounded them with a brush fence to prevent them from straying. When he returned the water was running into his pig pen. He placed a plank in such a position that the pig was able to walk up it and over the top of the pen, when it was also driven up the hill. When he returned to the house the water had entered it and put out the fire. His family had retreated to the chamber, where they had built a fire in a tin pan, and had commenced the removal of their effects. With the assistance of a Mr. Hance, Mr. Bound built a raft and, crossing the stream, procured a large canoe, with which he rescued his family, whom he took from the chamber window, and escaped to the hill, where he took refuge in the house of a Mr. Corbett, and where he was obliged to remain about a week until the water subsided sufficiently to admit of his return.

Waples Hance located up Snake creek above Corbettsville. A son of his named Asher Hance now lives in the south part of the town of Binghamton.

We find no record of Ralph Lathrop, other than that he became insane.

Philip Burden settled near Snake creek before 1796, and was one of the first arrivals. Nothing is now known of his history.

Robert Corbett, grandfather of Ira Corbett, now living in the town, came here from Massachusetts in 1796 and settled on the place now owned by his grandson. He built a house where the shop now stands, near Ira Corbett's residence. He was father of Cooper and Sewell Corbett and Mrs. Daniel Leach. Cooper Corbett was six years old when he arrived in the new settlement. He afterward bought the farm now owned by Frank Corbett and built the house there as early as 1826 or 1827. He died in 1876 at the age of eighty-seven years. Sewell Corbett settled on the corner where Robert Corbett settled. This family have always been large land owners in the town, and from them Corbettsville received its name.

Daniel Leach was an early comer to this locality and married Ruth Corbett.

Ira Corbett was born in Conklin in 1817 and has been extensively engaged in lumbering and now owns over 700 acres of land. His parents were Cooper (before mentioned), and Cornelia Bayless Corbett. He married Juliette Boze, of Great Bend, in 1841, and they have eight children.

Asa Rood, jr., son of Asa Rood, one of the first settlers of the town of Kirkwood, located near Corbettsville, about a mile north, in 1807 or 1808. He subsequently removed to Michigan.¹

Noel Carr came here as early as 1800, and possible before that date. In 1803 he found his future helpmeet in Susan Tousley and their marriage that year was the first one celebrated in the town. The first death was that of Silas Bowker.

The settlements within the limits of this town were limited in number during the first

¹It should, perhaps, be stated that many of the names of early settlers given in French's excellent *Gazetteer* of this State (published before Kirkwood was formed) as having located in the town of Conklin, have been erroneously handed down in other later publications as settlers of the *present* town of Conklin. In these pages they are given their proper location. (See history of Kirkwood herein.)

decade of the century. It was a rugged and forest covered locality, and did not offer the attractions to pioneers that were presented by some other sections. But this very characteristic of heavy forests was made a source of prosperity by the few hardy settlers who possessed the energy and hardihood to attempt their reduction to marketable lumber. Consequently, saw-mills soon sprang up at available points on the streams and the Susquehanna was made a highway for numerous rafts. Mr. Corbett had a saw-mill on Snake creek as early as 1808 and a grist-mill near by at perhaps an earlier date. The latter was subsequently owned by Sewell and Cooper Corbett. The latter sold his interest in 1820 and Sewell died about 1850. The property then passed to his heirs.

A Mr. Sherwood built a saw-mill in 1808 on the east branch of Fitch's creek, near the west line of the present town of Windsor.

In the early spring of 1812 Theodore Burr, a noted bridge-builder of that time, having previously made a large contract with the agent, General Joshua Whitney, for lumber from the Bingham patent, built a large and excellent saw-mill on the south bank of the Susquehanna, about three and one-half miles above Binghamton. This mill sent millions of feet of lumber to the Chesapeake bay and other southern markets for many years. The several builders and helpers in the construction of this mill are still remembered by William Wentz, who is still living in Binghamton at the age of ninety years. They were Captain Luther Thurstin, a skillful millwright, who was the "boss carpenter." Chester Wells, an active and competent young man, then late from either Connecticut or New Hampshire, was clerk and book-keeper. 'Squire Edmund Lawrence, who settled early on the river a mile above, also rendered active service, and worked in the mill.

We find in the session laws of March, 1826, that "Luther Thurstin and Virgil Whitney were authorized to build a dam in the town of Conklin, between lots four and seven, Bingham's patent, with the necessary sluices, etc. The dam was to be submitted to the inspection of three judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and a certificate obtained from them that the sluices were properly made for the passage of rafts and arks."

Like most of the early communities of Broome county, the pioneers soon established such schools as they were able to, that their children might not grow up in ignorance. The early schools would compare very unfavorably with those of the present day. If there was a log structure of small dimensions, and almost devoid of furnishing, which was devoted to the exclusive use of the school, with perhaps an occasional religious meeting, it was all that was expected, and even then the scholars often had a long and weary tramp through the woods to their tasks. We have no account of the first school taught in the town, but William Wentz taught a school at Corbettsville in 1814, boarding with Daniel Leach, before mentioned, and from that time on they multiplied as the needs of different neighborhoods demanded.

Relative to religious matters at an early day, we find the following in the county *Gazetteer*, published in 1872: "The settlers in this vicinity gave early evidence of a deep interest in religious matters. The first religious services were conducted by Revs. David Dunham and John Leach, who were Methodist missionaries; but whether the extraordinary zeal displayed by the inhabitants of this locality at an early day was due to their ministrations, does not appear, though it is fair to presume they exerted a salutary influence in that direction. The people seem to have been extremely

rigorous in the observance of devotional exercises, for in speaking of them, J. B. Wilkinson, in the *Annals of Binghamton*, page 140, says: 'It is said that in all the families from the mouth of Snake creek to Harmony, beyond the bend (Great Bend in Pennsylvania), morning and evening prayers were offered; and not one family in this whole distance in which there was not one or more of the members pious.' But what appears more strange is the fact, which we extract from the same work, that 'in the course of five and twenty years, instead of nearly all the families being pious, not but two or three were to be found entitled to that sacred epithet.' Whether this declension is due to the removal of these early settlers and the influx of an element inimical to their devout practices, or to change in their religious convictions, we have been unable to learn; but the author quoted is inclined to 'refer it to the general depravity of men.' After the death, in 1814, of Rev. Daniel Buck, the resident minister at Great Bend, infidelity, which had previously manifested itself in a subdued form, was, by many, 'openly and publicly avowed; and its abettors went so far as to hold their meetings on the Sabbath, and to read Paine's "Age of Reason" to the multitude. They showed their hostility to the Christian religion by attending meetings for divine worship, and either succeeding with theirs immediately, before the Christian congregation had dispersed, or they would commence before the stated hour for Christian worship. Meetings then were held in a school-house, in which the whole community felt they had an equal right. The magistrate of the place, however, who took a part in this demoralizing cause, too active for his own interest or lasting reputation, was, in consequence, finally deposed from his office.'¹ In what the culpability

of the so-called infidels, implied in the quotation from Mr. Wilkinson, consisted, does not appear, unless it is found in the persistence of the right to the free exercise of their religious convictions; for the right to the free use of the school-house for religious purposes remains unquestioned, and his charge does not implicate them in any breach of decorum. But we will draw the mantle of charity over an historic period in which men were sometimes led by blind zeal to unwittingly persecute those who differed with them in matters of religion, and look with intense gratitude at a present which ensures comparative immunity to all from similar persecutions."

Returning to the subject of the settlement of the town, we learn that Benjamin Horton was one of the early pioneers on Snake creek, and cleared the land where he located. He found a well-rusted gun on his premises, which is still in his possession. He came from Greene, Chenango county, and located at or near Conklin Forks, where he built the first house. He died in April, 1871, and was the first person buried in the cemetery at Conklin Forks. His children living here now are Arnold E., De Witt C., and Matilda Tripp.

Daniel Brooks was an early settler in the town, and was father of Hiram K. Brooks, who was born in the town in 1827. His wife was Amanda Finch, and they have six children.

Ira Gardner came here in 1826 from Essex county. He has held the office of commissioner of highways several terms, and has been prominent in general town

no better authority) that Mr. Wilkinson made these statements upon insufficient evidence. Mr. Wentz remembers no stronger general evidence of prevailing piety among the first pioneers than among those of later years. The young people of early days, in particular, too often sneered and scoffed at religion, and the pioneer preachers indulged in unseemly contests over disputed points in theology, which course did not advance the interests of the cause.

¹ It is the opinion of William Wentz (and there can be

matters. His wife was Almira Pardee; they have five children.

Isaac Bishop settled in the town about the year 1828, coming from Connecticut. Josiah Bishop, who now lives in the town, is a son of Isaac. He married Deborah Severson, whose parents, John A. and Abigail Severson, came to the town as early as 1820, from Albany county. They have two children living, both in Binghamton.

Edmund Lawrence came from Massachusetts and settled in the northern part of the town in 1813. His son, Mortimer Lawrence, now lives in the town, where he was born in 1840. He has been justice of the peace for the past twelve years. He married Helen L. Dewey, and they have four children.

Amos Brant came to the town as early as 1825 and was the first blacksmith at Corbettsville. Cornelius Winans was the first shoemaker there as early as 1825.

Among those who came into the town at a still later date may be mentioned Nicholas Levee, who came in 1837; Jacob Levee, now a resident of the town, is his son. Aaron Van Wormer, who came in 1838; he has been supervisor of the town six terms and has held other minor offices. Alfred Bagley settled in the town in 1838, and is the father of Church Bagley. Burtis J. Bayless, born in the town in October, 1844. He is a descendant of the pioneer of the same name. He was a member of the 137th Regiment of Volunteers and lost a leg near Atlanta in 1864. He has held the office of town clerk ten or twelve terms and is a merchant at Conklin Station.

The names of other settlers will appear in the records of the several hamlets.

There is but one railroad station in Conklin, which is about half way between Corbettsville and Milburn. The station is at a point that has been principally built up by Ira Corbett since 1860. He built the saw-

mill, a blacksmith shop and wagon shop there. This hamlet had formerly been included under the name of Corbettsville, but was given the name of "Conklin" by the railroad authorities.

The history of the town is a record of peace and quietude. As has already been stated, its religious proclivities were developed at an early day, and in later years it has been a strong temperance community. There is at the present time no license granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and several thriving temperance lodges are in existence. At Conklin Forks there is a lodge of Good Templars which is the largest in the county — 130 members. The Royal Templars also have a lodge here.

When the call for troops to suppress the Southern rebellion went forth, the town responded with her quota of enlistments, and those who went from here to the battlefield acquitted themselves with honor. The reader is referred to the chapter of military history in preceding pages.

It is unfortunate that the early records of this town are lost and we are unable to give the names of officers earlier than 1855. The names of the supervisors since that date with the years of their service are as follows:

Henry H. Green, 1855; Theron Stoutenburg, 1856; T. Thompson, 1857-58; Theron Stoutenburg, 1859; Benjamin W. Lawrence, 1860; Aaron Van Wormer, 1861; Nathaniel I. Finch, 1862-63; E. Wilbur, 1864; Benjamin W. Lawrence, 1865-66; J. S. Corbett, 1867 to 1869 inclusive; Benjamin W. Lawrence, 1870; Henry N. Watson, 1871; ———, 1872; Aaron Van Wormer, jr., 1873; J. S. Corbett, 1874; Benjamin W. Lawrence, 1875; J. S. Corbett, 1876; Charles E. Fuller, 1877-78; J. S. Corbett, 1879; Aaron Van Wormer, 1880 to 1882 inclusive; Benjamin Lawrence, 1883.

Following are the names of the town officers for the year 1884: —

Supervisor — Aaron Van Wormer.

Town clerk — B. J. Bayless.

Justices of the peace — T. J. Finch, Edward C. Tompkins, Mortimer Lawrence, Albert Stafford.

Assessors — Jacob Levee, J. Rogers, George Lowe.

Commissioner of highways — Levi L. Roe.

Collector — H. C. Wilbur.

Overseers of the poor — Henry Snedaker, Church Bagley.

Inspectors of election — William Ruger, Garrett Stone, Edwin Lawrence.

Constables — H. C. Wilbur, John Osterlander, Walter Fling, C. H. Burgett.

Excise commissioner — Daniel Bayless.

Corbettsville. — This is a small hamlet in the town and is situated in the southeastern part and near the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad and the Susquehanna river. It is picturesquely located amid the surrounding hills. Sewell Corbett was the first postmaster here, and when Ira Corbett built his store in 1845, he took the office and kept it for nearly twenty years. Daniel J. Murphy filled the position and in 1867 J. O. Porter, the present official, took it.

The first mercantile business done at this point was by B. & J. Smith, who built their store in 1840. They were succeeded by Page & Conklin, and they by Sewell & Ira Corbett. This store was finally abandoned. Ira Corbett built the present store in 1845 and conducted the business seven years. He sold to F. Burt and he to John O. Porter in 1869. Mr. Porter still conducts the business.

Ira Corbett built his first saw-mill here in 1856 and has operated it ever since. The lumber trade of the town had been vigorously prosecuted, however, since as

early as 1815, having been developed largely by Cooper Corbett, and continued since by his son Ira. The business has amounted to from \$50,000 to \$100,000 annually. Ira Corbett built a second mill on Little Snake creek, a mile below Corbettsville, in 1865; this was a steam mill and one of the best in this section. It was burned in December of the same year. In 1876 he rebuilt the Conklin mill, it having also been burned. Mr. Corbett also built a mill in Binghamton and one in Pennsylvania, and has been one of the most extensive lumber dealers in the county.

The planing-mill, sash and door factory was built by Ira Corbett in 1880 and transferred to its present owner, Mr. Fisher, in 1884.

The foundry was built by Sewell Corbett in 1845, who operated it until 1850, when he sold it to Sewell, jr., and Julius Corbett. In the year 1852 Jeremiah Bull took it and transformed it into a tannery and then sold it to Fred. Burt. He transferred it to Geo. Belmy, who sold it to the present owner, John O. Porter. This tannery is a prosperous establishment, gives employment to sixteen or eighteen hands constantly and turns out from 18,000 to 20,000 sides of leather annually.

The wagon-shop was built by Sewell Corbett as a part of the foundry already mentioned. Five or six years later it was occupied as a wagon-shop by Ira Corbett and later by Sewell Corbett. It now belongs to the tannery property and is owned by John O. Porter.

Amos Brant was the first blacksmith here and came as early as 1825. He was here fifteen or twenty years. James McCannon was here for a time. Sewell and Ira Corbett have both employed blacksmiths and carried on the business, until it was finally transferred to Charles Hupman, the present owner.

The hamlet of Corbettsville gave indications of remarkable growth and prosperity between 1840 and 1850—a growth that has scarcely been justified in later years. In that decade Ira Corbett did a business in his store of \$50,000 a year, and other establishments were prosperous.

Ebenezer Carter had a cabinet shop here from about the year 1825, which he ran some ten or fifteen years; the business was then abandoned.

Cooper and Sewell Corbett, his brother, had a carding-mill here as early as 1820, which was in operation to 1840; it was one of the first in this section of the country and did considerable business.

Cornelius Winans was the first shoemaker here and came as early as 1825. He continued his trade until 1878.

The hotel was built by Cooper Corbett in 1846 and was conducted by his son, Cooper, jr., for a period. It then passed into the hands of a Mr. Knapp, after whom came Daniel Murphy, John Murphy and Henry Sherman. It is now owned by H. H. Dunmore, who took possession in 1884.

It will be correctly inferred from the preceding pages of the records of this town that the Corbett families must be given much credit for the energy and enterprise that has enabled them to accomplish so much for the general welfare and material advancement of the community.

Milburn (Conklin Station).—This is a hamlet of some fifty families, located near the Susquehanna river and on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. The post-office at this point was removed from Conklin Centre, where Whitlock Carley was postmaster. He was succeeded there by John Mead. B. J. Bayless succeeded Mead in 1859, and under his administration the office was removed to Milburn; he is the present postmaster. The office at Conklin Centre was re-established

in 1877, and Robert Dickinson is postmaster.

The first store in Milburn was built by John Bayless as early as 1840. The building was next occupied by Henry Greene and then by Eldridge Watson, after which the business in that store was abandoned.

B. J. Bayless built his present store in 1859 and has done a successful trade, in connection with the post-office, since.

In 1876 Frank Bostwick built the store now conducted by his widow.

Wickwire & Winman succeeded L. Layton as blacksmiths here in 1884. This is the only shop of the kind.

The largest industry at this point is the American Acetate of Lime Works. They were established here in 1844 by John H. Turnbull, and have become the leading industry of the town. Mr. Turnbull was lost at sea, and the works were managed by Mr. Saxton until the establishment was sold to Holmes, Edwards & Co. in 1878, which firm now controls it. About two hundred gallons of wood alcohol are made per week. C. E. L. Holmes is president of the company, as at present formed; Geo. C. Edwards, treasurer; Geo. W. Emmons, superintendent; B. A. Jewell, manager.

Presbyterian Church.—When and by whom this church was organized there are no records to tell. It is reported in connection with the Susquehanna Presbytery in 1826, and was probably organized some years before that date. It was for several years reported with Montrose Presbytery, and in 1842 with Tioga Presbytery, and so remained until its present connection. John M. Babbitt appears from the minutes of assembly as the first stated supply. After him a Mr. Reynolds, A. R. Raymond, John G. Lowe, H. O. Howland; Samuel W. Leonard, 1842–43; vacant from 1846 to 1851; Wm. M. Woolley, 1852–53; Foster Lilly, 1854; Peter Lock-

wood, stated supply in 1857; from 1857 until 1864 stated supply, but name of minister not given. Willard Richardson, supply in 1864; Israel Brundage in 1866; from 1867 to 1870, supply not known; David D. Gregory, supply from 1871 to 1873; Joel Wakeman until 1881, succeeded by W. A. Beecher, present pastor. It is not known just when the church edifice was built, but it was remodeled in 1872. The elders are John Campbell, Daniel Bayless, John A. Stuart. Elder Henry Knight, recently resigned, had held the office for twenty-five years. He came to this town in 1838. The trustees are John A. Stuart, Jacob Banta and Sheldon Ives.

Conklin Forks.—This is a hamlet situated in the southwest part of the town, on Snake creek. The locality was not settled until a later date than the river valley. Reuben and Benjamin Horton came here among the first and built the mill. It was built in 1832 and subsequently sold to Jack Main and Zachariah Cutton. They sold to Thomas Chapel and he to Perry Tyler. It afterward changed hands a number of times and finally passed into possession of the present owner, Atwood Vining.

Jesse A. and Jesse J. Coon were here as early as 1830; the former settled on the hill farm now owned by Lorenzo Meeker; the latter on the farm now owned by Fred. Sanford. They were cousins and were here when Benjamin Horton came in.

Zachariah Cutton built the house now owned by Richard Van Patten.

Fred. W. Van Patten opened the first store here in 1873. His father was one of the early comers to this locality and built the mill now owned by Richard Van Patten in 1836, in connection with Frederick Shufelt. The store of Mr. Van Patten was formerly the residence of his father, by whom it was built in 1852; the son made additions to it in 1873 and occupied it as a store.

There was a store kept by Sylvester Finch about a mile and a half from here on the Finch farm, before the war. He went to Kirkwood. He was the first postmaster, and was succeeded by Milton Pearson and he by Samuel Clement, the present official. The latter took the store in 1874, succeeding Mr. Pearson.

There is an acetate of lime works here which were erected in 1879 by Finch & Ross. The establishment is a large one and rivals the one already described at Milburn.

The first blacksmith shop here was run by Ezekiel Finch. He lived in the house afterwards occupied by John Shufelt and now used for a carpenter shop. The next blacksmith was a Mr. Strickland, who occupied a shop built by Atwood Vining. It was afterward sold to Richard Van Patten, who added a wagon-shop. He still owns it, but it is run by Ezekiel Finch.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized about 1870, at which time the church was built. Rev. Calvin Arnold preached here from 1872 to 1873. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Holbrook. The first trustees were Samuel Clement, Sylvester Finch, Richard Van Patten, Atwood Vining, Albert Spafford, Thomas J. Finch, Francis Rulison. The present trustees are Francis Rulison, E. Wilber, Daniel Cline, Alpheus Meeker, Thomas Owen, Fred. Van Patten and Nelson Rulison.

Baptist Church.—The first Baptist church of Conklin is located on the river road near the east center of the town and near Conklin Centre. It was organized in 1855, with forty-three members, by Rev. S. M. Stinson, of Binghamton, who was the first pastor. The house of worship was erected in 1856 at a cost of \$1,600. The present pastor is Rev. G. W. Greenwood. The elders are Benjamin Lawrence

and Mortimer Lawrence. The society is small in numbers.

Conklin Centre is a mere hamlet located about the center of the east border of the town. Edmund Lawrence settled in this locality in 1813 and Isaac Bishop in 1814.

Alfred Bagley came in 1838 and Nicholas Levee in 1837. John Lowe settled here in 1842 and Nathaniel Finch in 1837; Aaron Van Wormer in 1838; James Woodside in 1851. There is no business done here.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF KIRKWOOD.

KIRKWOOD is the youngest town in Broome county, having been formed from Conklin on the 23d of November, 1859. It was originally a part of the old town of Chenango. Its narrowest end borders on the Pennsylvania line in about the center of the county from east to west. It is bounded on the north by Fenton; on the east by Colesville and Windsor; on the south by Pennsylvania, and on the west and southwest by Conklin and Binghamton, or the Susquehanna river. The town covers an area of 18,437 acres.

The surface consists of broad intervals upon the Susquehanna river, which separates the town from Conklin, and the high and broken uplands that rise to the eastward and northward. It is watered by numerous small streams that flow into the Susquehanna. In the valley the soil is a rich, deep alluvium and gravelly loam; while on the hills it is a clayey and gravelly loam, intermixed with slate fragments. The town was formerly covered with heavy timber, of which pine formed a considerable portion. This has all, or nearly all, been cut off, and the remaining timber is largely oak or chestnut, with other hard woods interspersed. Grain growing and dairying are now the principal agricultural industries.

It is probable that Gerrit Snedeker was

the first settler within the limits of this town,¹ although it is not known definitely. He came here from Tom's River, N. J., of which State he was a native, before 1800, locating on the east side of the Susquehanna one mile above the present site of Kirkwood village. His daughter Catherine married David Bound, who was a member of a family who were among the very early settlers in this vicinity. Elizabeth Snedeker married Andrew Johnson and Abigail married David Bayless. Gerrit Snedeker's sons were Isaac, David and James, all of whom became prominent and well-known citizens of the town. James Bound, son of David Bound, above mentioned, was born in 1813, and is now a resident of Kirkwood village; he is a farmer and a shoemaker.

Jonathan Fitch, from whom Fitch's creek received its name, settled on that stream in 1789. He came from Wyoming, and is credited in the official civil list with being the first Member of Assembly from Tioga county, 1792. If he may be called a settler in Kirkwood he is undoubtedly the first one. He built the first grist-mill in the county in 1790, at or near the mouth of Fitch's creek. Pioneers brought their grists

¹ Mr. Snedeker's settlement is given by some authorities as across the river in what is now Conklin; but this is erroneous.

to this mill at that time from a distance of forty miles or more.

John Peter Wentz, from Water Gap of the Lehigh, Northampton county, Pa., removed to what is now Kirkwood village in June, 1793, and occupied the premises subsequently bought by Abraham Berkalew, until the spring of 1806, when the latter took possession of the place. The children of Mr. Berkalew were John, James, Peter, Nancy, Hannah, Mary, Margaret, Jane and Abigail. The children of John Peter Wentz were Elizabeth, John, William, Justus, Peter, Catharine, Jacob, George Lane, Sally Compton, Julia, George Harrison. Mr. Wentz died in Binghamton, January 4th, 1833. His wife died March 9th, 1833.

Levi Bennett, as early as 1800 or before, settled on the river one mile below the village of Kirkwood. His children were Elizabeth, John, Mary Ann, Abigail, Nancy, Jane and Margaret. Nancy married Richard Lewis; is now about eighty years of age and a resident of Binghamton.

Edward or Henry Spaulding occupied the Bennett place some time near 1797; removed to Cayuga soon after.

Captain Nathaniel Taggart, up to about 1802, occupied the Jones farm about two miles below the village of Kirkwood. He was a genial, intelligent Yankee; captain of the first military company raised in this section of country after the Revolution; a spinning-wheelwright, brick-maker, skillful hunter.

William Wentz, son of John Peter Wentz, was born in 1794. In 1806 his father removed to the "Park Farm," about five miles east of Binghamton. When William was ten years old he attended George Lane's school, one of the earliest in this section. In 1809 he first began teaching school, and three years later he went to Lehigh county, Pa., where he was employed as clerk in a store. Six months later he

was given a clerkship under a recruiting officer named Jacob Felter, who was enlisting soldiers for the war then in progress. The station was at Wilkesbarre. After enlisting sixty or seventy men Mr. Wentz was given fourteen dollars for his service. In 1813-14 he was again engaged as clerk in the only store then between Binghamton and Great Bend; it was near his home. In 1815 he was married to Sally Compton, and he opened a store seven miles east of Binghamton, at the old "Park Tavern," and began selling goods for John McKinney and Daniel Leroy, who were among the first merchants in Binghamton. The stringency of war times and other causes produced so heavy a decline in the value of his stock that he became bankrupt and turned over his entire property, even to his last cow, to satisfy his creditors. In 1818 he again began teaching in what was then the principal public school in Binghamton, on the corner of Washington and Hawley streets. In 1823 he began surveying, which he followed most of the remainder of his long life. To learn that science he removed to Binghamton and studied with Peter Robinson, who had come to Binghamton as usher in a school opened by a man named Shipley; this school was located a mile up the river on the Whitney farm. In 1821 Mr. Wentz taught a school on the south side of the Susquehanna river, in that part of the city known as Tompkinsville. He is still living in Binghamton, at the age of ninety-four years, and can boast that he surveyed every lot on the Bingham Patent, besides 8,000 acres to the east of Chenango Forks. He also assisted in the preliminary surveys for the Erie railroad, and later saved that company \$150,000 through his counsel relative to the course of the Starrucca viaduct. He also located about thirty miles of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad in 1863. Mr. Wentz is in

remarkable possession of his faculties, considering his great age.

The George Lane, mentioned above, was a school teacher in the town of Windsor at the age of eighteen years, and came in 1803 to teach in a log school-house that stood near G. Snedeker's place. In the following spring he taught in the house of Peter Wentz, father of William Wentz. He experienced a sudden and remarkable conversion to the faith in Christ and became a circuit preacher of the Methodist religion. Some fifteen years later he went to new York city and became the head of the Methodist book concern.

Daniel Chapman was one of the very early settlers in the present town of Kirkwood, and located about a mile and a quarter north of the Pennsylvania line, on the river. He was a carpenter.

Asa Rood first settled two miles below the site of Kirkwood Station, on the river, in 1796. He came from Freehold, Mass. He had a large family, the children's names being Aaron, Sylvia, Ira, Amos, Penina and Asa, jr.

Asa Squires settled seven miles above Binghamton at the Daniel Park place about the year 1798; he came from Connecticut. His wife was a physician. Their children were Asa, jr. (a man who was noted for his great strength), Zaccheus, Bird, Stephen, and one or two others. The Squires family of Binghamton were relatives of this pioneer.

John Bell located about six miles above Binghamton about the year 1790.

Silas Bowker settled very early at the site of Kirkwood Station, and in 1793 removed to the western part of the State. John Peter Wentz, before mentioned, moved into his house. It was, of course, a log structure and was about twelve feet square, with one small four-light window on the north side.

Joel Lamereaux was an early settler and located on the Edward Y. Park farm about 1798. He afterward removed to Windsor, where he died.

David Compton settled in 1798 four miles above Binghamton, near the river; he kept a tavern there. He was the second military captain in this region. His daughter became the wife of William Wentz. Joseph Compton settled near Binghamton on the south side of the river.

Noel Carr came in before 1794 and settled on the south side of the river opposite the Andrus mills, below Kirkwood. He died about 1797, his death being one of the earliest in the town.

Abraham Miller settled a little above Binghamton before 1800.

Ebenezer Park settled in 1815 or 1816, on the farm now owned by William Bartlett, about a mile east of the State asylum. A daughter married Jonathan Miller, father of Ross Miller, of Binghamton.

Chester Wells, father of J. Stuart Wells, now of Binghamton, came from New Hampshire about 1812. He was a carpenter and builder and was connected with Captain Thurstin in the building of bridges and mills. He also taught an early school in the town and was supervisor.

Isaac Bevier was one of the early school teachers and taught on the "Park farm" in 1808. The house burned and another was built a mile nearer Binghamton. Dr. Jonathan Gray also taught at this place.

William Jones came from near Trenton, N. J., in 1802, and settled on the river about two miles below Kirkwood village. His children were Barney, Samuel, John, Edward, George, Elias, Mary and Lydia.

Thomas Carroll came in 1805 and located where his son Thomas now lives, in the northeastern part of the town; and about the same time Benajah Standley settled where his son William now lives, in the

northeastern part ; this locality has been known as Standley Hollow. Aaron Ray, with his father, William Ray, a colored man, was also a settler in this region in 1824, and has sons now living there.

Henry Bayless came to the town with his father in 1808,¹ and they located on a farm near the bridge. Mr. Bayless told the compiler of Child's *Gazetteer* in 1872, that when he arrived in the town there were only three families near them—the Bounds, Berkalews and Roods, all of whom lived near the site of Kirkwood, the lands in all that vicinity being covered with oak and hickory timber. The river then afforded the principal transportation facilities ; grists were taken to mill in canoes.

This statement would indicate that Abraham Berkalew came to the town before 1809. He came in 1806, though we have been given the date indefinitely as about 1809. He settled on the farm now owned by Richard Jones, near Kirkwood. He became a man of means, a large farmer and prominent in the community. His children were John, James O., Peter, Nancy, Hannah, Peggy, Jane, Abigail and Anna. Hannah married Asa Rood ; Peggy married Samuel Conklin ; Jane married Jonas Brandt and Anna married C. Bayless. All these families were well known citizens and most of them have descendants in the vicinity.

Ezra Carrier settled on the river in the fall of 1814 ; on the farm owned in late years by James White.

Henry Squires settled on the farm now owned by Edward Barlow as early as 1828. He purchased the property of Daniel Sneden, who had kept one of the best of the early hotels. Henry Squires was the father of Marshall Squires.

Daniel C. Andrews is a son of Samuel Andrews, who settled in Colesville in 1816.

The former came to this town and located near the grist-mill, below Kirkwood, where he now lives. He built the grist-mill at that point and soon afterward the saw-mill. He, in company with M. A. Andrews, now owns the mills.

James Bird and Isaac Bird came to the town in 1859 and located on the farm now owned by Philip Alden. Abraham R. Park came here with his parents in 1836 and settled near Kirkwood Centre. He is still living. Ruff Finch came in 1826 and still lives here. He has been justice of the peace for twenty years, commissioner of highways six years, and has held other offices. C. P. Brink settled on a farm near the village in 1881. Lewis Bonnell came in 1836 and located on the farm now owned by Henry Van Winkle. He died in February, 1884.

C. M. Conklin settled in the town in 1827 and still resides on the farm purchased by his father, Elias Conklin, in that year, on the river above Kirkwood. His wife was Sarah A. Reed, whose father was John E. Reed, who settled in the town before 1844.

Horace Dwight located on the farm now owned by his widow, about the year 1830. Richard W. Jones came into the town about 1840 and located where he now lives. Richard W., James and Adam Hays came into the town in 1840 and settled on the hill northeast of Kirkwood. The latter still lives in that locality. Edward Y. Park settled early on the farm now owned by Abraham and Edward Park. Gambia Rider is still living on the farm where he settled in 1841. David Langdon came from Connecticut in 1842 and located where his son Myron now lives, below Kirkwood. Silas P. Chase is a representative farmer of the town and has held the office of supervisor four terms. Jacob Brownell, born in Albany county in 1806, settled in this town in 1834. He has occupied the office of overseer of the

¹ Mr. William Wentz puts this date at 1813.

poor. Franklin Stow, a grandson of Samuel Stow, one of the early settlers of Windsor, was born in Kirkwood in 1830 and now lives on the homestead. Joseph Guernsey settled in the town in 1835. His son, Henry N., is now a prominent farmer. Henry Smith, from Dutchess county, settled here in 1838. Hiram Smith is his son. Marcus Doolittle, a farmer in the western part of the town, is an old resident and a son of John Doolittle, a pioneer of Colesville. E. W. Evans is a prominent farmer and son of Daniel Evans, who came from Connecticut. The latter was a merchant in Deposit a number of years, and was elected county clerk in 1822 and twice afterward. He was one of the charter members of the Broome County Bank. Leonard Gage came to Kirkwood in 1864 and settled where he now lives. He has been justice of the peace fourteen years. William R. Murray came in 1867; he has been supervisor several terms.

There are many other prominent farmers in the town, who with their contemporaries constitute an agricultural community of excellent character; but the limits of our space prevent the enumeration of further individual settlements.

From the time of the early settlements in this town to the present, there has been little to occur that demands the attention of the historian. The town was not so rapidly cleared of its timber as was the case with those localities in the county that were largely covered with pine. The hard woods of this section were more difficult to remove and offered less attraction to the lumbermen, though something was done in that line until the pine that was found in the town was consumed. More attention is being paid to dairying than was formerly the case and this interest is increasing. The first occurrence to stir this community into unwonted excitement, as did all others

in the country, was the call to arms at the breaking out of the civil war. The town responded promptly with men and means and did her part to quell the rebellious uprising.

The first town meeting was held at the house of George Jones on the 14th of February, 1860, when the following officers were elected:—

Supervisor—Joseph Bartlett.

Town clerk—Daniel Casper.

Justices of the peace—Isaac Bound, William Park and Benjamin Duel.

Assessors—Sylvester Barnes, Ira Shear and Rufus P. Whitney.

Commissioners of highways—Barney W. Sherwood, David M. Langdon.

Overseers of the poor—Park Chamberlain, William H. Middaugh.

Collector—George Craver.

Inspectors of election—Josiah Mills, Samuel Jones, George Germond, James Amory.

Constables—Enoch Brown, Henry Van Buren, George Craver, William W. Jones, Robert Bartlett.

Sealer of weights and measures—Baltis Swartz.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from the time of its formation, with the years of their service:—

Joseph Bartlett, 1861–62; Alanson Wilsey, 1863 to 1866 inclusive; Henry A. Squires, 1867; Silas P. Chase, 1868–69; H. P. Alden, 1870; David S. Newbury, 1871; (1872 missing); Edmund W. Barlow, 1873 to 1875 inclusive; Thomas Conklin, 1876–77; Silas P. Chase, 1878; Abram R. Park, 1879; J. H. Sweet, 1880; William Murphy, 1881 to 1883 inclusive.

Following are the officers of the town for 1884:—

Supervisor—Silas P. Chase.

Town Clerk—Edward L. Jones.

Justices of the peace—Simon K. Wil-

sey, J. R. Finch, Nathan W. Brown. W. Smith.

Assessors — C. P. Brink, H. P. Alden, W. Smith.

Collector — Terry Springer.

Overseers of the poor — John B. Moore, Benjamin Southee, Terry Springer, Enoch Brown, George L. Robbins, Norman Sherwood, Marvin Ferguson.

Inspectors of election — George P. Ayers, Joel Brown, Samuel Southee, George Saunders.

Excise commissioners — Adam Hays, Edward Benn, John Williams.

Game constable — Jacob H. Van Auken.

Kirkwood (Village). — This village is located in the southern part of the town, on the Susquehanna river and the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, distant from Binghamton about eleven miles.

Robert Hays was an early owner of the land embracing the site of the village. He came here in 1840 and settled on the lands owned by Tracy Morgan, and about the same time built the present hotel.

Marshall Squires came into possession of the lands embracing the site of the village about 1846 and built a store, a part of which has gone into the present wagon factory. J. D. Patch opened a store in the building in 1857 and continued there until 1868, when his son J. B. Patch took the stock and now carries on the business.

The first house built in the village, after the land was laid out into lots, was erected by Nicholas Emmons about 1851; He bought the ground of Henry Squires. John A. Emmons now lives in the house. The second house was erected by Peter T. B. Emmons, but it was burned.

Lewis Jones built the store now owned and occupied by E. L. Jones, in 1868. He was succeeded in mercantile business by E. D. Jones, and the latter by the present proprietor in 1876.

Nicholas Emmons, the present efficient postmaster, carries a stock of goods.

The building in which is kept the hotel was erected by Robert Hays. In 1850 it was conducted by John Wicks, after whom came Lewis Jones, a Mr. Turner, John Church, Baltis Swartz, and others. In 1879 Mrs. Etta Vance took it and now keeps it as a temperance hotel.

The first blacksmith in the village was Job Bound, who began as early as 1844. William Davidson came in soon after and left during the last war. William Lewis is the present blacksmith.

The Kirkwood Wagon Company was incorporated in the spring of 1884; they are now building extensive works for the manufacture of wagons on a large scale. The interested persons are J. Emmons, J. W. Berkalew, C. A. Rider, William West and E. H. Booth.

Marshall Squires was one of the early postmasters in the village. He was succeeded by John Doubleday, Peter T. B. Emmons, John Emmons, and Nicholas Emmons, the present official, who took the office in 1872.

The physicians of this town at the present time are William S. Beebe, a graduate of the medical college at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Dr. George E. Pierson, who came in 1870; he is a graduate of Geneva Medical College and the Syracuse college. We hear of Drs. Way and Chase, who were here at an earlier date, but can learn nothing of their careers.

Churches. — The first Methodist Episcopal Church of Kirkwood was organized with twenty-five members in 1860, in which year their house of worship was erected. The first pastor was Rev. J. M. Grimes. The present pastor is J. H. Weston. The trustees are M. A. Andrews, H. P. Alden, George G. Van Winkle, Dr. G. E. Pierson, A. Chapman. The class-leader is Nelson

B. Andrews, and the Sabbath-school superintendent is M. A. Andrews. Membership about one hundred.

The Christian Church.—This church, located near Kirkwood, was organized in 1857, and the church building erected the following year. It was organized by Elder J. G. Noble, with nineteen members. G. A. Carr is the present pastor. The deacons are Alvah Wood, Alanson Wildey, jr., and Edwin Roberts. The trustees are Alvah Wood, Alanson Wildey, John Smith. S. T. Tripp is the clerk.

There is a Methodist society at what is called Sherwood Hollow, but no church building. Horatio Alden is class-leader and Rev. J. H. Weston ministers to the people.

Kirkwood Centre is a mere hamlet, situated about the center of the western border of the town, and on the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, eight miles from Binghamton. There has been a post-office there since 1861, and Eli W. Watrous has been postmaster since that date. His father, John H. Watrous, settled where C. Bayless now lives, about 1800. George P. Ayres is a carriage-maker and came to this vicinity in 1851. Francis Robbins settled here in 1840. There is no mercantile or manufacturing interest here.

Riverside.—This hamlet is situated in the extreme southern part of the town, on the Susquehanna river, and also on the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad. The post-office has been established here some ten years. Mr. Dorwin Pine is the present postmaster, and has a store in connection. The first store was kept here by Thomas Conklin, who was an early settler, locating where his son John now lives. Thomas Conklin was a merchant for thirty years, and has been supervisor and deputy sheriff.

John Brown came here very early with

his son David, from New Jersey. They located on the farm now owned by Washington Brown. William A. McPherson, from Orange county, N. Y., came to the vicinity of Riverside in 1864, where his widow resides; he was a prominent farmer.

There was a Methodist society at this place many years ago, and they built a meeting-house some thirty years since; but it was purchased by Alvah Wood, of Kirkwood, for the Christian society of that village, in 1882.

Mr. William Wentz, now residing, at a good old age, in Binghamton, furnishes us with the following reminiscence of "a day that was clad in darkness." He says: "It was in the month of June, 1806, that my brother and I, then small boys living with our parents on Park farm in Kirkwood, were a mile away in the dense forest up the Fitch's mill brook, five miles east of the then small village of 'Chenango Point,' now Binghamton, searching for cattle which had escaped from the pasture to seek the cooler atmosphere of the forest. We were tracing the course of the stream, and occasionally peering into pools of water in the depressions of the creek bottom, not for the cattle, but for trout, which were then abundant in that stream. We at length discovered on the sun's image in the water a dark, circular figure, apparently resting on the limb of that image. A moment's reflection reminded us that the sun was to be darkened on that day, and it had not occurred to us on leaving home. Nimrod Hughes, of New Jersey, if my memory serves, and several others, visionaries and wiseacres, had for several months previous predicted this day as the end of the world, pretending to demonstrate their theories from the good book. Credulous thousands had swallowed the prediction and in numerous instances had made large prepara-

tions and pecuniary sacrifices for the solemn event. The circular figure discovered on the sun's image was soon still more visible; in this emergency we abandoned further pursuit of the cattle and instinctively bent our steps homeward, probably a little urged by excitement. Fortunately our route home was well toward the sun, thus rendering it convenient to keep an eye upon any threatening demonstration from that quarter; though it led us often through dense brush and briars and over fallen timber, making rapid progress impossible. My brother was of superior muscle, and went ahead, while I, from choice, kept within hailing distance, although conversation was suspended.

"It was a brilliant summer's day; not a fleeting cloud was to be seen. I know we ran wherever it was possible, and only reluctantly stopped to get up when prostrated by falls. We at length reached home with the breath of life, but not without some fractures in our light summer dress, if not in our bare feet. On reaching our welcome home about eleven o'clock, it became quite evident that the former brightness of the day was fast fading, and that without a cloud in the heavens, increasing darkness was perceptible. The cattle for which we

had been searching at length came to the barnyard as they did for approaching evenings. The birds of the near forests sought their nocturnal perches and chanted their evening melodies. The barnyard fowls gathered at the barn, and with apparent reluctance went to their roosts. The cock on his perch repeatedly chanted his ominous warning, as predicting an approaching storm. The gathering obscuration finally reached its utmost limit, and the entire disk of the sun was veiled in darkness. All nature seemed clad in mourning. Upon those present who gazed there fell a momentous awe and breathless silence. Only a few seconds, however, elapsed, when a spark like lightning showed itself on the opposite limb of the sun. The immediate contrast was so great that it seemed quite as light as a usual cloudy day. The cock again crew to hail the approaching light, and soon descended from his perch. The birds again mingled their cheering symphonies to complete the jubilee. The dark veil ultimately passed, and the sun set on that evening in glowing splendor. It was the natural magnificent total eclipse of the sun on the 16th day of June, at ten o'clock A. M., A. D. 1806."

CHAPTER XXXV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF MAINE.

THIS town was not formed until March 27th, 1848, when it was taken from the town of Union. A small portion of it was annexed to Chenango in 1856; otherwise its boundaries have remained unchanged. It is bounded on the north by Nanticoke and Barker; on the east by Chenango; on the south by Union, and on the west by Tioga

county. Its surface consists of ranges of hills divided by numerous narrow valleys, the principal of which extends in a north and south direction. The hills rise to an elevation of 400 to 600 feet above the valley of the Chenango river. The principal streams are Nanticoke, Bradley and Crocker creeks. Bradley creek rises a little east of the center,

and, flowing in a southwest direction, empties into Nanticoke creek a little south of the south line of Union; Crocker creek enters the town near the southwest corner, and, flowing in a general southeast direction, discharges its waters into the same stream, about the same distance north of the south line. Several minor tributaries of the Nanticoke spread fan-like over the north part, and all pursue a southerly direction. Little Choconut creek flows almost due south through the southeast corner, entering the town on the north line of the southern angle which projects into the town of Chenango.

The soil is a gravelly loam largely intermixed with underlying slate. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in dairying and lumbering. The area of the town is 27,319 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

Before entering upon the details of the early settlement of the town, we quote from Child's *Gazetteer* (1872) the following paragraph on this subject; although at the risk of slight subsequent repetitions:—

"This town was principally settled by families from New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Benjamin Norton settled about three-fourths of a mile above the site of Maine village, in 1794. He was a native of Stockbridge, Mass. In 1797 Alfred and Russell Gates, two brothers, came from the vicinity of Binghamton, where they had located four years previously, and settled in the northwest part of the town, now known as the Gates Settlement. They cut their road through the forest from Centerville, a distance of seven miles. At that period they were in the habit of carrying their dinners to work with them; but they were obliged to be as careful in the selection of food as the most confirmed dyspeptic, as anything emitting an agreeable odor was sure to attract to them an escort of wolves, whose number and presence were

far from awakening pleasurable emotions. Daniel Howard and Winthrop Roe came the same year. Moses Delano and Nathaniel Slosson are said to have been the first settlers in the vicinity of East Maine. They located there about the beginning of the present century, and were followed by Samuel Stone and Heman Payne in 1816, and by William Hogg in 1836. The latter was joined a few years later by a number of his relatives, who gave the settlement the name of Mount Ettrick, in honor of their uncle.¹ By industry and intelligent farming they have done much to improve the locality in which they settled. James Ketchum from Connecticut, came here from near Binghamton, where he settled about 1790, and located about three miles southwest of Maine village, on lot 155 of the Boston Purchase, in 1802. Timothy Caswell, who appears to have been the first settler in the locality known as the Allen Settlement, located there in 1815, and was followed some five or six years later by John Marean, and in 1836 by Ebenezer and Matthew Allen, from Otsego county. Marsena H. McIntyre, from Otsego county, settled in the northwest corner of the town, in what is known both as North Maine and the McIntyre Settlement, on the 7th of May, 1829. The northeast part of the town was the last settled. It is known as 'Canada'—a name it owes to the following incident: It was covered with a growth of very fine timber, which persons in its neighborhood were accustomed to appropriate to their own uses. Warrants were frequently issued for the guilty parties, but the inquiries of the officers invariably elicited the reply that those for whom they were searching had gone to Canada."

Although the first settlement of this town

¹ James Hogg, the Scottish poet, who was born in the forest of Ettrick, in Selkirkshire, in 1772, and who in early life followed the occupation of a shepherd, was commonly known as "the Ettrick Shepherd."

dates almost as early as that of most other towns in the county, it was not much advanced until after the first decade of the century.

Alfred and Russel Gates came into the town at about the same time with Mr. Norton (1796 or 1797). The former located on the farm now occupied by William H. Ashley, in the northern part of the town. His wife was Lucretia Tubbs, and he came from Washington county; she from Otsego county. Mr. Gates came with his parents. After their marriage she returned to Otsego county alone and on horseback, to procure a small housekeeping outfit. She died in 1834 and he in 1860. He was the father of Dr. Ransom Gates and Mrs. Dr. S. P. Allen, of Whitney's Point. (See "Physicians," subsequent pages.)

Daniel Howard settled in 1797 on the place owned by William Fairbrother. Winthrop Roe also came in that year.

James Ketchum came from Connecticut in 1802 and located near the site of Maine Centre on the farm now owned by his son, Lewis Ketchum.

Timothy Caswell was one of the very early settlers of the town. He came into the wilderness and cleared the farm afterwards occupied by Herman Payne, and now by the granddaughter of the latter, Mrs. Ella Richards. Mr. Payne settled here about 1815, coming from Connecticut. Amos Payne and John F. Payne, of Binghamton, are sons of Herman Payne.

Samuel Stone, a brother-in-law of Mr. Payne, came in with the latter and located on the farm now owned by Dr. Craft, in the northeastern part of the town. He was the first settler in that part of the town.

Asa Curtis and Roxanna Barnes, of Stockbridge, Mass., married and settled in the then town of Union (now Maine) in the year 1800. He was a tanner and currier, as well as a farmer. His son, Luke Curtis,

was born in Maine in 1811, and married Emily Ufford. He was father of Asa U. Curtis, now living south of Maine village.

One of the first births in the town was that of Cynthia, daughter of Winthrop Roe, which occurred in July, 1797.

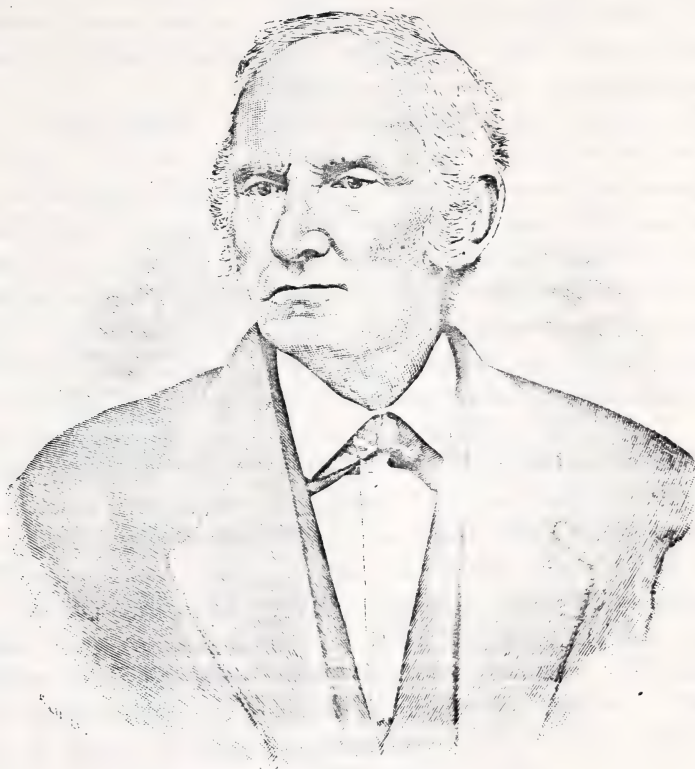
Amos Howard settled in the town in 1794, on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Betsey Walter, in the northern part of the town. His wife was Polly Ward. James M. Howard, now living in the town south-east of Maine village, is a son of Amos.

Thompson Lewis came into the town in 1813 and located on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Mary C. Thorn. His wife was Sophia Hale, and they came from Rhode Island. He was a prominent citizen and held the office of justice of the peace for thirteen years. Benjamin F. Lewis, who has been an extensive farmer and a merchant for many years, but is now retired, is a son of Thompson Lewis.

The Marean family is numerously represented in this town, and is one of considerable prominence. Hon. Henry Marean was born in the town in November, 1842. He is a grandson of Henry and Chloe Delano Marean, who were among the earliest pioneers of Broome county, coming in with General Patterson, and settled a few miles above the site of Binghamton. They were married in 1812 and died in the present town of Maine. Their son, Francis H. Marean, has been in mercantile business since 1854, in which he was joined in 1865 by his son Henry. The latter was deputy postmaster for many years; was supervisor from 1874 to 1878, and was elected to the State Assembly in the fall of 1878.

Chester Marean, son of Henry and Chloe, was born in Maine in 1815.

Joseph Marean was from Berkshire, Mass., where he was born in 1789. His wife was Joanna Bundy, and they were married about 1812. Joseph was son of Thomas Marean



JOHN C. CURTIS.

and Esther Patterson, who came into Broome county with her brother, General Patterson, the pioneer. In 1833 Joseph settled on the place now owned and occupied by William A. Marean, his son, near the village of Maine. The latter was born in June, 1831.

John Marean came into the town about the year 1810 and settled on the farm, a part of which is now owned by William A. Marean. Other branches of these families are residents of the town at the present time.

Moses Delano was an early settler in the town, locating in 1812. He was one of the charter members of the first Presbyterian Church in Maine village in 1819. He was a blacksmith and one of the first to follow that useful occupation in the town. He was born on the 6th of October, 1788, in Kent, Litchfield county, Conn., and is still living, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He was married in 1815 to Miss Anna Slosson, and settled northeast of Maine village, where he has lived more than sixty years. He has been honored with numerous town offices, and was deacon of the Presbyterian Church many years. His son, Aaron Delano, is a successful farmer of the town, and has held the office of supervisor and justice of the peace.

Marshall Delano, son of Moses Delano, was born in Maine in May, 1816, and married Lydia Gibson, of Union, in 1838. She died in 1850. Two years later he married Lucy Jane Mooers, daughter of Nicholas Mooers, who settled in the town in 1828. He has held the office of district clerk forty-seven years in succession.

We have thus mentioned a large portion, if not all, of the families who settled in the limits of the present town of Maine down to about the end of the second decade of the century. They were not very numerous, but they made up in energy and hardi-

hood for what they lacked in other respects. Respectable clearings had been made on the farms where the settlers had located; saw-mills were busy wherever there was water-power to drive them; the old "red mill" had been in operation since 1810, and what was known as the "Holden mill" was built in 1825; Captain Stoddard's mill was erected near the village about the same time; a blacksmith was here and there, lighting up the wilderness with the sparks from his ringing anvil; schools had been taught, under trying circumstances, to be sure, since the first one opened by Betsey Ward in 1802, and there was now little danger of the children of the town growing up in ignorance; and religious meetings were held in different localities wherever "two or three could be gathered together." After 1820 settlement went on more rapidly; the humble log houses soon gave way to neater frame cottages and a general air of thrift pervaded the town.

In the year 1825 John C. Curtis settled in Maine. He was born in Stockbridge, Mass., in April, 1802, and in 1824 was married to Bethia Monroe, of Duffield, Conn. The first post-office was established in the town in 1828, and Mr. Curtis was made the first postmaster. He has had the office of supervisor, justice of the peace, assessor, etc. Asa Curtis settled where Abel Curtis now lives.

Andrew Taylor came into the town in 1824 or 1825 and located north of Maine village, on the farm now owned and occupied by Mrs. Frank Taylor. He died in 1840.

William J. Flint, a native of New Hampshire, settled in Maine in 1827. He came with his uncle, John Whitcomb, and was married to Miss A. Marean in 1836. He located in Maine village.

Captain Orange H. Arnold located in the northern part of the town, coming from

Massachusetts about the year 1828. He settled on the farm now owed by Sylvester Chaplain. His father was Timothy Arnold, who settled on the William Holbrook place.

James Steel Fisher, born in Hillsboro county, N. H., in 1782, settled in Maine in 1829. He died in 1870.

Henry N. Southland was born in Maine in 1831 and married Rhoby Howard in 1864. His parents were early settlers in the town.

William Hogg was born in Scotland in 1807 and came to this country with his brother James, locating first in Montgomery county, but in 1834 he settled in Maine, on the Hogg homestead. He has been a justice of the peace for thirty years. William Hogg number two, also of this town, was born in Scotland in 1815. James Hogg was born in parish Ettrick, Scotland, in 1825, and settled in Maine in 1852; married Lavira Hough in 1852. These families are directly descended from the "Ettrick Shepherd," and belong to the large class of successful and thriving farmers of the town.

William Ashley came into the town with William Lincoln in 1837 and settled on the place now owned by John Pier.

Leroy M. Benton, who was a member of the 50th New York Regiment of Volunteers in the late war, is a son of James Benton, who settled in the county about 1838 on the farm now owned by Peter C. Shafer.

John J. Allen was born in the town in 1838 and married Letta Smith. He holds the office of assessor and is a professor of music.

Anthony W. North was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1814, and came to Pennsylvania in 1817 with his parents, Anthony North and Hannah Whitney. He came to Maine in 1842 and located on his present homestead. He married Sarah Jane Briggs in 1844, and has been a successful farmer.

He established the post-office at East Maine, and has held the office of assessor for twenty-one years.

Oren P. Holden was born in Maine in 1842, and was a soldier in the late war, serving under Commodore Rogers and Chief Engineer Robie. He entered the service in 1864 on board the iron-clad *Dictator*, and served to the end of the war. He has held the office of supervisor two years, and other minor offices, and received the nomination for Member of Assembly in 1882.

Charles Stoddard is a son of Henry B. Stoddard and Mary Hasbrook, who settled in Nanticoke in 1797. Henry B. was born in 1794 and died in 1865. He held the offices of justice of the peace and supervisor, and was a prominent man in the community.

Moses D. Couse, one of the earlier carpenters and builders, settled in Maine in 1845, south of the village.

Frederick M. Andrews settled in the town in 1846. He married Julia Merritt, and E. M. Andrews is their son. He has been a general merchant at Union Centre since 1875 and is a member of the firm of Andrews & Pitkins.

But the list of settlers and residents of this town cannot, in the allotted space, be traced to a later date, nor is it necessary. Suffice it to state, that after the period considered in foregoing pages, the town filled up rapidly with an intelligent and industrious community, under whose wise and energetic labors lands were further cleared and brought into a high state of cultivation; handsome farm buildings took the place of the former less pretentious log and frame structures; villages and hamlets grew, with such business interests as the necessities of the inhabitants demanded, and mills and other manufacturing establishments were built. The old red grist-

mill, which has been alluded to, was built originally in 1810, on the site now owned and occupied by Frank Smith, on Nanticoke creek, about two miles south of Maine village. The present mill was built by J. W. Carman in 1856. He operated it until his death, when his son Jesse took it and operated it until 1881, when it passed into possession of the present owner.

The saw-mill at the lower end of the village was built by John Durfee. He also built the house opposite Lyman Pollard's, which was, perhaps, the only one in America that was painted white, while the window-blinds were painted black. In common with other towns in the county, Maine enjoyed a period of considerable prosperity in early years in the lumber business. Saw-mills, many of which have been long abandoned, were numerous, and the forests which had to be felled to clear the land for the plow, were converted into marketable lumber and rafted down the streams and proved a valuable source of revenue when money was scarce and difficult to obtain. The saw-mill just alluded to did its share in the lumber business, and was run a number of years by Lyman Pollard, one of the prominent lumbermen of the town; he frequently ran from thirty to forty rafts in a season. The mill is now the property of Lucy Norton and is still in operation.

What was known as the Holden mill was built when the country was new, about 1825, by Mr. — Holden. "Tim" Persons afterward ran it to about the year 1846, when it was abandoned.

Prentice Fuller had a mill on West creek, at North Maine, as early as 1837 and operated it a number of years. It is now abandoned.

Captain Stoddard's mill, near Maine village, was built about 1825 and continued in operation fifteen or twenty years. John Pier owned the mill at one time. Captain

Stoddard married the widow of Josiah Taylor.

The Slosson mill was built by the Slosson Brothers (Daniel and Belden), who were operating it in 1837, when Wm. Lincoln came to the place. Mr. Lincoln and Dr. Wm. Butler built the present mill on that site and sold it to John P. Davis and Nathan Howard. Seth Carman and Abram Greene next owned it and the present owners are Mr. Greene and John Carman.

John Councilman owns the mill on the east branch of Nanticoke creek, about three miles north of Nanticoke village. It was built by Wardell Greene about 1845.

The steam saw-mill in Maine village, owned by Albert G. Councilman, was built in 1880. A planing-mill is connected with it. Mr. Councilman was born in Nanticoke in 1842 and followed farming in Maine until 1866, when he removed to Maine village. He is also a general lumber dealer.

The first post-office in the town was established by John C. Curtis in 1828. The duties of the office, however, devolved principally upon Jehitabel Slosson, the deputy, who received the mail twice a week. The mail was carried from Binghamton to Union and thence to Maine, Nanticoke, Whitney's Point and Lisle. Three days were required for the round trip. The post-office finally passed under control of Norman B. Smith, E. H. Clark, Jno. W. Hunt, Lyman Pollard, D. S. Ball, and lastly, F. H. Marean, have since filled the office. The latter gentleman took the office in 1861.

The first store kept in the town of Maine was located about two miles north of the present village. It was kept by Jared Ketchum in 1825 and was, of course, a rather small establishment, not sufficient for the necessities of the then sparsely settled district.

Among the physicians of Maine are

noted Dr. Wm. Butler, who came in 1830 and is still living here; Dr. Newell, who came in 1839; Dr. Clark; Dr. S. M. Hunt, who removed to Marathon, Cortland county; Dr. W. H. Niles; Dr. A. Carleton Nobles; Dr. Geo. Young; Dr. C. Heaton, Dr. Clement H. Guy and Dr. Dwight Dudley.

Dr. Wm. Butler was born in Hillsboro, N. H., in 1805, and was the twelfth child of Jonathan and Louisa Kidder-Butler. He settled in Maine in 1830 and in the following year graduated from Dartmouth College. He practiced his profession until his recent retirement. His son, Wm. N. Butler, is a graduate of the New York Medical College (1873) and is now a resident of Brooklyn, where he has an extensive practice.

Dr. Clement H. Guy is a graduate of the New York Medical College, and formerly practiced in Davenport, Delaware county. In 1869 he removed to Maine, where he has since practiced. In 1883 he graduated from the Chicago Medical University. He has been a member of the board of excise for many years, and has also been town physician and a member of the board of health.

Dr. Ed. S. Craft was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., in 1821, and is a graduate of Geneva Medical College (1853). He began his practice as a physician and surgeon on Vanderbilt's line of steamships running to Nicaragua. In 1856* he located in Binghamton. He is now retired from his profession. His wife was Susan Doubleday, daughter of Ammi Doubleday, of Binghamton.

Dr. Ransom T. Gates was born in Maine in 1822 and was married to Sarah M. Turner, of Virgil, Cortland county, N. Y., in 1841. He has one daughter, wife of Dr. S. P. Allen, of Whitney's Point. Dr. Gates graduated from Geneva Medical Col-

lege in 1867, but had studied and prepared himself for practice several years prior to that date, beginning in Vestal in 1852. He was an ordained Baptist minister and supplied calls from various localities. He is also a professor of vocal music.

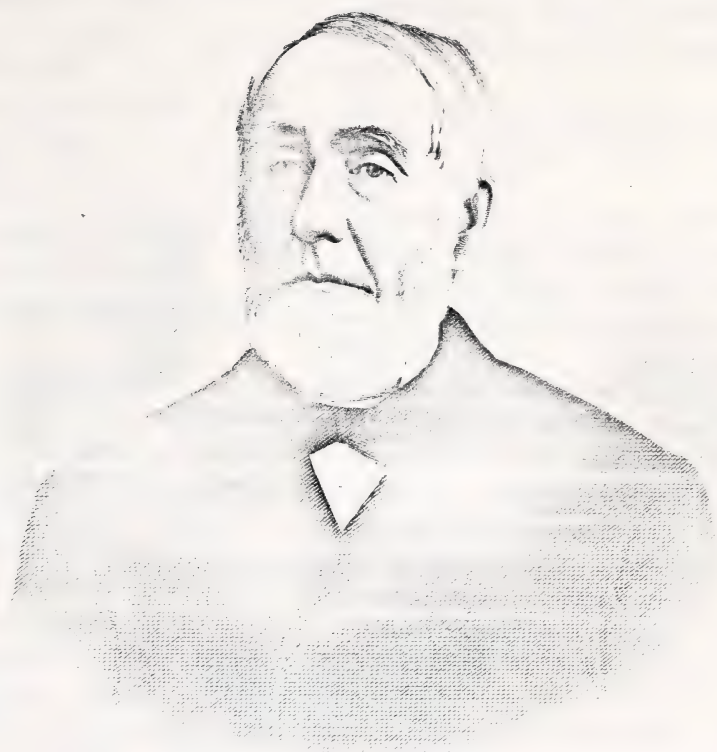
Dr. Dwight Dudley was born in Maine in 1841. His father was Joel Dudley, an old resident of the town. Dr. Dudley graduated from the New York City Medical College and settled in Maine in 1870. He was assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army for three years.

The town of Maine is without railroad communication with other localities, but since the completion of the Erie and the Syracuse and Binghamton roads (the latter in 1854) the inhabitants have derived much benefit from their proximity to these lines.

No event of paramount importance has occurred in the town, except as the people were affected by the news that stirred the entire North into action when the Southern Rebellion broke out. When the call to arms was heard, volunteers from this town came forward and patriotically served their country. The reader will find further details upon this topic in a preceding chapter devoted to the military history of the county.

During the War of the Rebellion this town furnished 190 men, nearly one hundred of whom belonged to the 50th Engineers. Of this number fifteen were killed.

As previously stated, this town was formed in April, 1848. The first town meeting was held in the school house in the village of Maine, on the 25th of the following April. At this meeting John C. Curtis, Sands Niles and Louis Gates were the presiding officers, and Nathaniel W. Eastman was clerk. In accordance with the resolutions then adopted, the following named officers were elected:—



William Butler M.D.

Supervisor—Andrew H. Arnold.*
 Town clerk—John W. Hunt.
 Superintendent of common schools—
 Marshall De Lano.

Collector—John T. Davis.

Justices of the peace—Cyrus Gates, John
 Blanchard and Hanan W. Mooers.

Assessors—Orange H. Arnold, Thomas
 Young, jr., and William H. Tuttle.

Commissioners of highways—Hanan
 Payne and Edward Ward.

Overseers of the poor—Dexter Hath-
 away and Matthew Allen.

Constables—Eustis Hathaway, John B.
 Smith, Joel Benson and Ransom T. Gates.

Inspectors of elections—Jefferson Ran-
 som, Amasa Durfee and Luke Curtis.

Sealer of weights and measures—James
 W. Carman.

Pound Master—Lyman Pollard.

Following is a list of the supervisors
 from the formation of the town to the pre-
 sent time, with the years of their service:
 Andrew H. Arnold, 1848; Roger W.
 Hinds, 1849-50; Granville Gates, 1851-52
 and 1853; Jefferson Ransom, (?) 1854-55;
 John C. Curtis, 1856; Jefferson Ransom,
 1857 to 1861 inclusive; John Hovey,
 1862; Jefferson Ransom, 1863-64; Almon
 R. Payne, 1865; Jefferson Ransom, 1866-
 67; Aaron De Lano, 1868-69; William H.
 Sherwood, 1870-71; Peter C. Shaffer,
 1872; William H. Sherwood, 1873; Henry
 Marean, 1874 to 1877 inclusive; Henry S.
 Curtis, 1878-79; Orrin Holden, 1880-81;
 N. P. Brown, 1882-83.

Following are the officers for the year
 1884:—

Supervisor—Eugene M. Andrews.

Town clerk—George W. Johnson.

Justices of the peace—F. H. Marean,
 James G. Hogg, Nicholas Wescott, Aaron
 De Lano.

Commissioner of highways—George B.
 Smith.

*Assessors—James H. Riddell, A. U.
 Curtis, John J. Allen.

Overseer of the poor—William F. Bean.

Collector—Austin Gregory.

Constables—Austin Gregory, Thomas L.
 Dunham, John J. Atwater, William A.
 Pitkin, James M. Brooks.

Game constable—William Van Deburg.

Inspectors of election, district No. 1—
 Henry H. Dayton, Fred C. Bean, Caleb F.
 Brown.

Inspectors of election, district No. 2—
 Samuel E. Knapp, Whitman F. Ingerson,
 Joseph C. Finch.

Commissioner of excise—Asa N. Curtis.

Maine Village.—This is a pleasant vil-
 lage situated in the western part of the
 town, on Nanticoke creek, and is the largest
 village in the town. Nathan Hovey prob-
 ably built the first house in this village. A
 part of the old structure now forms the
 rear portion of the residence of William
 Lincoln, jr. Nathan Hovey's son John is
 now a merchant in the village, and another
 son, Calvin, lives in Belvidere, Ill. He
 formerly lived here many years.

Lyman Pollard, born in New Hampshire,
 in 1808, came to Maine village in 1829,
 where he became one of the most promi-
 nent business men of the place and a re-
 spected citizen. His brother-in-law, John
 Durfee, came at the same time. Mr. Pol-
 lard bought the farm a little east of the
 village now occupied by his son, Frank Pol-
 lard. He was largely interested in the early
 lumber trade, and took numerous rafts
 down the Susquehanna. In 1847 he built
 the store now occupied by L. L. Brooks.
 It will, perhaps, be interesting to note the
 names of the twenty different men and
 firms who have occupied this store. They
 are as follows: Lyman Pollard, Butler &
 Payne, Howard & Payne, John Hovey,
 Pollard & Marean, Lyman Pollard, William
 B. McAuley, Thorn & Church, Church

Brothers, Church, Curtis & Co., Church & Sherwood, William H. Sherwood, William H. Sherwood & Son, F. A. & M. F. Sherwood, William H. Sherwood & Son, Sherwood & Brooks, F. A. Sherwood, Brooks & Turner, L. L. Brooks & Son, L. L. Brooks. William Pollard, who built and established this store, was also one of the founders of the Merchants Bank, in Binghamton. He died in 1876.

Leroy L. Brooks was born in Lisle in 1830, and began mercantile business in Nanticoke in 1870. In 1876 he removed to Maine village, where he has continued in trade since. He has held the office of supervisor two terms, justice of the peace two terms, and was postmaster six years.

William Lincoln, who has been a merchant in this village for forty-five years, was born in Windham, Conn., in 1810, and was a son of David and Clarissa Lincoln of that State. Mr. Lincoln came into the town of Maine in 1837, and to the village in 1840, where he has been in active business since. He built his store in 1856. When Mr. Lincoln arrived in the town (1837) Milton Taylor was keeping a store on the site of Mr. Lincoln's present store. The building was erected by Oliver Whitcomb, who was at that time also running the hotel. Mr. Taylor continued in trade until about 1840.

In 1838 or 1839 Niles & Perkins started an opposition store across the street from Taylor's place. They continued but a short time, when John Hovey took the store. Under his proprietorship the store was burned. John T. Davis and Henry S. Chase also traded for a time at this location. In 1840 William Lincoln opened his store in the old Whitcomb building, as before stated, and has enjoyed an honorable and successful business career of forty-five years.

The property now owned by W. H.

Sherwood, and occupied as a store by L. L. Brooks, was built by Lyman Pollard in 1847 or 1848.

The Taylor Brothers (R. D. and B. L.) built the store now occupied by them in 1867, where they do a general mercantile business.

The store now occupied by Virgil Balch in the millinery business, was built by E. Ketchum in 1865. The present proprietor succeeded Mrs. C. G. Bowers in 1880.

F. H. Marean has been connected with a successful mercantile business since 1849. He built his present store in 1871. He acted as clerk from 1849 to 1854, and then engaged in business on his own account. The present firm is F. H. Marean & Son, the Hon. Henry Marean being in partnership with his father. Their business is successful, and the firm is widely known.

The store now occupied in the hardware trade by Halcom Brooks is a part of the original structure erected by William Lincoln in 1856. This part was at first occupied as a drug store by A. J. Church. Mr. Brooks took it in 1884.

Dr. William Butler erected the building now occupied as a drug store by Andrew J. Church in 1879. Mr. Church assumed charge of it in 1880. Albert Butler, son of Dr. Butler, occupied it the first year after it was built.

The first cabinet and furniture manufacturer was Michael Mooers, who came here in 1830. He followed the business in connection with undertaking up to about the year 1860, when William Flint took the business and has continued it since.

The first tavern in the village was built in 1829 by Oliver Whitcomb and stood on the site now owned and occupied by David Hatheway. Not long after the date mentioned, Norman B. Smith built the original structure on the site of the present hotel, and in 1841 Dexter Hatheway built the present

structure. In 1845 Albert B. Dayton, son-in-law of Mr. Hatheway, purchased the property and kept the hotel until 1848. In 1860 E. Ketchum took the house and has successfully managed it ever since. It is the only hotel in Maine. Among the proprietors of this house not yet mentioned were George Hubbard, Mark Gray, George A. Smith, Freeman Bolles and Duty Hopkins.

In 1832 E. H. Clark built the tannery at Maine village, for the manufacture of sole and upper leather. It was then a small building with small vats and employed, probably, not over two men. It took nearly a year to turn out a stock of leather, which now requires but four months. The building, at first but thirty by forty feet in dimensions, is now forty by five hundred feet, has 132 vats and employs twenty-five men. There are ten leaches each holding ten cords. Thirty thousand sides of sole leather per annum is the capacity of the tannery. The hides are purchased largely from importers of South American, Central American and Texas stock. This tannery has been operated since it was built by Mr. Clark, by William Sanford in 1862; by Franklin Thorn, in 1863; by Sherwood, Sanfield & Co., in 1866; by Allison & Sherwood, in 1871; by William H. Sherwood, in 1877; by William H. Sherwood & Co., in 1884 and now by F. A. Sherwood. Mr. Sherwood is also half owner of the business of Sherwood, Ballard & Co., of Lewis county, N. Y., has an interest in extensive steam saw-mill property and is a large owner of West Virginia lands.

We have already alluded to the first school taught in the town of Maine, and the rapid increase in school buildings from the beginning of the century to the present time, as the needs of different neighborhoods demanded. The village of Maine has always offered excellent educational fa-

cilities. Rev. William Gates taught a select school here for fifteen years, and the impress of his faithful labors as a teacher is still felt throughout this part of the county. The village schools are now under the principalship of Professor Fred. Wilcox, a graduate of Cornell University, and are in a successful and thriving condition.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Maine was organized in 1879, May 1st. The officers for 1884 are: Seth C. Carman, president; F. H. Marean, vice-president; Fred. L. Morton, treasurer; Charles Ellis, recording secretary; Anson W. Payne, jr., collector. Standing committee, Charles Ellis, Henry Delano, George E. Morton. Membership committee, F. H. Marean, Joe A. Brooks, Miss Mary Delano.

The association is prosperous.

Maine Lodge, No. 399, F. and A. M. — This lodge was organized February 12th, 1856 A. L. Following are the names of the past masters who have presided over the lodge, with the years of their service: N. W. Eastman, 1856-57-58; F. N. Andrews, 1859; N. W. Eastman, 1860-61-62; John Hovey, 1863; William Lincoln, 1864; William F. Bean, 1867; John H. Green, 1868-69; Oren Holden, 1870; John H. Green, 1871; Oren Holden, 1872; E. J. Councilman, 1873; C. N. Guy, 1874; John H. Green 1875; J. N. Atwater, 1876; C. N. Guy, 1877; N. W. Wright, 1878; John H. Green, 1879; N. T. Lawton, 1880; C. N. Guy, 1881; William R. Brooks, 1882.

Following are the officers of the lodge for 1884: Henry Marean, W. M.; L. E. Turner, S. W.; J. M. Harvey, J. W.; R. D. Taylor, treasurer; F. A. Sherwood, secretary; C. N. Guy, S. D.; H. N. Payne, J. D.; William O. Lincoln, S. M. C.; Fred C. Bean, tiler.

Sherwood Lodge Knights and Ladies of The Golden Star. — This lodge was organized in 1884, its chief object being the mu-

tual insurance of the members. F. A. Sherwood is trustee of the Supreme Lodge of New York and New Jersey. Following are the officers of the lodge: Oren Holden, dictator; George Norton, vice-dictator; J. A. Brooks, past-dictator; George B. Smith, orator; M. Heath, secretary; F. A. Sherwood, treasurer; A. Gregory, financial secretary; Rev. W. R. Stone, chaplain; Dr. R. T. Gates, medical examiner; Frank Bean, guide; C. E. Hatheway, assistant guide; P. Councilman, warden; A. D. Cummings, sentry. The membership is about thirty.

A lodge of the Knights of Honor was organized in 1877. The first officers were as follows: William A. Sherwood, dictator; William F. Bean, vice-dictator; Eugene Lewis, assistant dictator; N. P. Brown, reporter; F. A. Sherwood, financial reporter; Dr. D. Dudley, medical examiner; L. L. Brooks, chaplain; George T. Lewis, sentinel; A. N. Curtis, guardian.

The lodge at its organization had a membership of ten, which has increased to twenty-eight. The present officers are as follows: Dr. D. Dudley, dictator; T. L. Dunham, vice-dictator; Charles H. Williams, assistant dictator; M. Heath, past dictator; F. A. Sherwood, reporter; William Bean, financial reporter; William H. Sherwood, treasurer; Eugene Lewis, guide; George Norton, chaplain; Eugene Lewis, sentinel; George Lewis, guardian.

Congregational Church, Maine Village. — The committee "appointed by the Susquehanna Presbyterian Church, at the request of Josiah Moulton, in the town of Union (at the new school-house) on Tuesday, October 19th, 1819, after examining the following persons in relation to their experimental acquaintance with the religion of Christ and their faith in the gospel — did on the Tuesday following constitute their articles and covenant for their rule of faith and practice." Rev. Josiah Moulton, stand-

ing moderator, Ebenezer Kingsbury, moderator.

October 12th, 1819, admitted by letter, Abner Rockwell, Deborah Rockwell and Sarah Judd, all from Stockbridge, Mass.

October 15th, 1819, admitted by profession, fifteen persons — Stephen Stoddard, Moses Delano, John Marean, Anson Seymour Slosson, Silas Bradley, Franklin Sisson Slosson (now living in Cleveland, Ohio), Longley Rogers, Rhoda Bradley (afterwards Mrs. John R. Boswell), Nancy Rockwell, Nancy Marean, Rachel Loomis, Matilda Howard, Anna Jane Moulton, R. Hicox, Mary Bradley.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered for the first term by Josiah Moulton, who was the first pastor.

In 1868 (October 3d), resolutions were passed and shortly afterward adopted, to change from the Presbyterian polity to the Congregational. The Rev. J. Weller was pastor.

The First Congregational (then Presbyterian) building in the village was erected about the year 1825. Following is a list of the pastors who have officiated, as nearly as it can now be made: Josiah Moulton, Zenas Riggs, Oliver Hill, Nathan Gould, James Blakesley (two terms), Henry Ford, Nathaniel Pine, David S. Morse, Harvey Smith, Rev. Mr. Collins, Rev. Mr. Todd, W. T. Haywood, James W. White, Henry Carpenter, C. H. Kilmer. The latter assumed charge in 1884.

The society has a membership of seventy-nine. The trustees are F. H. Marean, A. B. Dayton, Seth Carman, J. Fisher. Deacons, J. C. Curtis, William J. Flint. F. H. Marean is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, located at Maine village, was reorganized (the date of its first organization is not known) with forty members in 1866, by Russell Dodds,

Clinton Cleveland, Henry Turner, Matthew Allen, James Howard, Daniel Dudley and Henry Van Tuyl. The church edifice, which will seat 150 persons, was erected in 1847 or '48, at a cost of \$2,000, which is one-half the present value of church property. The first pastor was Rev. Edgar Sibley. The present pastor is George D. Beers, who came in the spring of 1883. The trustees are David Miller, James Eckerson, L. L. Brooks, William Leonard. James Eckerson is recording steward. Charles Ellis is class-leader, Seth Tibbits, superintendent of the Sunday school. The membership of the society is eighty.

The First Baptist Church of Maine village was organized as the First Baptist Church of Union on the 21st of January, 1835, which name it held until the division of the town in 1848, when it took the name of First Baptist Church of Maine. Rev. J. R. Burdick, of Owego, was moderator, and Rev. J. J. Miller, clerk of the council which recognized them as a Baptist Church. The church consisted of eleven male members and twenty females, whose names are as follows: Russell Gates, Timothy Caswell, Stephen Thomas, Elias Congdon, John Somers, Cyrus Gates (still living), Horatio A. Pratt, Thompson Lewis, Aaron Lashier, Eleazer Tripp, Edwin Thomas, Esther Gates, Mercy Caswell, Matilda Caswell, Eliza C. Payne, Rosamond C. Congdon, Lovisa Somers, Betsey A. Taylor, Harriet L. Hanchet, Sarah Rogers, Margaret Cruiser (colored), Sarah Holden, Mary Tripp, Mary Stevens, Nancy Tripp, Fanny Monroe (living), Susanna Lashier, Betsey Thomas, Mabel Eaton, Anna Ketchum, Arabella L. Gates (living).

The house of worship was dedicated December 27th, 1840. It was enlarged and much improved about 1868. Following are the names of the ministers who have served this church: John J. Miller, Abijah Sher-

wood, William Gates, A. B. Stowell, H. Kelsey, William H. Spencer, T. J. Cole, E. L. Benedict, David Burroughs, W. E. Bogart, H. R. Dakin, R. A. Washburn, J. A. Rich, J. F. Stillwell, W. R. Stone, present pastor.

Cyrus Gates has been church clerk for most of the time since its organization. Aaron Delano is now acting clerk.

The following have been deacons of the church: Russell Gates, Alfred Gates, Lewis Gates, Jesse Bunnell, Byron C. Gates, Joel G. Congdon, Elias Congdon. The present deacons are Jason Marean, George E. Norton.

The preceding history of this church was prepared by Aaron Delano, clerk, who also furnishes the following brief sketch of the life of Rev. William Gates:—

Mr. Gates was born near Hooper Station, in Union, September 18th, 1795. He died at Hyde Settlement, in Barker, February 22d, 1882, at the age of eighty-six years and five months. He married Mary Stevens. They had but one child, a daughter, who is now the wife of Charles Hyde, of Barker. Mr. Gates was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry, on the 28th of December, 1840. He became pastor of the Maine Baptist Church in 1841 and remained in that office until 1852, when he assumed the pastorate of the Whitney's Point Church. He remained there until April, 1867. He afterwards at different times supplied churches near Whitney's Point, continuing his residence there, but assumed no regular pastorate. He taught a select school in Maine village for fifteen years, from which the inhabitants for many miles around derived great educational advantages.

East Maine is a post-office and mere settlement in the southeastern part of the town. There is no mercantile business done there. Anthony North is postmaster.

Presbyterian Church of East Maine. —

This church was organized July 5th, 1871. At a meeting of the Presbytery of Binghamton, convened at East Maine school-house, and at the instance of Rev. D. D. Gregory, it was decided to form a church at this point. Twenty persons presented themselves by letter for membership. Following are their names: —

Clarinda Updegrave, Almon R. Payne, Robert Hogg, William Hogg, William Hogg, 2d, Mary A. Hogg, Caroline Bronk, Jane Updegrave, Sally Pollard. Eleven of the twenty were examined as to their experimental piety and were accepted: Peter C. Shafer, Thomas Hogg, Eliza Shafer, Eliza Cooper, Martha Harold, Hattie Updegrave, Jennie Hogg, Martha Payne, Emma Bell, Mary E. Shafer, Sarah J. North. Five of these received the ordinance of baptism.

These twenty persons entered into covenant and were constituted a church. The elders were Peter C. Shafer, three years; A. R. Payne, two years; William Hogg, one year. The deacons were Thomas Hogg and P. C. Shafer, elected for two years. The pastoral work has been principally supplied from Maine village.

The Rev. C. H. Kilmer is the present pastor. The first trustees were Chancellor Higbee, P. C. Shaffer and Wm. Hogg, 2d.

The church edifice was dedicated June 12th, 1872. The services were conducted by Rev. A. R. Clark, of Owego. The cost of the building was \$2,887.34. It was furnished through the efforts of the ladies, who raised seventy-five dollars for the purpose.

H. W. McLaury is the present deacon. The elders are P. C. Shafer, Robert Hogg and William Hogg. The trustees are A. W. North, George Rhodes, E. G. Craft,

Jacob Bronk. The membership is about twenty-two.

Methodist Episcopal Church. — A number of Methodists who had previously attended the Presbyterian church, formed a society about 1877 and erected a church two miles farther south. The society is under the pastorate of Rev. George D. Beers.

At the same time some of those of the Methodist faith joined the "Abbott Church." The Abbott church was built in 1868, at Dimmick Hill, and was dedicated January 7th, 1869, by Daniel W. Bristol, D.D. The church property is valued at about \$3,000.

North Maine. — There is a small settlement by this name in the northern part of the town. There is no post-office here. A store is kept by John Hugaboom and owned by H. M. Westfall. It was built by Randall Bush in 1872.

Methodist Episcopal Church, North Maine. — This church was erected in 1872, but the society has been in existence for many years previous, meetings being held in the school-house. Rev. George B. Beers is pastor. The trustees are William Ashley, H. D. Hardendorf, Nicholas Zhe, Dennis Morgan. The class-leader is William Ashley, and Mrs. William Ashley is superintendent of the Sunday-school. The membership is about fifty.

Bowers Corners is a mere settlement about a mile north of Maine village, which received its name from Gardner Bowers, who settled there in 1822. He came from New Hampshire when eighteen years of age and died at the age of eighty years. A store was established here in 1865 by J. M. & C. J. Bowers, who kept it until 1878, when they sold out to Isaac Shippy. About a year afterward it was abandoned, and is used as a cabinet shop.



L. T. SAFFORD.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

LEVI T. SAFFORD, U.S.N., of the town of Vestal, was born in Binghamton, N. Y., January 28th, 1842, and is a descendant of John Safford, one of the three brothers who emigrated from England in 1641 and located at Ipswich, Mass. From these three brothers descended the numerous family of Saffords now found in different parts of the United States, some of whom have become noted men of distinguished ability known the world over. Truman Henry Safford, the great mathematician and astronomer, is of this family; also William E. Safford, U.S.N., of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, the expert marine zoologist.

John Safford, above mentioned, retained his cognomen in direct line down to the great-grandfather of our subject, whose name was Elisha. His son Elisha moved to Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1807. A grandson of his, Edson Safford, is now district attorney of that county. Elisha Safford was the father of Levi N. Safford, who was born in that county in 1812. When twenty-five years old he came to Binghamton, where he followed the business of stair building. He was a skilled mechanic, and was employed on the finest work wanted done, and in which he notably distinguished himself. His son, Edgar C. Safford, is also a stair builder in Binghamton; and another son, La Fayette Safford, the well-known bookbinder.

Levi T. Safford, U.S.N., is the son of Levi N. and Maria Munn Safford. He spent the early years of his life in his native city, taking, in the mean time, a course of instruction in the common schools, and in the academy of that place. His natural

aptness for mechanical work induced him eventually to find employment with Shapley, Dunk & Co., machinists of Binghamton. With this extensive firm Mr. Safford laid the foundation of his success that afterward attended his busy and eventful life. It was here that he first obtained the knowledge of taking material in its crude state and by successive transformations evolve it, under various forms of mechanism, to that perfect state for which it was intended. When twenty years of age we find him undergoing a rigid examination, most technical in its character, preparatory to admittance into the United States naval service, which event took place December 8th, 1862.

Appointed a third assistant-engineer, his first service was on board the steamer *Paul Jones*, stationed in the South Atlantic blockading squadron. In September, 1864, he was transferred to the U. S. monitor *Nahant*, off Charleston, S. C., having been in the mean time promoted to the grade of second engineer. In May, 1865, he was transferred to the steamer *Juniata*, fitting for the South Atlantic squadron, cruising along the eastern coast of South America and west coast of Africa, visiting many places of note, including the island of St. Helena, where he had the pleasure of slaking his thirst at Napoleon's spring. Returning to the United States in 1867, he was employed in testing machinery of the steamers *Wampanoag* and *Ammonnesuc* until October, 1868, when he joined the steamer *Nipsic* and went to the West Indies. The *Nipsic* was commanded by Captain T. O. Selfridge, who also had command of a party which made several sur-

veys across the Isthmus of Panama in search of a route for a ship canal. The *Nipsic* was headquarters of the party. Returning to the United States in 1870 he joined the steamer *California*, at Boston, and went to San Francisco, passing through the Straits of Magellan. Upon his arrival on station he was transferred to the *Saranac* and remained until December, 1872, when he returned home. In 1873, having been promoted to the grade of past assistant engineer, with the rank of lieutenant, he was ordered to duty in the steam engineering department of the navy yard at Norfolk, Va. In 1874 he was transferred to the navy yard in New York for a short time, thence to the naval recruiting office until December, 1874; was ordered to the iron clad *Dictator* at Key West and remained until July, 1876, when he again returned home. After remaining at home for a year he was ordered as assistant inspector of government work at the ship yard of John B. Roach & Son, Chester, Pa. In June, 1878, he was ordered to the navy yard at Pensacola, where he was for a time in charge of the steam engineering department. In 1879 he was detached and ordered home. After a few months he was ordered to the *Swatara*, but, being unfit for service on account of deafness, he was sent to the naval hospital at Chelsea. He joined the *Kearsarge* at Boston, June, 1880, remained until the following August, thence to the naval hospital at New York for medical treatment. After examination by the returning board he was, by order of the president, placed upon the retired list, October, 1881.

On the 18th of August, 1867, Mr. Safford was married to Miss Lucy Whitney Morse, daughter of Franklin and Achsah (Cowdry) Morse. Mr. Morse was born in Lisle in 1811, went to Binghamton in 1817, where he remained in business until 1876, when he removed to the village of Vestal, since

which time he has been justice of the peace for four years. His son, Lieutenant Eugene F. Morse, was a resident of the South at the breaking out of the war, but escaped North and enlisted in the Seventh Illinois Volunteers; was promoted to sergeant, 1863; lieutenant and adjutant, October 5th, 1864, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. His hearing was lost in consequence of exposure by wading a river to report the approach of the enemy, which he did rather than sound the bugle. After the war he studied law with Hotchkiss & Seymour. He died November 3d, 1866.

In 1874 Mr. Safford purchased the homestead property of Kate Winans, and since his retirement has identified himself with the citizens of the town. He built his large store in 1882 and has erected other buildings to add interest and progress to the place.

SOLOMON P. ALLEN, M.D., of Whitney's Point, one of the prominent physicians of Broome county, was born in the town of Lisle, January 12th, 1845. Dr. Allen is of English descent; his ancestors emigrated to America at an early period in our colonial history, and settled in Connecticut. Nehemiah Allen, his great-grandfather, became a resident of Pennsylvania during the troublesome times with the Indians, and was one of the number who fled from the beautiful valley at the time of the Wyoming massacre, to Bradford county, Pa. His son, David Allen, grandfather of Dr. Allen, raised a large family of nine children in West Franklin, Pa. Of this family Solomon, the father of our subject, was next to the youngest. Upon verging into manhood this youth choose for himself a helpmate in the person of Miss Betsey A. Fairchild, daughter of Samuel Fairchild, then a prominent farmer of Lisle township; but after a few short weeks of wedded life, his soul went



back to his God who gave it, and he became no more. The two were joined in matrimony February 14th, 1844, and on the 30th day of May, same year, Solomon Allen departed this life not then quite twenty-one years of age. His widow subsequently married Alfred A. Gates, and is the mother of two children: Dr. S. P. Allen, by her first marriage, and his half sister, Adelia Gates, now the wife of Jedediah Harvey, of Newark Valley, Tioga county, N. Y. The eldest child is the subject of our sketch. He was born a few month's after his father's death, bereft of paternal care, and throughout all the desolate years of his childhood and subsequent career, encountered for himself the difficulties that came in his way without the benefit of those modifying influences that usually fall to children who have the necessities of life and a father's care. Yet, nevertheless, the successful solution of life in numerous cases on the part of our greatest men have come in consequence of that schooling which hardships in adversity give. Albeit, however, to those only who have the manhood to stand and not fall. It has thus been with Dr. Allen who was born of poor parentage, and an orphan. At six years of age he went to live with his stepfather in the town of Maine, and at fifteen years of age he started forth to do for himself. The straitened circumstances under which he was placed at this period in life, schooled him in the principles of thrift and economy, of self-reliance and in the thorough completion of all he undertook to perform. It has been largely due to these traits of character that Dr. S. P. Allen now commands a practice of medicine as extensive probably as any physician of Broome county outside of the city limits. As opportunities presented and as he could work his way, he attended school during fall and winter seasons until nineteen years of age, when he began the

study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. C. R. Heaton, of Maine village, and when twenty-two years of age took his degree of M.D., with honors, from the Geneva Medical College, N. Y. This graduation occurred in January 22d, 1867, and in June, 1881, after the merging of the Geneva and Syracuse Medical Colleges, the latter conferred the degree of M.D. also. During these previous years of study it should be remarked that Dr. Allen also mastered enough of Latin for his own practical purposes in the study of medicine and that in his collegiate course he had the advantage of instruction from such men as Dr. Frederick Hyde, of Cortland, and Dr. Geo. Burr, of Binghamton. On February 22d, 1867, Dr. Allen took up his residence in Castle Creek, where he practiced his profession until January 17th, 1876, when he removed to Whitney's Point, where he has since remained. During the same year of his graduation he became a member of the Broome County Medical Society, its president in 1877, and has held the office of censor since then. His duties incident to a large practice of medicine has obliged him to frequently decline positions of a practical character tendered, but being a friend to the cause of education, he has been a member of the village school board for six years, and its president two terms; he has also been coroner of the county six years. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since he was thirteen years of age, and during his residence in Castle Creek and here has been prominently identified with official work in all those years. He has also been a member of the Masonic fraternity since the time of his majority, and it was largely due to his influence that a practical academical course of study was established in the school of the village, and to him belongs the honor of presenting diplomas to the first class which graduated. This

presentation took place in the spring term of 1879.

In the practice of medicine Dr. Allen has been a devoted student, and possesses powers of endurance commensurate with his arduous labors. He performs his daily labors at the bedside of the sick with a dignity in keeping with his profession. He is a man who thoroughly ignores unprofessional claims and may be somewhat aggressive upon some points, but if blame there be to attach, it only carries with it merit in that it proves an unyielding spirit to compromise with what he believes to be wrong. In the skillful use of the surgeon's knife Dr. Allen has already received in the *Transactions of the State Medical Society* and other extensive publications more general notice than can be given here. Dr. S. P. Allen was united in marriage to Mrs. Eliza L. Perry, widow of Samuel Perry and daughter of the Rev. R. T. Gates, M.D. (see sketch), April 21st, 1864. Samuel Perry was a Christian gentleman, a native of the town of Richford, Tioga county, who at the call of his country for troops responded by enlisting his name in Co. G, of the 137th N. Y. V. Regiment in 1862, and afterwards participated in that fearful three days' fight at Gettysburg, where he was taken prisoner, taken to Richmond, but after two days' confinement was paroled, but on his return was taken sick at Annapolis, from which place he was removed home where he died and was buried at North Maine, aged twenty-nine years. By this union Mrs. Perry became the mother of two children: Ransom J., born February 9th, 1860, who is a young man of fine education and is now completing a course of collegiate instruction in the Albany Medical College, Albany, N. Y. His brother, La Fayette Perry, was born June 22d, 1862, is now agent having supervision of prominent positions on the D. and H. C. Company's railroad, with office at Ticonder-

oga, Essex county, N. Y. He has natural abilities as an operator, and formerly filled positions at Whitney's Point, Cortland and other places with so much success as to secure him the present responsible position as agent at Fort Ticonderoga, Addison Junction and all stations on the Lake George branch of the D. and H. C. Company's railroad, when only nineteen years of age. Dr. Allen has no children of his own, but as stepfather he sustains the most amiable relationship and has contributed with the might of a natural parent for the success of his stepsons whom he has educated and they love him in turn as a natural father.

REV. C. E. TAYLOR, whose portrait appears herein, was born in what was then Orwell, but now Rome, Bradford county, Pa., August 11th, 1818. His parents had moved from New England about two years previous, bringing four children with them, he being the first child born in their wilderness home, which has since been and still is known as "Taylor Hill." Though his early opportunities for obtaining an education were very small, yet he made the most of those which he did enjoy. While at work on the farm, with his team, he had his book with him, and the spare moments were pressed into the best possible service. He became greatly interested in astronomy, and there is not an hour in the night that has not witnessed him out, searching for some star, nebula or constellation. His thirst for knowledge became the ruling passion of his life. After availing himself of the advantages of the district school, and attending the seminary at Cazenovia, he commenced teaching a district school in January, 1837, at eleven dollars per month and "boarded around."

When he was about fourteen years old, while milking in his father's barnyard, a chain of lightning struck a tree a few rods

distant, knocking him down, and making him unconscious for some length of time. When consciousness returned he was about fifty feet from where his pail was into which he had been milking, and where his hat had fallen when he fell into the mud, as his clothes were muddy. The cow had also fallen as was indicated by her muddy knees. After a very short time he resumed his milking and suffered nothing in particular at what might have been a fatal Providence. Twice at a later period he came very near being drowned, once in the Susquehanna river and once in the Tunkhannock creek.

He was powerfully converted September 8th, 1839, at a camp-meeting held at Pond Hill, Pa., and from that period the whole current of his life was changed. He felt that God had called him to the work of the Christian ministry and he devoted all of his energies and time to prepare himself for that important work. He held meetings as opportunities presented, and many sinners were converted from the error of their ways. He was soon licensed to exhort according to the custom of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and subsequently to preach. August 11th, 1842, the day he was twenty-four years old, he joined the Oneida Annual Conference as a traveling preacher, on trial, at its session held in Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y. His fields of labor for many years were confined to the northern part of Pennsylvania. In 1869 he was appointed to Whitney's Point, where he has since resided, though he preached two years at Chenango Forks. He is now what is called an emeritus or superannuate. He has given considerable time to writing church, and other history. His principal work, however, has been his *Annals of the Old State of Lisle*, from which large extracts have been made in the compiling of this work. He assisted Rev. David Craft in getting up the history of Brad-

ford county, Pa., published a few years since.

He was joined in marriage July 9th, 1845, with Miss Emeline Warner, of Pike, Pa., a woman of deep piety and great amiability, rendering her very useful as a minister's wife. She died October 5th, 1884. He has but one child living, Dr. A. F. Taylor, now practicing at Castle Creek, N. Y. As a minister the elder has been very successful. Many large and extensive revivals have transpired under his labors, and he has received many hundred into the church. But his natural force is being abated, his eye is becoming dim, but having a consciousness that he has not lived in vain, and that he has tried to make the world better for his having lived in it, he is tranquilly looking forward to that better country where the afflictions of the present life shall never be known.

DR. S. H. FRENCH.—The ancestors of Dr. French came from England about the year 1700. His immediate ancestor settled at Dunstable, N. H. His son Sampson, the great-grandfather of our subject, was father of Sampson French, jr., who was a soldier in the old French War. He was the father of Clement French, the father of our subject. Clement French was a well-developed man physically, of large stature and weight. His son, Dr. Salphronius Henry French, fifth and youngest son of Clement and Elizabeth French, was born at Zoar, now Charlemont, Mass., August 26th, 1811. In 1814 his parents emigrated to Chenango, Broome county, N. Y. Nothing of note transpired during his childhood.

When quite young he suffered from chronic rheumatism in his feet, and his older brothers allege that he was at that age badly troubled with chronic laziness. The rheumatism was more severe in the winter

months, and continued for several years. This alleged laziness (if not wholly a myth) passed away with the other diseases of childhood, leaving not the least trace in after life. This condition of health led his father to give him an opportunity to attend school. The instruction given in the public schools at that time was meagre indeed; but a sufficient taste for books and thirst for knowledge was developed to lay the foundation for a future professional career.

At the age of fifteen he entered the select school of Binghamton (then taught in the old Masonic Hall), which was the best school in the county. Here he pursued his studies with great industry for four succeeding summers. His parents being poor, he was obliged to pay for his board and school expenses by working in gardens, etc., in the summer and teaching school in the winter.

When nineteen years old he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Drs. West & Starkey, of Binghamton, October, 1830. In the spring of 1831 Dr. Hawks, of North Adams, Mass.—a maternal uncle—extended to him an invitation to study medicine in his office gratuitously. Being entirely destitute of funds except what could be obtained by teaching school in the winter, he gladly accepted the invitation. In 1832 he attended a course of lectures in the Berkshire Medical Institution of Massachusetts, and the winter following he came to this county for the purpose of teaching a school and replenishing his wardrobe. This was the sixth and last school that he taught. In the spring he "went down the river" two different trips on lumber rafts, and by adding the wages he received for this service to his school-money he was enabled, by strict economy and a little borrowed money, to pursue his studies in the office of Dr. A. Willard, in Greene, Chenango county, and to attend a

second course of lectures in the same medical institution mentioned above, where he was graduated in December, 1833.

After receiving his diploma he looked over his funds and discovered that two dollars and fifty cents were wanting to carry him home. He raised this amount by selling a book and a small trunk, and reached his father's house with thirty-one cents in his pocket.

That much prized diploma had cost him a severe struggle with poverty and adverse circumstances, but the lessons of economy and self-reliance, learned during that struggle, were of priceless value in after-life. And then he had the sweet satisfaction of knowing and feeling that his success belonged to himself, and was the natural outcome under Providence of his own successful fight against adversity.

A few days after reaching home he succeeded in effecting a co-partnership with Dr. P. B. Brooks, of Lisle, Broome county, N. Y. At the end of two years this partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and Dr. French left Lisle for the northern part of Chenango, in the same county. He practiced here for a few months only. While in Chenango Dr. Brooks left Lisle and settled in Binghamton.

Dr. French having received an urgent request from the citizens of Lisle to return to their village, he concluded to do so. From that time until disabled by disease, which was gradually from 1868 to 1875, he practiced medicine and surgery in the same place.

While in partnership with Dr. Brooks (October 8th, 1834), Dr. French married Cynthia Harrington, a daughter of Benjamin Harrington, a farmer living in Greene, Chenango county. Benjamin Harrington was born in Bainbridge, N. Y. He was the father of Dr. Harrington, of Chenango Forks, and Geo. N. Harring-

ton, who now resides on the old homestead in Greene, Chenango county. His death occurred July 4th, 1865, when seventy-eight years of age. His wife, Mrs. Martha Harrington, died January 12th, 1864, aged seventy-two years. She was a worthy member of the M. E. Church, as was her husband.

The doctor early saw the advantages of associating with his medical brethren, and he joined the County Medical Society in 1834. His great industry and energy soon placed him in the front rank of his medical associates, and he was elected president of the society in 1842 and again in 1850 and 1852. At the meeting of the society in 1851, in place of the annual address which it was customary for the retiring president to deliver, the doctor read a biographical sketch of the medical profession of Broome county, covering the time from the earliest settlement of Binghamton to 1850.

This sketch was published in the form of an octavo pamphlet of sixty-five pages by direction of the society. He was very faithful in attending the meetings of the society, and contributed much to their interest by valuable papers and reports of cases. In 1846 he was elected a delegate to the State Medical Society, and in 1850 that society elected him a permanent member. He attended most of its meetings, which were held in Albany in mid-winter, as long as his health would permit, and took a deep interest in its prosperity. He was also a member of the American Medical Association, and attended its meetings in Washington, St. Louis and elsewhere. The doctor's practice was a very large one, but he so arranged his business as to find time in his active years to not only keep fully up to the times by reading medical journals and books, of which he was a liberal patron, but also to write occasionally for the medical papers, and pursue studies in some of the natural sciences. He was very pro-

ficient in botany and geology, which he studied with a great deal of enthusiasm, making a recreation of what others might have considered a laborious task.

In his associations with other physicians he lived up to the letter and spirit of the code of medical ethics so perfectly as to win the esteem of every respectable physician with whom he came in contact. No amount of importunity, threatening or bribery could ever persuade him to countenance or endorse by his presence or advice any system of ignorance or quackery. And at the same time he was ever ready, with a kind and encouraging word, a helping hand, and often with money, to assist poor, worthy young men in getting a medical education and preparing themselves for future usefulness. Near twenty young men received their elementary medical education in his office, several of whom have arisen to distinction in the profession. Although his health did not permit the active exercise necessary for the practice of medicine, he retained a lively interest in his chosen profession and kept well informed of the improvements and discoveries in the medical sciences to the close of his life.

In politics the doctor was a Whig, and was elected to the Legislature in 1846 by that party. After the Whig party ceased to exist he acted with the Democrats. He was always a prominent temperance man, and he held his temperance principles above party dictation, and would never sacrifice them for the supposed good of any candidate for office.

In early life he became convinced of the truths of the Christian religion, and was for the most of his life a faithful, consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His fostering care and unceasing liberality to the Methodist Church in Lisle did much towards establishing and maintaining the church in that place.

In his wife the doctor found a woman who combined all the requisites necessary to make a home happy and attractive, and her cheering and solacing companionship, and her gentle and kindly ministrations, were of infinite value to him during his declining years. After years of intense suffering the doctor died of cancer May 27th, 1877. His wife is still living.

JOB L. MERCEREAU was born in the village of Union, June 7th, 1802, and died in the same place May 30th, 1882. He was a grandson of John Mercereau before mentioned, and a son of Peter, who came with his father from the town of Vestal, in 1791, and settled in the town of Union on a farm of six hundred acres of land, building the house since enlarged and improved and now owned by the widow of Job L. Mercereau.

Peter Mercereau was but twelve years of age when his father took up a large tract of land on this side of the river, and was born in New Jersey, August 31st, 1779, and died December 10th, 1855. When seven years old he became postilion to Lady Washington, when on her way from Philadelphia to Washington, and rode on one of the horses. His wife, Sarah Layton, was born June 1st, 1781. They were married August 16th, 1801, and their children were Job L., Barbara, Charles, David, Lydia, Rebecca, Israel Putnam, Rachel, Sarah Emily and John P. These are the well known grandchildren of that old Revolutionary soldier, John Mercereau, the firm friend of General Washington, and who, with his elder brother, Joshua Mercereau, took an active part one very critical time in preventing the British army of 10,000 troops crossing the Delaware and capturing the entire American forces. His second wife, Barbara Van Pelt, born in New Jersey, October 19th, 1771, was the grand-

mother of the children here given. After the war of the Revolution she came to this town from her native State on horseback, and lived to the age of ninety-four years. Peter Mercereau was a valued citizen of this community. He remained with his father until of age, then took charge of the farm himself. He was of a very robust constitution, a hard working man, and one well adapted to pioneer life. He came into the town when it was little else than a wilderness, and in addition to his extensive farming interests built the old saw-mill (now the Boston mill), and ran it for many years. He was always well and favorably known, and for thirty-one years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and was in short the main support of that society during his membership. He never suffered much from sickness, but endured a most distressing illness of nine weeks when on his death-bed; but the end was all joy and peace, and love filled his soul when going home. His wife, Sally Mercereau, died September 4th, 1859, aged seventy-eight. She embraced the Savior at an early age, and lived to the day of her death a firm and devoted Christian, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss, but not as one who had no hope. Such were the parents of Job L. Mercereau, their eldest child, who also lived as did his parents to a venerable age, and was venerated and mourned at the time of his departure. His early life was spent on his father's farm — early and late to work, as became the necessities of life incident to that pioneer day. There was but little to change this course of events, which lasted fourscore years, since the time of childhood. Now and then the monotony of life was relieved by a visit down the Susquehanna, rafting lumber or produce to Northumberland or to Harrisburg, when he would be gone two or three months at a time. He was also a

member of the Union Blues, a military company that met twice a year at Owego for general training and became captain before its disbandment.

At twenty-two years of age he consecrated himself to Christ, and became a member of the Presbyterian Church and a ruling elder for a period of over fifty years. He was also a teacher in the Sabbath-school and was an earnest and faithful laborer at every post of duty, until declining health and the infirmities of age compelled him to exchange the work he loved so well for the more trying experience of pain and suffering, which preceded the call to lay aside the mortal and to put on immortality. In the midst of so severe a trial to one whose life had been moulded by habits of industry and regularity in attendance upon the means of grace, he manifested a spirit of cheerfulness and resignation to the will of God, desiring only to glorify his Savior, whether in life or in death. His early conversion to Christianity had produced a marked change throughout the whole tenor of his long and eventful life, during all of which period, the latter part of which in particular, he enjoyed the hope of an abundant entrance "into the rest that remains for the people of God," and his end was peaceful. In the midst of his family, his aged and devoted Christian wife at his side holding his hand, he gently fell asleep in Jesus. Job L. Mercereau, was married to Miss Harriet Wheeler, of North East, Dutchess county, N. Y., November 6th, 1828. She was a daughter of Cyrus Marsh Wheeler and Sarah Scott of that county, and granddaughter of Elijah Wheeler and Sarah Marsh, his wife, who were born in that county in 1734, and 1741 respectively, and where they died in 1794 and 1825 respectively. Their son, Cyrus Marsh Wheeler, was born July 29th, 1772, and died July 13th, 1838, and his wife,

Mary Scott, was born June 28th, 1776, and died September 3d, 1854. They raised a family of ten children, of which Harriet was the second child. She received a good common school education, and while on a visit to her sister, Mrs. George Keeler, of Union, became engaged as teacher, which profession she successfully prosecuted until her acquaintanceship and marriage with Mr. Mercereau. She was born September 22d, 1803, and still lives a devoted Christian life; she was the faithful wife and mother, honored by all who know her. The children born of this union, with traditional reverence, have almost without exception become also honored and useful members of the Presbyterian Church. They all grew to man and womanhood with correct habits of life, and all became industrious and useful members of society. The eldest child, Mary Rebecca, the counselor and comfort of her mother, died of typhoid fever when twenty-one years of age. She was a most estimable lady, a good teacher and a worthy Christian woman. Sarah Barbara, now the wife of Lee Tucker, is a resident of Missouri. Her husband is a successful farmer of that place. Frances Duane has also become a citizen of that State. Juliet, yet unmarried, has remained at home, the main support of her parents in their old age. She is a woman possessing Christian firmness of character, and is an honor to the parents who brought her up. Harriet Ann, now Mrs. E. P. Gould, is a resident of Bogard, Carroll county, Missouri. Her husband is a successful farmer also of that State. Timothy Dwight, the youngest child, resides on the old homestead built by his father. He has been a successful business man in agricultural pursuits, and an official in the Presbyterian society of Union for several years.

MAJOR DAVID MERSEREAU (deceased), was born in the town of Vestal, October 21st, 1801. He was a grandson of John Mersereau, the intimate friend of General Washington, and an only son of Israel Putnam Mersereau, who introduced the first stage-coach in New Jersey, and which was run from New York to Philadelphia. John Mersereau and his brother Joshua, the well known judge of Tioga county, came to Vestal in the year 1789, where Israel Putnam lived until his death, which occurred when he was about eighty years of age. His only son, Major David Mersereau, was born and reared on the banks of the Susquehanna river, and spent his entire life in what was then a wilderness and among the Indians. He was a feeble child, and it was never supposed he would live to become the hardy, sturdy man he was, nor to have ever become able to endure the many hardships and vicissitudes of life through which he was called to pass. Mr. Mersereau not only attended the common schools of his town, but also attended a course of instruction under Professor Olney, in Binghamton, the well known author of Olney's Geography. He remained in the town of Vestal until the year 1833, or 1834, when he moved over on the farm now owned and occupied by Horatio Angel. In the summer of 1832, he in company with Lewis & Whitney built the Union mills on the Union side of the river, and about three years later he bought out the shares of his partners and in 1839 built the grist-mills at that place, and run those mills until as late as 1857 or 1858. It was during this time, or for a period of about thirty years in all, that he became extensively engaged as a lumber dealer, frequently rafting a million feet down the Susquehanna per annum. In 1853 he erected the Major House, an enterprise in keeping with the magnitude of his imaginations, but wholly

beyond the wants of the village, and as a consequence broke him up, after which time and for many years afterward he became wholly destitute. When the town of Vestal was set off he was elected its first town clerk. He was always public spirited, and when eighteen years of age joined a company for general training. This was the Union Blues of Owego, under Captain Howard. He attended drill twice a year. When nineteen years of age he was made captain of the company, and shortly afterward was elected major of the regiment, General Thomas G. Waterman, having entire command of the troops. As a captain of the company, Major Mersereau was an efficient officer and had one of the best drilled companies in the State. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted as a private under Captain Rose, but this company was afterward consolidated with that of Captain Fitzpatrick's and became Company G, of the 161st New York Volunteers. He was soon thereafter promoted to sergeant of his company, and went with it to New York, where, owing to his efficiency as an officer, he was recommended to Captain Rowley for the Signal Service, and was detached temporarily from his company. On the 19th of September, 1863, his regiment went aboard the ship *Wendener* in the New York harbor and just twenty-one days thereafter sailed into New Orleans, where it was put under General Banks's command. Here and thereafter Major Mersereau was put in charge of the Signal Corps as drill officer, and did most efficient service as such, until in the month of May, 1864, he received an honorable discharge and returned home. The command had passed up the river to Port Hudson. Here and at Baton Rouge his sufferings from defect of eye sight commenced, and was owing to the severe exercise attendant upon the sham battles fought. So enfeebled had he become that he lost forty

pounds in three weeks' time, and remained twelve days in the hospital, where to save life he was sent home. His eye-sight continued to grow worse and worse until he became totally blind, but it was not until the year 1877 he received a pension from the government. Upon returning from the war, Major Mersereau continued his former avocation as a carpenter, doing such work at that and at other employment as his eyes would permit. As a carpenter, he was a skilled mechanic and had before going into service done considerable work for the Erie railroad. Major Mersereau was twice married; he first union was with Nancy M. Lewis, daughter of Marshall Lewis and youngest sister of Colonel Lewis, of Binghamton. This marriage took place when he was twenty-two years old; his wife was aged seventeen. She was a devoted wife and faithful mother and Christian woman; she died when thirty-six years of age and left six children; Elizabeth, who died young; Caroline, Israel P., now dead. He was engineer on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad and left some considerable property; Mary and Lockie; the last named is the wife of J. T. Robinson, general ticket agent, of Binghamton. The second marriage was with Sarah Christopher, widow of John Mersereau; her children are as follows: Aaron, the well known merchant of Union village, and Christopher. The children of Major Mersereau by his second marriage are, Warren, now residing on the old homestead, and Albert, who died during the war at City Point, Va. Mr. Mersereau died Tuesday, March 17th, 1885, after an illness of two days of typhoid pneumonia, aged eighty-three years, four months and twenty-six days.

JOEL ROUSE.—The earliest account of the family of Joel Rouse is found in Trumbull's *History of Connecticut*.

During the French war in 1755 Captain Rouse had command of a naval expedition against the French in Nova Scotia. His relative, Simeon Rouse, the grandfather of Joel Rouse, lived in Stonington, Conn. He was a manufacturer of iron for ship building, and a blacksmith. He was a man of noted strength. When ninety-four years old he made and set the shoes on a pair of horses without help. He was injured by a fall and died in 1798, aged ninety-six years, leaving four sons: Herrick, who settled in Tioga county, N. Y.; Oliver, who settled in Western New York; William became an able and influential Methodist preacher and settled in London, Canada; Simeon the 2d, father of Joel Rouse, was born in Stonington, Conn., February 11th, 1758. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to an uncle, a tanner in Arlington, Vt. After the battle of Bunker Hill his uncle joined the Continental army at Cambridge. While returning home on a furlough he was shot and killed by a Tory. Young Simeon, then seventeen years old, took his uncle's place in the ranks of Washington's army. He witnessed the bombardment of Boston and the evacuation of the city by the British army. He remained in Washington's immediate command during the war, and participated in the battles of Long Island, King's Bridge, Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth. He was one of the guards at the execution of Major Andre, the British spy. During the winter at Valley Forge he served as teamster, when one cold night General Washington loaned him his overcoat. Another stormy night, when driving into camp, his horses refused to go; on examination he found a man nearly snowed under; on taking him to headquarters it proved to be General Nathaniel Green. At the close of the Revolution he was honorably discharged and went to Ballston, N. Y. In 1784 he was married

to Huldah Smith, moved to Castleton, Vt., bought a farm, which he lost through a defective title. He moved to Kortright, N. Y., worked as a millwright until 1809, then moved to Locke, Cayuga county, N. Y., where he bought a small farm, working as millwright and boat-builder on the lake. He was a member of the Baptist Church, honorable and upright through life; he died December 21st, 1832, aged seventy-six years, leaving three sons and three daughters: Dorcas, born January 15th, 1787, died in Upper Lisle, September 28th, 1858, aged seventy years; Achsah, born January 8th, 1791, married Martin Smith, settled in Ohio; Huldah, born December 12th, 1799, died in Upper Lisle, March 28th, 1876; James, born November 30th, 1788, married in Homer, N. Y., settled in Ohio; Simeon the third, born July 20th, 1792, settled in Cortland, N. Y., died March 26th, 1866, aged seventy-four, leaving two sons and one daughter. Joel, the subject of this sketch and the oldest of the family, was born in Ballston, Saratoga county, N. Y., June 29th, 1785. He remembered the election of the first president. His early youth was spent in Kortright, N. Y., where he shared the privations of pioneer life, living on rent lands. His chance for education was limited to three or four winters in a district school. His mother died in 1802. In the winter of 1805, when nineteen, he moved with his uncle, Seth Smith, to Canboro, Ontario, by way of the Genesee turnpike. In those days nearly all the taverns on the route were built of logs and so crowded that the male lodgers had to sleep on the floor. On his arrival in Canboro he worked with a millwright, which trade he followed until the War of 1812, when he was drafted into the British service, serving in a company of dragoons, stationed at Queenston. While there he saw a York State man, who had been pressed into the British service,

shot for desertion. In June, 1813, his term of service expired and he was discharged. At this time the Americans held Fort Erie; there was a cessation of hostilities; the Black Rock Ferry was opened for a few days. Determined not to fight against his country and kindred, he came away with his horse and seventy dollars in money, it being all he saved from eight years' labor, all claims and property being forfeited by those who left Canada during the war. He made the journey on horseback to Cortland, N. Y., was soon after prostrated by sickness and spent all he had. Recovering, he worked at mill building along the Tioughnioga river, came to Upper Lisle in 1816, bought a half-interest in the Shepherd saw-mill, a mile south of Upper Lisle. The mill was soon after burned with all his tools. It was afterward rebuilt. In 1817 he was married to Fanny Perkins, who was born in Bristol, Conn., July 1st, 1793. She came to Upper Lisle with her father, in March, 1806, when thirteen years old. In early life she became a member of the Baptist Church, and was a woman of remarkable energy and industry, a true helpmate, toiling patiently and faithfully by his side for fifty-seven years, and passed to the life beyond January 22d, 1874, aged eighty years and six months.

From 1817 to 1830 Mr. Rouse continued the manufacture of lumber, and at the same time making additions of farming lands to his homestead. He finally acquired the title to 300 acres, and giving his whole attention to agriculture, became a successful farmer and stock raiser, his maxim being to do every thing well. He lived in peace with all around him, was never sued or had a law-suit. The poor never left his door hungry or empty handed. A man of strong character and strict principles, just and liberal in all his dealings, a devoted husband and father. He passed quietly to the higher life, October 11th, 1876, aged ninety-one

years and four months, leaving two sons, who occupy the homestead at Upper Lisle.

REV. PETER LOCKWOOD. Peter, son of Lambert and Elizabeth Lockwood, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., February 8th, 1798, and was the third of a family of five children, only one of whom survives him, a sister, Mrs. Peet, widow of Frederick T. Peet, now living in Brooklyn, Long Island. His brother, Roe Lockwood, was long and favorably known in New York city, in connection with the business of book-selling, importing and publishing. He came of a pious ancestry, his father and mother being descended from a line of staunch Puritans, who stoutly resisted the encroachments of the Romanists of England, in the days of the unhappy Charles I. He has often been heard to relate the story told him by his mother, of the escape from Ireland in 1641, of one of her ancestors by the name of John Roe. He and his brother, in endeavoring to reach the sea-shore as they fled from the persecution which threatened them, took refuge in the house of a wealthy lady whom they knew, and while receiving refreshment, were alarmed by the arrival of officers in search of them. The good housewife hastily hid them in a closet filled with soiled clothes. The officers demanded the keys, and she at once gave her bunch to them, having previously removed the key of the closet where the men were hidden. They searched the house, and failing to find the refugees, asked if she had delivered all her keys to them. She replied, "There is the key of the closet where I keep my dirty clothes, if you want to look in there," at which they were so disconcerted that they took their departure. The pursued men came from their retreat, and hastening to a vessel moored near by, made their escape to America. Some of their descendants are now living on the

farm purchased by them on Long Island. His maternal grandfather was Rev. Azel Roe, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, who suffered for his firm adherence to the cause of liberty during the Revolutionary War.

In 1813, at the age of fifteen, he entered Yale College as a Freshman, and during his entire college course he was never marked for being late, or for an imperfect recitation, nor for absence, except on account of sickness.

His associations there were among the most tenderly cherished, and most vividly remembered, of any in his life. Dr. Lyman Coleman, for many years professor in Lafayette College, was one of his classmates, with whom a pleasant, friendly intercourse was always kept up. As they both gradually laid aside the active duties of life, their friendship became more intimate, and they exchanged frequent letters of reminiscence and sympathy. Dr. Coleman entered into rest only a few months before his friend and classmate, and out of a class of sixty-one members only four are now living.

In 1817, he graduated from Yale College, and at once entered the Theological Seminary at Andover. There, under Professors Stewart, Woods and Porter, he was thoroughly indoctrinated in Calvinism, and to his last days remembered and referred with pleasure to the instructions there received.

He was graduated at Andover in 1820, but it was not until 1821 that he was ordained to the work of an evangelist.

In the fall of that year, while preaching in a church in Vandewater street, New York city, he was heard by a gentleman from Virginia, who was so much pleased with him that he engaged him to go to Richmond, under the auspices of a Young Men's Missionary Association of that city, and perform missionary work.

He continued this work, extending his labors to Petersburg and Fredericksburg, throughout the winters of 1821, '22, '23, returning to his home in the spring of each year. In the summer of 1822 he spent a month or two traveling in the interest of Amherst College, giving information with regard to that institution, and securing subscriptions for it. The cause of higher education was dear to him as long as he lived, and he was always ready to extend a helping hand, or speak an encouraging word to those who desired to secure it, and in later years he manifested by his gifts to kindred objects the same unfailing interest.

On October 2d, 1822, he was married to Matilda Davenport, at the house of her father, in Stamford, Conn. The next winter he spent in Fredericksburg, as before stated, and the following year he labored as an evangelist in parts of Connecticut, preaching for some time at Brooklyn, in that State, where he received a call to settle, which he declined.

In 1824 he was settled as pastor at Peekskill on the Hudson, where he also taught school. He remained here until 1826, when for a year he labored in Western New York, part of the time acting as agent for Auburn Seminary, and part of the time supplying vacant pulpits. In the prosecution of this work he was led, in the summer of 1827, to Norwich, Chenango county, where an incident occurred which he afterwards asserted was one of the most painfully mortifying events of his life, and yet, by the overruling providence of God, it proved one of the greatest blessings, for by it he was led to make his home in Binghamton, which was the scene of his greatest success in the ministry, and which became to him the dearest, as he always declared it to be the pleasantest spot on earth. At that time there was, in the church in Norwich, a division on the subject of re-

vival measures, some holding to the old conservative methods, while others advocated the more advanced ideas of Finney and other revivalists. Without declaring himself for either party, he won the approval of both, and after a stay of a few weeks, received a unanimous call to become their pastor, which he accepted, and returned to Stamford to remove his family. Having forwarded his household goods, he again started for what he now considered his new home, when he was met on the way by a letter requesting him to delay bringing his furniture, as *one gentleman*, who had been away from home, a member of the Assembly, *wished to hear him preach before the matter was decided*. Filled with mortification and chagrin he kept on his way to Norwich, but not to preach. He went instead to a small village in the neighborhood, and nothing could persuade him to enter the pulpit at Norwich. While suffering under this disappointment, Rev. Mr. Niles, of Binghamton, sought him out, asked him to supply his pulpit (he being in feeble health), and this, the most painful experience of his life, became the turning-point in his future career.

On Sunday, August 5th, 1827, he preached his first sermon to the people whose pastor he afterwards became. The text was from Prov. iii. 17, "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." Fifty years afterward, on the anniversary of that day, when in his seventy-ninth year, he preached the same sermon in the same place.¹ Some individuals were

¹ The circumstances of his repeating this sermon were as follows: The pastor of the church being absent, a clergyman (a resident of the town), was supplying the pulpit for half the day. As he gave the notice that there would be no evening service, Mr. Lockwood said to him, "It is a pity to close the church; if you will preach this evening, I will preach this morning a sermon which I delivered in the old church fifty years ago." His brother clergyman readily assented to this arrangement, and gave place to the venerable ex-pastor, who surprised and

then present who remembered hearing him preach it the first time.

He at once received a call as a colleague of Mr. Niles, with a salary of \$500 a year, which he stipulated should be paid in regular installments of money, instead of partly by donation visits, as had been the custom formerly. The death of Mr. Niles the following spring—the first, and to this time the only pastor—left Mr. Lockwood in sole charge of the church, which had just passed through a revival, conducted by Rev. Mr. Richardson. He entered heartily and enthusiastically upon the work before him, showing rare executive skill, and remarkable ability as an organizer. He closed this pastorate in 1833.

In August, 1833, at a meeting of the male members of the church, a call was unanimously voted to Mr. Howell, Mr. Lockwood's successor, whose services had been secured through his efforts. At the same time the following resolution, offered by Mason Whiting, esq., was also passed unanimously: "The pastoral relation which has existed for several years between the Rev. Peter Lockwood and this church, having, upon the request of Mr. Lockwood, and with the consent of this church, been recently dissolved; it is resolved, That the thanks of th's church be presented to Mr. Lockwood for his faithful services while he remained their pastor; and that he be assured that, wherever he may go, the good-will and prayers of this church will accompany him, that he may long be continued a useful and successful laborer in the vineyard of his Lord and Master."

The autumn following this resignation, in 1833, he went to Richmond to recover

delighted the congregation, old and young, by the vigor and force with which he presented the truth. He had been looking over the sermon at home in view of the anniversary and put it in his pocket to read to his grandchildren, and so it happened that he had it with him at church.

his strength, which was much exhausted, leaving his family in New York for the winter. The next spring, 1834, being invited to occupy the pulpits of two feeble churches in the vicinity of Binghamton, he concluded to pass the next winter among his former congregation, and to spend his leisure time in attending to the education of his children. No sooner was this known, than applications were received from several parents that he should also take the charge of their children. Hence originated the classical school in Binghamton, which he taught with great success. It was his boast that "his boys" were better readers than were found elsewhere; and he received many proofs in after years of the thoroughness of the instruction there given, and of the loyalty of the pupils to their teacher.

In October, 1837, he received and accepted an invitation from the church at Cortland to become its pastor.

He continued to labor in Cortland for five years, during which period a large number of converts were added to the church, and the faith and zeal of Christians were greatly strengthened.

From Cortland he removed, in 1842, to Berkshire, Tioga county, a farming community, where he settled, chiefly for the benefit of the son already alluded to, whose health continued to give his parents great anxiety. Here he spent another five years.

Upon resigning his charge at Berkshire he returned to Binghamton and took up his residence in the house which he had built while pastor there in 1828, and which he continued to occupy until his death.

From this time until the infirmities of age began to creep upon him he held himself ever ready to supply vacant churches, to preach in destitute neighborhoods, and assist in forming new organizations. The church at Apalachin looks upon him as its founder, and many souls in Whitney's

Point and Chenango Forks think of him with affection as their spiritual father.

On October 2d, 1872, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood celebrated their golden wedding, on which occasion many friends gathered to offer congratulations and give them greetings. The aged pair were looking forward to the celebration of their sixtieth anniversary, when he was stricken with his last sickness, but it was not forgotten, for on that day, October 2d, 1882, he dictated a note to the secretary of the Board of Ministerial Relief for aged and indigent clergymen of the Presbyterian Church, enclosing a check of considerable amount as a thank-offering.

The last time he ever preached was on October 25th, 1879. The church was without a pastor, and Rev. Dr. Gordon Hall, of Northampton, Mass., temporarily visiting friends in town, was engaged to preach on that day. The services had begun, and Dr. Hall was reading the first hymn, when he was suddenly seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs and was obliged to retire. At once Mr. Lockwood, who was seated in the pulpit, arose and said to the congregation, that if they would wait until he could go home and get a sermon, he would preach. While they were singing a hymn he went quickly out of the church, took his horse, which was near by, drove home, seized the first sermon that came to hand, and returning, proceeded with the services, preaching with much of his old-time energy and fire. The nervous excitement of the moment enabled him to do what he could not have done, had he known before that he would be called upon, and he felt no unpleasant effects from it. At this time he was in his eighty-second year. After this occurrence he never went to church without a sermon in his pocket. Dr. Hall was carried to his friend's house, where he lingered for two weeks and then passed away.

Although not robust in appearance, Mr. Lockwood ordinarily enjoyed good health, and was never confined to his bed by sickness a single day since his boyhood until his last illness. At the same time his nervous system never entirely recovered from the effects of the strain of his early pastoral labors when, as a brother clergyman had told him, he did as much work in one year as most men do in five. The winter before his death his appetite, always fickle, almost failed him, in consequence of a severe and painful attack of sciatica, and although recovering from the immediate disease, he never regained his strength and appetite. During the summer he took a slight cold, which at the time gave no anxiety, but was doubtless the origin of the disease, pneumonia complicated with pleurisy, which resulted in his death. The first week in September he made a visit to the seaside to try the benefit of a change of air. The journey and the view of the ocean filled him with delight, and 'it was a pleasure to the friends who were with him to see the child-like enthusiasm with which he enjoyed everything. But he missed his home comforts; a severe storm detained them longer than was intended, and he returned to Binghamton after a week's absence, depressed in spirits and still more feeble in body.

He continued to fail, and every day found him weaker, until on Sunday, September 24th, he was unable to leave his bed. But his time had not yet come. For eight weeks he lingered, causing alternate hope and fear to his family by the fluctuations of his disease.

The day before he passed away, while his daughter thought him sleeping, he raised his hands, clasped them, and exclaimed, "Oh! my blessed Lord! Oh! my blessed Lord!"

Thus, peacefully, painlessly, patiently he

waited for the summons. On the morning of November 16th, after a night of great prostration, as the day dawned he rallied, and there seemed a fair prospect of his continuing another day. But the Master called and he was ready. He greeted the family as usual, but about nine o'clock dropped into a sleep from which he only awoke on "the other side." No groan, no distress, but,

"Like the dew of the morning,
Soaring away to its home in the sun,"

he passed away, "gently and lovingly."

It was not death, it was transition. It was not sleep, it was a glad awakening in his Saviour's likeness, and he was "satisfied."

DR. AUSTIN B. STILLSON was born in Kirkwood, Broome county, N. Y., September 17th, 1849. He received his early education at the Binghamton Academy, graduating in the old academy building, which occupied the site of the present county clerk's office. He is also a graduate of Lowell's Commercial College of Binghamton. He very early in life became impressed with an ambition to become a physician and surgeon, and although obliged to work his way to the attainment of his cherished object, he never for a moment relinquished it, but kept the one end steadily in view, making everything toward that point. He commenced active business life as clerk in the hardware store of Mr. W. Harris, until 1869, or 1870, when he engaged in the lumber trade in Pennsylvania; he was also interested in the Erie railroad. In 1872 he became general agent for an extensive sewing machine company, for Otsego county. During these years he had combined study with business, and about this time began to see the dawn of his medical career. In 1873 he settled in Windsor, Broome county, and began his medical practice, attending

lectures at the New York Medical University during the three subsequent years, from which institution he graduated in February, 1876. Since that time he has been in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. In addition to this his active and practical mind has employed itself in the interests of his town, erecting fine dwellings and various improvements, prominent among which is the providing of a suitable water supply for the village, for which purpose he has formed a stock company. He has served as coroner for several years, which office he now fills, also that of supervisor of his town, is also an active member of the county medical society and master of Windsor Lodge, 442 F. & A. M. for a second term, and a Sir Knight of Malta Commandery, No. 21, Knights Templar, stationed at Binghamton, N. Y. On October 26th, 1870, Dr. Stillson married Miss Frances Eliza Shove. They have four children: Mary Blanche, born in 1875, Ella Garretta, born in 1877, Austin Jeremiah in 1879, and Nelson Curtis, in 1881. Mrs. Stillson was born in New Lisbon, Otsego county, in 1847, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Haight Shove, the former of Otsego and the latter of Dutchess county. Mrs. Shove died in 1868, leaving seven children. Mr. Shove now resides with Mrs. Stillson, aged eighty-one years. Dr. Stillson's mother was Miss Emily D. Edson, born in Broome county, September 21st, 1829. November 11th, 1847, she married Garry Stillson, they had four children: Dr. Austin B., born in 1849, Garry E., March, 1854, Francelia E., August, 1856, Robert Lincoln, November, 1864. Garry Stillson was a farmer in early life and later an active business man. He was justice of the peace in Binghamton for several years previous to his death, which occurred December 24th, 1873. Mrs. Emily D. Stillson was daughter of Henry Edson and Phebe Heath, of Massachusetts. Mrs. Edson now resides in

Windsor, aged eighty-four years, and has buried a second husband, Mr. Ebenezer Weeks, in 1871. The grandfather of the the doctor was Orrin Stillson, his wife was Eliza Dwight; she was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, October 7th, 1795. He was born at Woodbury, Connecticut, December 9th, 1793; they were married in Windsor, January 12th, 1815. Eliza was daughter of Israel Dwight and Phebe Wassiner, the latter of Canaan, N. Y., the former of Great Barrington, Massachusetts; they were married in 1795, and settled in Windsor in 1806, where they died, being closely identified with the history of Windsor almost from its commencement.

Israel Dwight was a descendant of John Dwight, who came from Dudham, England, in 1634, or about fourteen years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock.

WALTON DWIGHT, whose name heads this sketch, was a native of New York, born at Windsor on the 20th of December, 1837. His mind in youth was always remarkably active and vigilant, thirsting for knowledge, readily expanding to a befitting appreciation of the useful, and as readily retaining such as should best serve him in the future.

In teaching, which he began at sixteen, he was successful, but soon renounced the occupation to embark in a business that promised greater emoluments as the reward of energy, assiduity and ability. A favorable opportunity was offered and readily embraced to engage in the lumber trade in Pennsylvania; and in this undertaking young Dwight entered with an earnestness of purpose and a zealously of effort that bespoke ultimate success. In fact, he developed in the pursuit of his object so much of keen foresight in the general conduct of business affairs, and such administrative genius,

that he became, in due course of time, one of the heaviest lumber merchants on the Alleghany river, the scene of his operations.

Upon the breaking out of the war, fired with that patriotic ardor which swept over the country, he left his business, then yielding him a splendid income, to labor for the good of his country. He was one of those who esteemed it no less a privilege than a duty to go into the army, and carried there the same zeal and devotion, directed in the nobler channel of patriotism, that had insured success in his other pursuits.

During the earlier part of the war, conceiving his sphere of usefulness too restricted in the situation in which he was then placed, he approached Governor Curtin and appealed to him for authority to enlist men for the army. This application was unheeded by the governor, who considered him rather young for such a trust, if not wholly unable to render efficient service in that direction. Nothing daunted, however, he went to work on his own responsibility, and soon enlisted over five hundred men for the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, better known as the Second Bucktail Regiment, and composed almost entirely of mountaineers.

Again he applied to Governor Curtin, and asked for a captainship; when the governor, after being informed of his wonderful success in enlisting troops, and having all doubts of capacity occasioned by the youthful face thereby removed, approvingly answered: "You shall be a colonel."

Colonel Dwight served with distinction in the army of the Potomac from 1861 to 1863. His regiment took a conspicuous part in the ever memorable battle of Gettysburg, where, under heavy fire, it made several bayonet charges, and brilliant changes of front, evidencing the most effective and superior discipline and skillful manipulation.



W.D. Wright

W.D. Wright

In this battle Colonel Dwight was severely wounded, and was obliged to leave the service, much against his own inclinations and to the unqualified regret of his comrades in arms, and more particularly his immediate command, whose enthusiastic appreciation of his gallantry was equaled only by the sorrow occasioned on his retirement.

After recovering from his wounds Colonel Dwight again engaged in the lumber business, which he prosecuted successfully, as prior to the outbreak of the war.

Colonel Dwight came to Binghamton about 1868, purchased "The Orchard," the residence of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson (then deceased), made extensive and elegant improvements to the house and grounds, and took possession of it, with his wife and child, as his home.

Afterwards, while away from the city, this house was destroyed by fire, and he erected another into which he moved. He then built the block subsequently known as the "Dwight House," which was universally conceded to be one of the most elaborately and elegantly appointed hotels outside of New York city. He erected around it some fifty or sixty cottages and large dwelling houses which, with the "Dwight House" and the old Dickinson grounds as a park in front, constituted what at once became known as Dwightville, one of the brightest and pleasantest parts of Binghamton.

He was elected mayor of the city, by a then unprecedentedly large majority. While mayor the Chicago fire occurred. He called a public meeting, earnestly urged a liberal contribution, and largely through his efforts the sum of \$5,000 was agreed to and forwarded to the sufferers. On several occasions he left orders with tradesmen to furnish any worthy poor family in the city a Christmas dinner on demand, and bring

the total bill to him. Indeed, it is believed, no deserving poor person ever applied to him in vain for assistance.

His hotel and real estate investments surrounding it, however, proved unprofitable. The panic of 1873 found him with this vast property on his hands. The depreciation was sudden, enormous, and as in many other cases, disastrous. He was ruined financially, and the accumulations of a life-time were swept from his hands.

With characteristic energy he went West, engaged in and sought new enterprises. In the summer of 1878 he came home on a vacation and for a temporary rest. While home, however, he was taken sick, and after lingering along some five or six weeks, died at Binghamton, November, 1878.

Colonel Dwight's record, as heretofore hinted at, shows that his public and private charities have been large and most commendable.

While in command, his bounty was ever felt when occasion presented in behalf of the needy soldiers; and in civil life as well he has given freely to the destitute. In all these particulars—and instances have been manifold—Colonel Dwight has displayed an unselfishness, a nobleness of heart and philanthropic impulses, which would honor any man, and certainly bespeak for him a conscience void of offense.

Colonel Dwight was tall in stature, of handsome appearance and pleasing address; he was dignified in bearing, yet cordial in social intercourse, warm in his welcome, and princely in hospitality. In conversation he displayed an entertaining fund of information, coupled with much intelligence and refinement.

JOHN C. CURTIS, a prominent citizen of the town of Maine, was born in the town of Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Mass., April 15th, 1802. His great-grand-

father, Elnathan Curtis, and his grandfather, Abel Curtis, were residents of that town and county also. His father, Iram Curtis, was born there in 1773, and died there, aged eighty-four. He removed from that point to the town of Maine and settled on lands now owned by M. W. Couse in 1799, but after on year's stay in the wilderness returned to his native State. His wife was Mrs. Margaret Carpenter, who also died at a good old age.

John C. Curtis, when twenty-two years of age, made his way to the place upon which he now resides and began work as a pioneer, clearing land and improving his farm. It was then but thinly settled, and the howling wolves were not unfrequently heard. This tract of land was bought from the Boston purchasers, and it was on this farm Mr. Curtis established the first post-office in the town of Maine, which, after two or three years, was removed to the village. Neither church nor school-house nor store were in the village when Mr. Curtis first came to the place, but only a few small house.

Mr. Curtis has also served in various official capacities. He has been a member and trustee of his church society for full fifty years, and has been a deacon of the same society (Congregational) for a quarter of a century. He was formerly justice of the peace in the old town of Union, and had a circuit equal in extent of territory to that of a pioneer Methodist itinerant. He held the office eleven years. In 1857 he was appointed one of three commissioners by the judges of the county court for the enforcement of an act of the Legislature for the suppression of intemperance and held the office for six years. He has also been supervisor and assessor and held other offices a number of terms. Mr. Curtis, however, is a man of domestic habits, and has had no particular inclination for

office. Mr. Curtis was married in 1824 to Miss Bethia Monroe, of Suffield, Conn., and by this marriage had ten children, six of whom are now living. His wife died April 18th, 1865, and August 10th, 1865, he was married to Miss Orrilla Slosson, daughter of Jehial Slosson, of this county.

HON. FRANCIS B. SMITH, of Union, one of the leading lawyers of Broome county, was admitted to the bar in 1844. He had taken a full course of instruction in law in the office of Judge Loomis, of Binghamton, after which he returned to Union, where he opened an office and continued to practice his profession until his death, which occurred January 27th, 1885. His death was caused by a stroke of apoplexy, while arguing a case at Troy Creek, two days prior to that time. The attack was followed by paralysis of the entire body, and although the best medical skill was employed Mr. Smith remained in the comatose condition until his death. For over forty years he served his fellow-men faithfully and well, and so conscientiously that he was chosen to fill several positions of trust and importance. In 1853 he was elected district attorney, the duties of which office he discharged with much ability and with credit to himself and the county. In 1863 he was sent to the State Legislature as Member of Assembly, and again in 1882, when the village of Union was incorporated, Mr. Smith served as the first president. He also represented that town in the board of supervisors for several terms. Mr. Smith had, during life, attached to himself a host of friends by acts of kindness. His family, consisting of a wife and six children, are left to mourn his loss. As a tribute of respect to the memory of their associate, resolutions of condolence were passed by the Broome County Bar, among those present being Judges Martin, Loomis and Edwards,

and Messrs. O. W. Chapman, E. C. Moody, C. S. Arms, Alexander Cummings, Edmund O'Connor, Frank Stewart, A. A. White, and a host of others. After lengthy remarks by different members the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That in this sudden demise of Francis B. Smith, a member of the Broome County Bar, we, his associates, not only in this county, but in adjoining counties, have lost one of our oldest and most distinguished members, and the public a wise and careful counselor, one who, as a servant of the people, has discharged in a mild and unassuming manner the various public trusts with which he was honored with firmness, honesty and inflexible integrity.

Resolved, That, in a public career of nearly forty years, in which he has filled the positions of attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court, of district attorney of our county, as Member of Assembly in our Legislature, as supervisor and chairman of the board of supervisors of our county, as superintendent of public schools, and other official positions, he has at all times and in all places shown himself sternly honest and patriotic and manifested a strength and power of intellect and caution in his reasonings to determine what was right, and a firmness in carrying out the principles he adopted.

Resolved, That we deplore his sudden departure from a useful and honorable career, in the maturity of his powers, and his loss is deeply lamented by his legal brethren as irreparable to us, to the public, his friends and his family. Yet we cherish in our grief the remembrance of his qualities, example and virtues, which commanded respect and admiration. Other resolutions were passed, extending sympathy to the family. On this occasion Hon. O. W. Chapman made use of the following statements. In speaking of Mr. Smith he said:

"As a man he was noted for his kindly nature to the poor—his hand was always open; to the suffering his heart went out. He was an honest man in and out of his profession. He was an honorable man, whose word was as good as his bond. He was a pure man mentally. He went into office, through it and out of it, with a clean and pure spirit, and can it be said of us as of him (when we lay aside our armor), that we were as pure and honest as he, it will be the greatest encomium that can be uttered."

The funeral services were in charge of the Masonic lodge of Union village, and were attended by a large concourse of people. Rev. Mr. Crandall, of the Baptist Church, preached the sermon. Mr. Smith was a man of more talent than was generally recognized. His ability was misunderstood, owing to his unassuming manners. He was a person upon whom one could always depend, was always ready to advise and counsel for what were the best interests of his fellow-men, but did not desire litigation and always tried to settle disputes. He was also a student and was not only well-informed in law, but also on scientific and literary subjects, and was especially forcible in presenting his thoughts, as his manner always carried conviction.

MILO B. ELDREDGE, late of Whitney's Point, was born in the town of Barker, May 18th, 1834. He was the son of George W. Eldredge, who came with his father, Benedict Eldredge, from Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1809. George W. was born in 1801 and died in 1882. His wife, Sarah Greene, a lady of fine mind and more than ordinary culture, was an efficient teacher in the early history of the Broome county schools.

Milo B. Eldredge, at an early age, was noted for his love of study, and as he ad-

vanced in years the more intense grew his desire for information and those acquisitions which bestow a liberal culture. These desires, united with great energies and withal an unusually comprehensive mind, made him the possessor of political, intellectual, moral and social qualities far above the average. He began his career as teacher at the age of fifteen — his first school being at Mount Hunger in the town of Lisle, in the same building his mother had formerly taught. He continued to teach in district and select schools for a few years, after which he went to Binghamton as principal of the schools in Pine and Oak streets; while teaching there he began the study of law, which profession, had he not entered the army, he doubtless would have followed. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in the army and began immediately to raise a company; his military record is one of the grandest and shows one of the bravest soldiers that ever left this county. A braver officer never drew his sword in defense of any cause, and a truer and more patriotic soldier never fought in our great struggle for national existence. Colonel Eldredge entered the service as captain of Company E, 137th New York Volunteers. He had the following commissions: December 20th, 1863, he was appointed by Governor E. D. Morgan as major of his regiment; October 14th, 1864, lieutenant-colonel, and was breveted colonel, February 13th, 1865. He was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton, charge on Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and was at the siege of Atlanta, being with Sherman on his grand "March to the Sea," passing through all without being wounded. At Lookout Mountain, when the rebels surrendered, he received the sword of Colonel Campbell of the rebel army. He had in his possession three swords beside the one

referred to — the first one, with a sash, was presented to him when he left Binghamton for the army; one he purchased for himself, and the fourth was taken from the rebel steamer *Beauregard* in Savannah Harbor. He entered the army August 12th, 1862, and was discharged June 18th, 1865, at the close of the war. The next year (1866) Colonel Eldredge represented his county in the State Legislature, and subsequently occupied many positions of honor and trust in the community where he lived. In 1870 he was married to Miss Alice C. Hyde, daughter of Franklin Hyde, of the town of Barker. By this union two children were born, one of which, a little boy, died at the age of six years. In 1876 he bought out the *Broome Gazette* at Whitney's Point, and during that year erected Nioga Block, and established the *Reporter*, which paper he ably edited for four years and a half, showing that superiority as a journalist which was so characteristic of all his undertakings.

He died on the 14th day of January, 1881, at an age when he might have been in full health and vigor, but for the hardships and exposures incident to a soldier's life, which sowed the seeds of disease that so surely undermined his strong constitution, until finally the end came.

SEYMOUR SANFORD (deceased), of the town of Triangle, was born in the town of Litchfield, Conn., in 1798. When about six years of age his father, Joseph Sanford, removed with his family to this State and settled on lands now known as the Sanford homestead. At this early period of the country's settlement (it being in the year 1804 the Sanfords came) there were but very few settlers in the county, and in this part of the town of Triangle the Lucases, the Tafts, and probably one or two other families, were the only settlers.



MRS. LOUISA SANFORD.

The family of Joseph Sanford consisted of four sons and five daughters; of the sons Nathaniel was the oldest and Seymour the youngest. They were all strong, active men, of fine physical form and well adapted for the rugged work incident to pioneer life. They left the impress of the woodman's axe, and many a field they assisted in clearing up. Of these sons, Clark Sanford is the only one now living. He resides in Wyoming county, town of Perry, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. In the year 1805, one year after the family removed to the wilderness, the mother died and soon after the eldest daughter. Seymour Sanford spent his entire life in labors upon this farm. When thirteen years of age he went on foot to Connecticut, intending to remain there until of age, but after a two years' stay returned to the home of his father, in the then far west. On June 21st., 1821, he was married to Miss Marie Pendleton, she died without issue May 28th, 1836. On December 7th, 1836, he was married to Miss Louisa Eaton, and with his second wife lived until December 19th, 1883, when he passed away. Mr. Sanford was always an active, energetic man. He was public-spirited and carried his labors with Christian zeal into church work, also he joined the Baptist Society* in 1834, and materially aided in the founding of the church in his vicinity and in which church-yard his remains were laid. The son, George W., is also an active prominent farmer of this vicinity.

Mrs. Louisa Sanford, widow of Seymour Sanford and daughter of Peter Eaton (deceased), is a resident of the town of Triangle. Her father was a native of Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y., where he was brought up under the paternal care of Elijah and Elizabeth Mott Eaton. His mother was very aged, living to be nearly one hundred years old. Peter Eaton was born in 1793,

and lived to be eighty-eight years of age, dying in the year 1881. In 1816 the Eaton family, consisting of Peter Eaton, his wife, Mrs. Polly (Van Sise) Eaton, and one daughter, Louisa (the younger members of the family were born in the town of Willet) removed to the town of Willet, Cortland county, where some of the descendants of the family still remain. Of these children all are still living. Emily Eaton married John Greene, the well-known farmer and supervisor of that town. The Eaton family were prominent farmers and figured conspicuously in the clearing up of the wilds of their adopted town. Their history of hardships and pioneer scenes accord with that of all pioneers of a new country, and largely to all such is due the homage of the present generation for the comforts and luxuries enjoyed at this time. Mrs. Louisa (Sanford) Eaton was the eldest child of this family. Her early life was largely connected with the spindle and distaff age of American history, and in which she, in common with all women of that day, figured largely in the weaving of flax, or in the spinning of tow. Mrs. Sanford was born April 6th, 1814. In 1836 she was married to Seymour Sanford and still resides in the house where she first took up her abode and which was built by Mr. Sanford in 1835. She became a member of the M. E. Church in 1835, and has honorably remained a member of this society at Triangle since that time.

COLONEL JOHN HYDE. The subject under consideration was a descendant of the colonial settlers of America. His ancestor of English descent was William Hyde, of Norwich, who probably came over in 1633 and was one of the thirty-five founders of that place. Following we give pedigree of this family to the present time: William Hyde went to Saybrook in 1660,

then to Norwich, Conn., where he died January 6th, 1680. His son, Samuel Hyde, was married to Jane Lee, whose father, Thomas Lee, came from England in 1641, but died on his voyage. This is the origin of the Lee family and its relation to that of the Hyde. Jane Lee was married in 1659 to Samuel Hyde. Their son, Samuel Hyde, was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1665, but removed to Lebanon, where he died November 6th, 1742. He was married December 10th, 1690, to Elizabeth Calkins, a native of Norwich, Conn.; their son, Elijah Hyde, born at Lebanon, Conn., in 1705, settled at Norwich West Farms, but subsequently removed to Lebanon, where he died August 10th, 1783. Elijah Hyde was married to Ruth Tracy, of Norwich, Conn., November 12th, 1730. She died October 1st, 1773, at Lebanon, Conn. Their son, General Caleb Hyde, was born at Franklin, Conn., July 29th, 1739. He settled in Lenox, Mass., in 1769; removed to Lisle, N. Y., where he died December 25th, 1820. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and served as major-general of militia. He was high sheriff at the time the rebels of Shay's Rebellion were executed. In 1803 he was elected senator of New York, and one of the council of appointment in 1804. He was married in 1761 to Miss Elizabeth Sacket, of Oblong, N. Y. General Hyde died at Lisle, N. Y., January 6th, 1806. His third son was Major Chauncey Hyde, who was born at Lebanon, Conn., January 29th, 1769. He settled at Lisle, N. Y., where he died October 15th, 1847. He was married to Miss Alice Stoughton, of Lenox, Mass., in 1790. Mrs. Alice (Stoughton) Hyde died at Lisle, N. Y., August 2d, 1841. He became a Member of the Assembly about the year 1813. The settlement above mentioned is in the old town of Lisle (now Barker) and is better known as the Hyde Settlement, and is the

place where the Hyde families resided after coming to New York State. Colonel John Hyde was the eldest son of Major Chauncey Hyde. His place of residence was on the homestead now owned and occupied by George Hyde. He was an active public-spirited citizen and a Christian gentleman. He held numerous positions of a political character, prominent among them was his presidential electorship during the second campaign of General Jackson's canvass for the presidency, and in 1846 he was sent to Albany in the interests of the changes contemplated in the State Constitution. He also efficiently filled the office of supervisor of his town for a term. He was married in October, 1827, to Miss Jerusha Stiles, sister of Mr. Oliver Stiles, one of the earliest settlers of Barker. Colonel Hyde left no issue. His widow is still living, having made her home at the residence of her nephew, Mr. Charles Hyde, since the decease of her husband.

We conclude our history of Colonel Hyde by inserting a sketch prepared by John R. Dickinson, which was published in the Binghamton *Democrat* March 24th, 1853. He says: "Colonel John Hyde, of Barker, died March 25th, 1853, aged fifty-seven years. He was born and raised in the neighborhood where he resided and for many years had been a leading and influential citizen, not only of his own immediate vicinity, but was well known and respected throughout the county. He was a man of pure heart and generous sympathies, honest in his motives and of strict integrity in all his transactions. He was a valued and beloved relation, an obliging peace-making neighbor, and an honorable manly associate. Colonel Hyde has often been elected to perform the duties of various offices connected with the administration of affairs in his own town, and on several occasions he

has been placed in nomination for more important public stations in the county and in every instance, whether successful or not, the increased vote in his immediate vicinity, which he always obtained, indicated the high confidence his neighbors, and more particularly his acquaintances, reposed in him. In 1846 he was the successful candidate for delegate to the Constitutional State Convention and was elected a member of that body from this county. In this capacity he was a faithful representative, discharging his public duties with credit to himself and with fidelity to his constituents. We have long known Colonel Hyde, and it is no spirit of idle eulogy that we in this manner bear public testimony to his many virtues." His brother, Charles Hyde, died in Hyde Settlement, April 22d, 1870, having lived for nearly eighty-two years in this same neighborhood; was a man respected for his worth, his genial friendliness and the purity and integrity of his character. In all the relations of life as a father, a neighbor, a friend, a citizen, gave the world emphatically "assurance of a Christian man" as he was. Charles Hyde was married March 2d, 1825, to Miss Anne Seymour, a native of Lanesborough, Mass. She died at Hyde Settlement, May 16th, 1863. Their son, Charles Hyde, jr., has been prominently connected with the interests of this town during all the years of his majority. He is a worthy citizen, enjoying the political confidence of his friends who have, from time to time, advanced him in the interests of his party. His wife, Mrs. Mary Caroline Gates, is a daughter of the Rev. William Gates, who taught so long and successfully in the village of Maine (see history of that town), and is a descendant of Captain George Gates, who came here from England in 1634, and became one of the founders of Haddam, Conn.

CAPTAIN PARLEY M. BROWN. In the 1808 David Brown, father of Captain Parley M. Brown, came from Connecticut and located in the town of Barker. His entire substance consisted of a few articles of clothing, which he brought in his hands tied up in a handkerchief. He worked his passage here by doing jobs or by working a few days at a place as opportunity afforded. After he arrived he was employed as a regular hand in what was known for many years as "Leach's saw-mills," near Chenango Forks, and it was while laboring at this place he entered into the matrimonial state with Miss Eliza Sutherland, by whom he had seven children, Colonel Robert Brown, ex-sheriff of Broome county, being one of his sons. His farm was purchased about the year 1812 of Moses Waters, and it was near the present barn on this farm he built his log house. About the year 1850 the present house was built. David Brown died in 1862, aged seventy-six years, and just upon the eve of an intended journey. He made all the arrangements in regard to his business affairs and then requested his coffin to be made and brought into his room. For a while the family refused, but being certain he could not live, acceded to the wishes of the dying man. It was brought. He looked into it with a long and silent gaze and then said: "It is a narrow house, but it is what we must all come to. Set it in the other room; it will not be long before I shall need it."

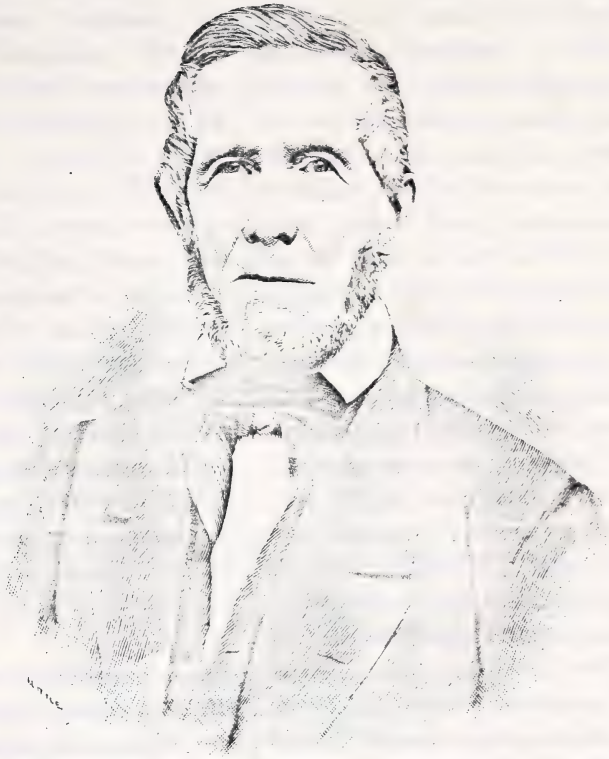
Five of his sons were in the army: John, George, Robert (the colonel), Simeon and Parley. Simeon was wounded in the first battle of Bull Run; Parley was wounded at the battle of Antietam, then again at the battle of Petersburg. Parley M. Brown is a son of David Brown, by his second wife, Mrs. Mariam (Kinyon) Brown. He was born March 14th, 1843, and spent his entire youth on his father's farm. At eighteen

years of age he went into the army, in Company F, 89th New York Regiment. After the battle of Antietam he was discharged on account of his wound in November, 1862, but in January, 1863, he re-enlisted in the 14th New York Heavy Artillery, and subsequently went with Grant through the Wilderness, and was brought up before Richmond, where he was again wounded in the battle of Petersburg, January, 1864, from the effects of which wound he was again discharged. Just prior to the close of the war, after his retirement from army service, Mr. Brown pursued his occupation as a farmer, doing business also to some extent as a lumberman. Soon after the war he was elected captain of Company E, State Militia, and held this position for seven years. He was elected in 1883 as president of the Broome County Agricultural Society, and re-elected upon the completion of that term, and in 1885 he was chosen by the voters of Barker for supervisor of his town. Captain Brown was married in September, 1866, to Miss Charlotte I. Fuller, daughter of Orlando C. Fuller, a prominent farmer and lumberman of this town. By this marriage one son, Le Forest F. Brown, now five years of age, was born to bless this union.

JOHN MOORE was born in Binghamton, then called Chenango Point, on the place now owned by his sons, February 10th, 1797. He was the youngest son of Solomon and Submit (Murdock) Moore, of Vermont, who came to Broome county in 1787. Solomon Moore's first year was spent at Chenango Point, following which he spent one year with Ernest, his oldest son, in the Genesee country, putting in the crop, but abandoned the same on account of the fever and ague, and returning to Broome county he purchased the place known as Daniel Mersereau's place in Union,

but through fraud did not get his deed. In 1801 he purchased from Mr. Bingham, through General Whitney, the place where his sons now live, of ninety acres. No improvements had been made thereon, except as the Indians had tilled the flats and planted corn; he built a log block house near the river in the rear of his grandson's house, J. P. Moore. He spent his life on that place, and reared a family of four sons. His death took place December 16th, 1816. His youngest son, John, spent his youth in farming pursuits. He remained at home, took care of his aged mother, who lived till 1847. He married Loretta Chamberlain, daughter of Judge Wm. Chamberlain. They have four children: William C., formerly connected with an extensive cattle yard in New York city, now a resident of Harlem; S. Jane was the wife of Lewis Baird, she died in 1879; Charles F., a well-known citizen of Binghamton; and John P., also of Binghamton. John Moore was an active member of the Episcopal Church, was vestryman and warden many years; he never sought public office. He was of frail constitution, but possessed of great industry. Solomon Moore was a great favorite of the Indians, who frequented the junction of the rivers as fishing and hunting grounds. The Moore family is one of the earliest settlers in Binghamton. John Moore died January 1st, 1878; his wife died January 17th, 1862. The deed from William Bingham, witnessed by Joshua Whitney and John Crosby, bears date of April 7th, 1801.

ORLOW W. CHAPMAN, of the firm of Chapman & Lyon, attorneys at Binghamton, is a descendant of Edward and Elizabeth (Fox) Chapman, who came to Windsor, Conn., about the year 1660. Edward Chapman died December 19th, 1675, from a wound received while fighting the



JOHN MOORE

Indians. His grandson Captain Samuel Chapman moved to the town of Tolland, Conn. He was captain of the "training band" in 1736. He died in the service of his country in the French war. His son Samuel Chapman was a colonel in the Revolutionary War. Calvin Chapman, the great-grandson of Samuel Chapman, was the father of Orlow W. Chapman. He was also a man of prominence and represented his district as member of assembly in the Connecticut Legislature. Orlow W. Chapman was the son of Hon. Calvin Chapman and Ortencia (Dorman) Chapman, and was born in the town of Ellington, Conn., January 7th, 1832. He received a common school education during his earlier years of life, attending school in winter and working on the farm the remaining portion of the year. He subsequently attended Ellington Academy and Monson Academy, Mass. He then entered and graduated at Union College, N. Y., receiving the degree of A. B. and being elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, in the "class of 1854."

During Mr. Chapman's collegiate course he taught during certain portions of the year, and after graduating he taught one year in the Fergusenville Academy as professor of languages. This was, however, his last work in pedagogics and during the fall of 1855, entered the law office of Parker & Gleason, of Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y. and in 1857 was admitted to practice by the general term at Owego, N. Y. In 1858 he came to Binghamton. In 1868 he formed a partnership with Hon. C. E. Martin (now judge of the Supreme Court), under the firm name of Chapman & Martin. In 1877 upon Mr. Martin's going upon the bench, the present partnership with Mr. George F. Lyon was formed, under the name Chapman & Lyon. In the year 1862 Mr. Chapman was appointed by Governor

Morgan district attorney of Broome county and the same fall he was elected to the same office and re-elected in 1865. In 1867 he was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1869. In 1862 he was appointed as draft commissioner for Broome county. Upon his being elected to the State Senate he resigned his position as district attorney. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Hoffman as a member of the constitutional commission and was also at the same time nominated superintendent of the insurance department, his appointment being unanimously confirmed by the State Senate which was Republican in politics. He thereupon resigned his position as a member of the commission but accepted the superintendency of insurance. This position he held beyond his full term, and although assured he would be appointed he preferred to resign, which he did January 31st, 1876. In 1880 he was a member of the Chicago convention that nominated President Garfield. Since then, although repeatedly urged to accept official positions he has uniformly refused and confined his attention solely to his profession. But in all of his official positions he has shown himself honest and patriotic and has manifested a strength and power of intellect only equaled by the soundness of principles which have always governed him in his affairs with men. As a man he is honest and pure, is a clean man mentally and in expression; and as an attorney and counselor at law, possesses wisdom, intelligence and has a reputation not exceeded by that of any lawyer in this portion of the State. His practice at the bar is very large.

Mr. Chapman was married to Miss Susie F. Pope, June 17th, 1862. She is a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, and her father, William P. Pope, was a native of Rhode Island.

CHARLES MCKINNEY. The name of Charles McKinney holds a high and honored place, not only in the memorials of Binghamton and in the annals of Broome county, but in the hearts of a large number of people throughout the State of New York. No citizen of Binghamton during these latter years has been more widely known or more estimably regarded. The reason for this in part, no doubt, was his extensive business and accumulated wealth. But mere wealth and business, no matter how large, would never have gained the high esteem and tender affection which he enjoyed both in his own and in other cities. He had wealth it is true, but he had more, he had personality, character, mind and heart. He was a man by nature and by grace a Christian gentleman. Charles McKinney lived a long life, from June, 1810 until June, 1884, seventy-four years of time all passed with certain exceptions in his native town of Binghamton. He was of good parentage. Jacob McKinney his father was a prominent merchant and leading citizen, judge of the county court in the early history of the town, and his mother, Eliza Sabin, of Connecticut, was a woman of marked individuality, of quick intelligence and earnest piety. Charles was their second son. He spent his youth in acquiring a good academic education, laying the foundation of character and acquainting himself with the practical beginnings of business life. It was the "age of homespun" when life was simple and plain, when the matter was rated higher than the manner and reality went for more than appearance. The honest industries and unpretending simplicities among which the boy grew up left their ineffaceable stamp upon the man. Wealth could never make him an ostentatious man nor success a consequential. He remained always modest, always unassuming, always diligent, always

affable. While still young, not yet eighteen years of age he made his first business venture in the carriage and harness trade. From this ten years after he went into the drug business and from this into general transportation and forwarding at a time when the Chenango canal was a new and busy artery of commerce. In 1839 Mr. McKinney was married to Miss Catharine B. Ely, the gifted daughter of a distinguished physician of Connecticut, with whom his forty-five years of wedded life were happily passed. He was now in the prime of life, was possessed of considerable capital and what is better, a well disciplined mind and confidence of men, when he illustrated that peculiar sagacity and fore-casting judgment which distinguished his financial career. He grasped the importance of the coal business and the shipment of coal from Pennsylvania to Central New York. The Chenango canal was first employed as the channel of transportation, but Mr. McKinney was quick to perceive the superiority of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna railroad as a carrying agency as well as the advantages of the city of Utica as a distributing point. Accordingly in 1872, having taken Judge Sherman D. Phelps as a partner, he transferred his business to Utica and opened an office in Bagg's Hotel where he distributed all the coal sent over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. A few years later, in 1875, he formed another partnership with H. C. Allbright, which brought under his management the Delaware and Hudson Company's coal shipments to the north. On the death of Judge Phelps in 1878 the two firms were merged in one and the combined business was conducted by McKinney & Allbright down to the time of Mr. McKinney's death. In politics Mr. McKinney was originally connected with the Whig party and afterwards with the Republican. He was a

firm adherent to political principles and felt a deep interest in all matters that concerned the welfare of the State and nation, but political aspirations he had none. Political honors possessed the least attraction for him. He consented the centennial year to serve his native city as mayor, and in 1855 to represent his district in the assembly, but further political advancement he could not be induced to accept. The grand objects which, in addition to his business, chiefly engaged Mr. McKinney's mind and sympathies were education, benevolence and the church. Though not college bred, he was a man of extensive reading and refined tastes and it was ever a pleasure to him to assist worthy young men in their studies and to promote by word and deed the cause of education. He was the founder of the rhetorical library of Hamilton College, was a member of the executive committee of the board of trustees, and established the McKinney prize for declamation in that institution. He was president of the Westminster Park Association of the St. Lawrence river and took a lively interest in its success. He was for more than thirty years trustee and treasurer of the First Presbyterian Society of Binghamton and counted nothing that he could give of time or money too valuable for the church he loved. Every church in Binghamton and every charitable project felt his sympathy and enjoyed his generosity. He gave of his abundance in countless ways and had his beneficiaries in all parts of the land. It was his special delight to assist honest, industrious poor men, and there are families, not a few in his own city, who hold him in grateful remembrance as the man who made it possible for them to have a home. He had a great affection for the city itself and used to say that he would like to come home and spend his last years as president of a city improvement association. It does not fall within the scope

of this brief biographic sketch to thread together any further the events of Mr. McKinney's outward career, much less to analyze the causes and principles of his remarkable success. It only remains in a few closing sentences to glance at the man himself as we saw him in the quiet scenes and relations of familiar acquaintance. The picture which rises before us as we remember him, is a form hale and shapely, a step brisk and vigorous and a countenance of peculiar freshness and purity, as if his face were a kind of reflection of the fair and stainless aspects of his native hills and valleys. Simple in address, unaffected in manner, his intercourse was marked by that gentle courtesy whose distinction is "to snatch a grace beyond the rules of art." The vein of humor which ran through his nature was continually coming to the surface in some droll expression or sally of pleasantry. He had a great sense of stewardship and of himself as God's steward in the use of wealth. He would frequently ask us whether we knew of any person whom he ought to assist. Home was his dearest place and she whom he loved as wife and child at once, was his sweetest earthly presence. Their golden wedding was indeed deferred until they shall be united in that city of gold, but every return of their wedding day was golden. Next after the home was the church. Other men regard the church with interest, he regarded it with devotion, others are attached to it, he was identified with it; others give it a part of themselves, he gave it the whole. About the middle of May, 1884, Mr. McKinney, then in Utica, was prostrated by an attack of Bright's disease under which he declined so rapidly that he was unable to be moved to his home. When the last days drew nigh and the man who had bravely suffered and faithfully toiled felt that the end was approaching, he clearly revealed his child-like submission to

God and his entire trust in the precious blood of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. On the eighth of June, on the Lord's own day, while the midnight stars were shining in the silent heavens, the soul of Charles McKinney passed from earth into the world of pure and blessed spirits.

SIMON P. QUICK. The subject of this sketch presents an example of what may be achieved by any young man who starts in life with energy, enterprise and a determination to overcome all obstacles in his struggle for wealth and honorable position in life.

He is the son of James and Jane (Wheeler) Quick, natives of Ulster county, N. Y., where he was born in the town of Rochester, June 27th, 1850. His parents were poor and unable to give their children any advantages for an education except such as were afforded by the district schools of their town. Our subject remained at home assisting his father on the farm when, in the year 1862 the family were deprived of the care and protection of the father who, wishing to visit a relative in a western State, left for that purpose and never returned and was never again heard from. The mother being thus left with the care and support of her little family found in our subject, who was then but twelve years old and the oldest of the children, her main stay and assistance until the winter of 1870 and 1871, when he purchased a lot of fifty-five acres of land in Scott township, Wayne county, Pa., and, assisted by his brothers, he erected a house into which his mother moved and where she still resides. Since his first purchase he has added by purchase sixty-five acres to the little farm now containing 120 acres, purchased and provided by this dutiful son for the home and support of his beloved mother, who has the assistance in her declining years of her son

Jeremiah. Our subject was young, but he had push and perseverance, and the duties devolving upon him in the support of his mother quickened and stimulated him to action, and he succeeded where some would have failed. After his marriage, which occurred on the 1st of January, 1871, to Miss Mary, a daughter of William M. and Sarah A. (Wasburn) Bowen, of the town of Scott, Wayne county, Pa., the real business life of our subject commenced. He immediately began housekeeping for himself in Sherman, Wayne county, Pa., and his first business venture was the purchase of sixty acres in the towns of Sanford and Scott, in Wayne and Broome counties, on to which he removed in 1872, and in connection with his farming business he engaged in the lumber business, buying logs and running them down the Delaware river to markets thereon, this continuing until 1878. The business depression and panic of 1873 and a litigation with Marvin Wheeler, resulting from a contract with the latter for the furnishing of lumber, etc., and which resulted finally in our subject's favor after several trials and arguments, which were expensive both in time and money, in a judgment of several hundreds of dollars, tended to lessen his profits for that period. The next purchase was in 1878, in the town of Windsor, Broome county, N. Y., of a quantity of timber, and subsequently of 550 acres, mostly of timber land, and a steam mill located thereon, in the town of Colesville, Broome county. The latter he is still operating. He has built two houses, a barn and a new steam mill, these new improvements aggregating a cost of eight to ten thousand dollars. Mr. Quick's business, since he began where he now lives, has been extensive and is increasing every year, the result of constant application and fair dealing. He is just and considerate to his employees, keeping them under pay

during the dull season, securing by such a course the good will and earnest endeavors of those employed by him. Mr. Quick is part owner of the Windsor Water Works system, being one of the first members of the company as now organized. He has other investments in the village of Windsor and takes an active interest in all that pertains to the advancement and interest of that beautiful village.

Mr. Quick is a member of Windsor Lodge, No. 442, F. & A. M., also of Malta Commandery, of Binghamton, N. Y. Mr. Quick is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in his party's success. He never seeks office nor desires it. He has always been a promoter of interests of a local nature tending to improve and benefit his fellow citizens. One instance we will here mention without fear of criticism. He organized what is known as the Oquaga brass band, becoming its leader and contributing towards the purchased instruments.

James Quick was born August 1st, 1821, and Jane Quick, his wife, July 15th, 1820, in the town of Rochester, Ulster county. These, the parents of our subject, had four children, as follows: Simon P., Jeremiah R., Jacob M., and Anna M. J. The parents of the wife of our subject were born, the father in the town of Bridgewater, Susquehanna county, Pa., June 11th, 1821. The mother was born in Hartford, Conn., September 2nd, 1822; both are living. They had eight children, as follows: William B., Oliver F., Horace B., Polly A., Jane, Nathan L., Dolly and Rose. Mr. and Mrs. Quick have but one child, and that by adoption when she was six months old, named Birdie Alice, aged six years.

WILLIAM BUTLER, M. D., of Maine village, is the oldest practitioner of medicine in Broome county. He was born

in the town of Lyndeborough, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, April 22d, 1805. He was the son of Jonathan Butler and Mrs. Lois Kidder Butler and the youngest of twelve children, all of whom are now dead but himself. His father, Jonathan Butler, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. Dr. Butler took a thorough course in classics in Greenfield Academy, New Hampshire, after which a full medical course, graduating at Dartmouth College, taking his degree of M. D. in 1830. The same year, when twenty-four years of age, he came to Broome county and located a half mile below Maine village, but subsequently moved into the village, where he has been since that time. On the 30th of March, 1830, he was married to Miss Nancy Smith, who bore him four children, all of whom are now dead save Dr. William Morris Butler, now of Brooklyn, N. Y. His first wife died April 11th, 1850, and on the 22d of October, 1850, he was married to Ximania Payne. Dr. Butler began practice in the town of Maine in 1830, and for a period of fifty-five years has diligently followed his profession. During the entire period of his medical career his practice covered a vast extent of territory, over which he rode on horseback a number of years; and for one who has been engaged so long in so arduous a calling he may be considered more than ordinary strong and vigorous. Dr. Butler is the oldest member of the Broome County Medical Society now living. He has been a member and official of the Presbyterian Church for a period of over thirty-five years, and in other and various spheres in which he has been called to act, Dr. Butler has filled his place prominently and well, and is to-day properly regarded by his fellow townsmen as one of the most worthy and respected citizen of Broome county.

WILLIAM MORRIS BUTLER, youngest son of Nancy and William Butler, was born in Maine, March 26th, 1850. In 1864 he entered Cortland Academy, Homer, N. Y., and two years after was graduated with honor. In the same autumn, 1866, he was admitted to the freshman class of Hamilton College. During his college course he was ranked among the best scholars of his class, being awarded, at his graduation in 1870, the philosophical oration. He also achieved an enviable reputation as a writer, and during his senior year was one of the editors of the *Hamilton Literary Monthly*, one of the best college periodicals. In his junior year he received one of the Hawley medals as a successful competitor in the classical prize examination. In the year 1870 a chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa society was established in Hamilton College, and being one of the honor members of his class he was elected and initiated a member. In the fall of 1870 he entered the office of George K. Smith, M. D., of Brooklyn, and commenced the study of medicine. During the winters of 1870, '71, '72 he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and was graduated in February, 1873. While the student of Dr. Smith he received valuable experience as his assistant in St. Peter's Hospital. He was also for several months connected with the New York Hospital for Nervous Diseases, and this experience shaped in a great degree his future medical life. Being convinced, before his graduation, of the superiority of the school of Hahnemann over all other methods of practice, he immediately, upon his graduation, enrolled himself as a student of T. F. Allen, M. D., of New York city, the learned professor of *Materia Medica* in the New York Homœopathic College. Devoting himself night and day to the study of Homœopathic *materia*

medica, aided by the personal instruction and supervision of Professor Allen, and constant reference to his immense library, he in a few months acquired a comprehensive knowledge of his chosen school of practice. Having received a diploma from the American Institute of Homœopathy, he settled in Montclair, N. J., in the summer of 1873. Here he soon gained the confidence of the community and laid the foundations of a good practice. In February, 1874, an examination was appointed by the trustees of the State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane for the position of assistant physician to that institution. At the earnest solicitation of friends he was induced to enter as a competitor and was unanimously awarded the position. Entering his new field of work in April, 1874, he untiringly devoted himself for the next nine years to the mastery of this difficult branch of medicine, the treatment of the insane. From the fact of this being the first attempt at applying the methods of Hahnemann to the treatment of the insane, the task proved the more arduous.

Having obtained a year's leave of absence he sailed for England in May, 1877. The following year was spent in the study of mental and nervous diseases. Visiting the principal asylums of England, France, Germany and Italy, he made himself fully conversant with all the most approved methods of treatment in those countries. Desiring to avail himself of the instruction of the world renowned professor of nervous diseases, Charcot, of Paris, he settled down in that city and for several months was an attendant upon his lectures. Through private influence he also obtained the unusual privilege of accompanying the professor, and accompanied him in his daily rounds through the great hospital of La Salpêtrière. As there were at that time four thousand women in this hospital, each



ALLEN BARLOW.

affected with some form of nervous disease, no better opportunity could have been offered for the study of this specialty.

Returning to the asylum at the end of his leave of absence, and with his enlarged experience, devoted himself for the next five years to the interests of the institution and the unfortunates there confined. In 1883, being convinced that his extensive experience could be put to better personal advantage in a wider field, he tendered his resignation and in May removed to Brooklyn, N. Y. Welcomed immediately by the most prominent physicians of the city, business was at once thrown into his hands and has continued to increase until he now enjoys an extensive daily enlarging practice.

Dr. Butler is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State Homœopathic Society, the Medico Chirurgical Society of New York, and the Kings County Homœopathic Society. He is also a member of the staff of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, and of Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary staff, and a lecturer to the Training School of Nurses connected with this hospital.

Dr. Butler has always been a liberal contributor to the transactions of the societies to which he belongs, and his medical articles are always received with marked approbation by his colleagues.

Dr. Butler was married in 1874 to Mary E. Bradford, and has one son, Morris Bradford Butler, born September 22d, 1808.

ALLEN BARLOW was born in Windham, Greene county, N. Y., September 17th, 1810. He was the son of Alanson and Mary Ann Barlow. His uncle, Joel Barlow, was U. S. Minister to France (appointed in 1811 by President Madison). The family were very prominent in Greene county. Allen received a common school education, and was afterward graduated in

a select school at Andover, Mass., paid for by his own labor, which he improved to the utmost extent. When seventeen years of age he was called to teach in his own school district, which he accepted. Afterwards he went to the next district and taught three or four years, then to an adjoining town, and next to Lexington and Hunter, where he remained teaching some five or six years. He next took charge of a high school in the same town (Lexington) for two terms, subsequently clerked in a store near by, where he remained some two years and became familiar with the business. He then purchased the interest of the store at Lexington Heights, where he had clerked about two years. In September, 1838, he was married to Lucina Denton Blakeslee, daughter of Colonel Enoch Blakeslee, a well known military man of that day. After marriage he began to look for a desirable place to permanently locate. He had saved some \$400 while teaching, which was his capital to purchase the business in the store. Subsequently he sold out and went to Prattsville, Greene county, N. Y., purchased a village lot of Colonel Pratt for \$100, worked with his father one season, engaged in peeling bark and getting out timber for building his house on his lot in Prattsville. An aged man, a carpenter, Captain Munson, offered to lay out the work for the frame of his house to be built in Prattsville, ten miles distant. With his assistance he made the frame work and built the house with his own hands under instructions from his friend Captain Munson. A schoolmate, Cyrus Smalling, who had become a carpenter and builder, finished the house and waited for his pay. The next season he received his money. By means of this practical work he had become proficient as a carpenter and joiner, entered the employ of Cyrus S., the carpenter, and continued

with him two or three years, as journeyman, at the trade. When he had paid for his house and lot and had earned some \$700 ahead, in the spring of 1849, he went by the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, arriving just after a terrible fire that had nearly destroyed the town. He went with a party of thirty other acquaintances to seek his fortune. He purchased a chest of carpenter's tools after arrival in San Francisco for fifty dollars, and began his labor at ten dollars a day for his services as carpenter. He boarded at the U. S. Hotel, in San Francisco, slept in a hammock in the garret, paid two dollars per day for his board. In the fall of the same year he concluded to try mining and selected the southern mines, went on a steamer up the San Juan river to Stockton, thence sixty miles to Sonora. He engaged with B. Cruthers in manufacturing mining apparatus, entered his employ at six dollars per day, continued with him until the next spring, then he went into partnership with him, carrying on a general merchandise store, his capital consisting of \$700, his partner furnishing the balance. He went to San Francisco and purchased goods. The firm did a very large business, as sales were from \$100 to \$1,000 per day, with customary 100 per cent. profit. One year's business placed the firm out of debt. During the year 1851 a mining company was formed to build a sluice-way from the mountains leading to the valley of Sonora. Mr. Barlow was solicited to become superintendent of the company. He accepted the position, but still continued as partner in the mercantile business. The destruction of Sonora by fire during this year included the firm's store. Everything was consumed. However, the firm re-built the store within the space of five days, purchased more goods and continued one year in trade when they were again in imminent

danger of being burned out, but the store narrowly escaped. Previous to this the firm had built a hotel to accommodate one hundred boarders, which was almost completed and in running order, when it was completely destroyed by the second fire. He continued in trade till 1853, when he sold his interest and came home to New York. He remained in Greene county and built a house for his brother-in-law, made a trip through the country with his wife in search of a desirable location for business, and finally reached Binghamton in 1854, partly negotiated for his present home and subsequently completed this negotiation. In 1856 he entered a drug store as clerk for one year, in the village of Binghamton. He then purchased a half interest in a drug store with L. M. Rexford, in the village of Binghamton, N. Y., and in a short time afterward he became sole owner of the same. In 1857 he sold out and during the civil war he was appointed U. S. gauger, one of the first appointed under the new law. He held this office, with the exception of the years 1872 to 1878, up to 1884, when he resigned. During the war he was most active in supporting the government. He is a self-made man and one of independent thought. While in this office he carried on the manufacture of stencil work, which he has continued, and subsequently added the rubber stamp manufacturing, which has grown into an extensive business, occupying a basement within the block which he now owns on Washington street, city of Binghamton, N. Y.

LEWIS SEYMOUR. The poet, Longfellow, has told us, in his own simple and musical way, that the lives of great men constantly remind us that we may attain sublimity in our own lives; and leave in the sands of time footprints that may enable some unfortunate brother to avoid

the quicksands that beset life's path, and ensure his safe and prosperous journey. If greatness be the result of unvarying kindness, and a systematic endeavor to accord to struggling worth the advice and sympathy which only struggling worth can appreciate and bless, then we make no hesitation in according to Lewis Seymour (the subject of the present sketch) an enviable place in the catalogue of great men.

Lewis Seymour was born in the town of Vestal, in this county, on the 25th day of October, 1823. During his childhood, his father, who was a wealthy farmer, abandoned his agricultural pursuits, and, with his family, took up his residence in Binghamton, where he adopted a mercantile business, and invested his otherwise large capital in such speculations as seemed safe and profitable. After the usual rudimentary course, Lewis was fitted for college at Cazenovia; and when about fourteen years of age entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., flushed with boyish pride in the magnificent promise of his youth. In the mean time his father had met with reverses. Unfortunate speculation had engulfed almost his entire fortune; and although he had still sufficient means to enable his son to complete his then nearly finished collegiate course, the young man, with that kind considerateness that characterized all his after life, would not permit his father to continue the assumption of collegiate expenses. He looked upon a diploma as an honor that might be ornamental, but by no means a *sine qua non* in the great struggle, where talent and energy alone win distinction. The course that Mr. Seymour pursued in this matter was prophetic of his after career; ostentation and extravagance found no place in his life of frugality and industry.

After this unexpected blow to his educational hopes he took charge of a school,

in which he filled the capacity of teacher for one or two terms, when he entered the office of Hon. B. N. Loomis, preparatory to a course of law study, — his unerring instincts having assured him of his adaptability for that honorable profession. Shortly afterward, owing to Mr. Loomis's election to the position of justice of the peace, Mr. Seymour pursued his legal studies with Hon. John Clapp; and having devoted himself with unusual energy to his preparations for his chosen profession, he was, in 1846, admitted to the bar a short time after having attained his majority. On the 31st of July of that year he entered into partnership with Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss, a young but eminent lawyer, and thus was laid the foundations of a legal concern, that was destined to achieve special prominence; and which remains to-day uneclipsed amongst the shining legal firms of this locality. In 1853 Hon. Ransom Balcom became a member of the firm, which connection continued until January, 1856, when Mr. Balcom retired to take his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court. After Mr. Balcom's retirement, the firm of Hotchkiss & Seymour continued uninterruptedly until 1862, when Mr. Hotchkiss, owing to his candidacy for a term in the United States Congress, withdrew from the business, Mr. Seymour continuing it in his single capacity. The firm achieved a remarkable reputation; and so great was the public confidence in their skill and integrity that they not unfrequently appeared as attorneys in two-thirds of the cases in the Supreme Court Calendar, and at a term of court in 1864 the names of Hotchkiss and Seymour were attached to every case in the printed calendar. This large practice was the result of marked ability and untiring labor in the interests of clients. Mr. Seymour was a deep thinker. His integrity and the consciousness of his duty

to his clients would not permit him to be satisfied with the superficial examination of a case; his great mind threaded its tortuous intricacies, until he had resolved it into the semblance of a simple problem, and laid it before judge and jury in its most comprehensive light.

The great respect in which Mr. Seymour was held by his fellow-citizens was shown in a marked manner at the time of his death. A meeting of the Broome County Bar Association resulted in the expression of its admiration for his splendid abilities; its keen appreciation of his worth, and its love for the generosity and never failing kindness that were so eminently characteristic of the man. Eulogistic speeches were made by Hon. John Clapp, Judges Balcom, Loomis and Edwards, Hon. Ausburn Birdsall, Geo. Becker, T. F. McDonald, F. A. Durkee and other members of the legal fraternity. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, We have heard with feelings of profound sorrow of the decease of our beloved brother, Lewis Seymour, esq., and we have assembled on this solemn occasion to express sentiments commemorative of his high moral worth, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Lewis Seymour the bar of this county and of the State has lost a lawyer of pre-eminent learning and ability, this community has been bereft of a citizen whose upright and sterling moral qualities reflected honor upon all, and his companions have been suddenly deprived of a friend whose endearing disposition and noble character will be long and affectionately remembered.

Resolved, That the members of the bar of this city attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt condolence to the widow of the deceased and to his fatherless children in this their hour of great trial and affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be presented to the family of Mr. Seymour, and published in all the journals of the city.

In the history of local jurisprudence there is no name around which gathers such a host of agreeable memories; no name to which attaches a brighter significance, and no name which so thoroughly embodies all that is straightforward in business dealings; courteous and affable in intercourse, just in discrimination, and wise in counsel, as the name of Lewis Seymour, the synonym of incorruptible professional integrity and acknowledged professional supremacy.

Mr. Seymour's death occurred on the 4th day of January, 1873, after a short but severe illness. The intelligence came upon the community like a shock, every public-spirited citizen feeling that he had sustained a personal loss. The obsequies were observed on the 7th, services being held at the residence of deceased and afterwards at the First Presbyterian Church, where a panegyric was delivered by Hon. John Clapp, supplemented by a funeral oration by Dr. Gulliver, the pastor, both efforts being highly eulogistic of the life and character of the dead lawyer. Business was generally suspended throughout the city during the funeral, the attendance at which was in accord with public feeling. The city papers published extras, detailing the career of this eminent citizen, and a feeling of sincere regret for his loss, and deep sympathy for his family seemed to pervade the entire community.

Mr. Seymour had always felt the greatest pride in his chosen profession, which he never ceased to ornament by his ability and labor. He had latterly contemplated abandoning his office business, and, after a short season of rest, giving his entire attention to the higher range of professional duties, and to literature. He was anxious to embody

in writing some of the results of his varied and extensive legal experience, but death interposed and the profession has lost what would have been an interesting and instructive compendium. Throughout his laborious career Mr. Seymour had never lost his interest in and profound love for the classics, and he spent much of his leisure time in enhancing his already extensive knowledge of Latin and Greek. His religious convictions were marked, though entirely free from the bigotry that frequently characterizes the decided religionist. With a profound belief in the goodness of God, and the wise ruling that resolves all the ills of life into an eternal joy, he found his keenest earthly pleasure in the companionship of his family, where his kindness blossomed into a radiate inflorescence that shed its fragrance around the domestic hearth. Conscious to the last, he passed from this life in the firm hope of a blessed immortality, and the full assurance that loved ones are reunited in a land where sunshine is perpetual, and partings are unknown.

REV. JAMES FRANCIS HOURIGAN—THE PIONEER PRIEST OF THE SOUTHERN TIER—A SYNOPSIS OF HIS LIFE, LABORS AND TRIUMPHS IN THE CAUSE OF RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

A superficial survey of the history of any country, province or municipality, cannot fail to show how inseparably its political, social and commercial progress is linked with the labors of its Catholic missionaries. The test of truth can be so readily applied to this statement by the historical student, that we deem it unnecessary to offer any excuse for what may appear, at a cursory glance, to be a very startling and sweeping assertion. Any intelligent, observant mind can readily understand the difficulties under which frontier settlements labor, in the estab-

lishment of law and order policies; and how rabid and refractory the element of ruffianism that pervades the substrata of these early efforts at colonization! Only the law-abiding members of these infant communities realize the full extent of the dangers to which they are constantly subjected by this barbaric element; and they alone can appreciate and bless the policy that solves the difficulties, and abolishes the disorders and abuses that have destroyed all social and political harmony. The efficiency of the devoted Catholic priest, in resolving such a chaos into an admirable system, has become proverbial. Fearless and uncompromising; harmoniously blending dignity with charity; with the cross for his sceptre and truth for his weapon, he allays the turbulent spirit; and his life of unrestricted piety, fervent zeal and good works, invariably consummates what his dignity and authority may perchance fail to accomplish. In a word, what the *vigilantes* of the wild west are constantly striving to attain by violence and the rigors of their self-constituted tribunals, the Catholic priest has never failed to reach by the quiet assertion of his authority, or the milder exercise of his charity and benignity. For this reason we deem a history of any community incomplete that does not contain a faithful record of the organization and progress of its Catholic mission.

The history of the Catholic Church in Broome county is the history of a grand ecclesiastical triumph: and we call upon the older residents, who have had opportunities of watching its rise and development; we call upon the respect that is accorded by all religious shades to its venerable and noble pastor, Rev. James Francis Hourigan (whose portrait accompanies this sketch), to substantiate the statement embodied in the opening lines of this article. The Catholic mission of this locality, prior to

the advent of Father Hourigan, was so unimportant, and the good priest found so little ready to his hand when he undertook its laborious duties, that a few words will suffice to give the reader an estimate of its condition, when Father Hourigan assumed its pastorate.

We quote as follows from a reliable publication that appeared in 1856:—

“Rev. Dr. Hurley, of Philadelphia, was the first Catholic clergyman who visited Binghamton, having come there in 1834 to perform the marriage ceremony of a Catholic gentleman and a Protestant young lady, the daughter of the Hon. Thomas G. Waterman.

“In the previous year the Right Rev. Bishop Kenrick (since Archbishop of Baltimore) made Binghamton his route to New York, by invitation of Rev. Mr. Adams, then its Episcopal pastor, and who spent a day or two in the society of the bishop at the hospitable and beautiful residence of Dr. R. H. Rose, Silver Lake, and at Fairy Lawn, the residence of P. Griffin, Esq.,—the Right Rev. Bishop being then making his Episcopal visitation in Northern Pennsylvania. A few children were baptized by the bishop on this occasion.

“In 1835 a Catholic family, the household of Edward White, esq., made Binghamton their residence. By permission of the bishop of Philadelphia they were visited by the late Rev. Father Wainwright, of Pottsville.”

Speaking of the first effort to build a church in Binghamton, this account proceeds to state: “A contract was made with Ross W. Easterbrook to erect the church, by a *self-constituted* committee of five persons—that being the number then of actual Catholic residents in Binghamton. . . .

“A mortgage was given the builder (who faithfully fulfilled his contract) for a balance of about \$1,000 due on the completion of

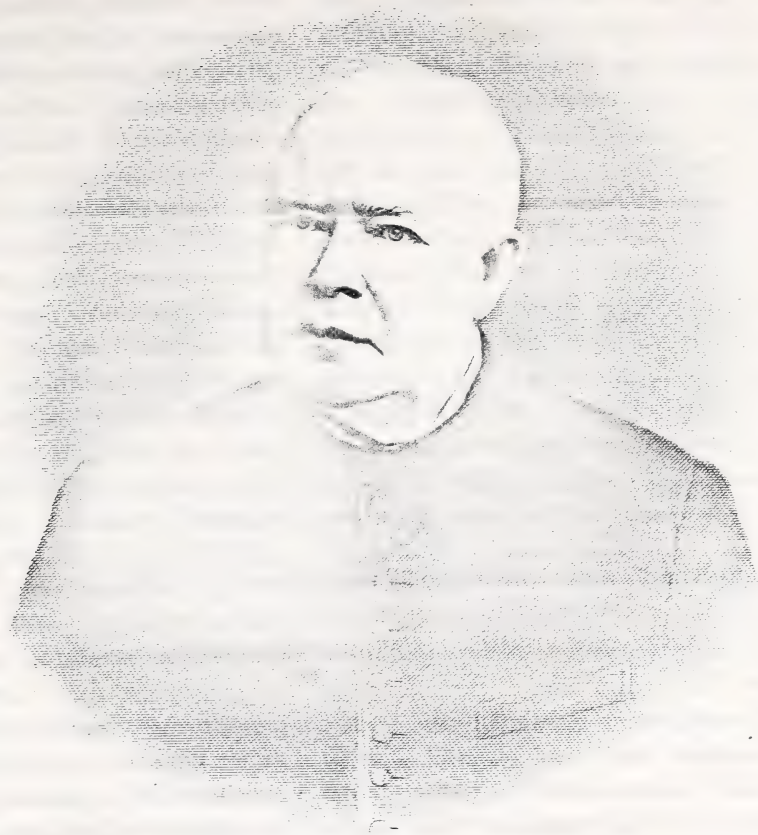
the work. The Right Rev. and benevolent Bishop Dubois and the Very Rev. Dr. Power, of St. Peter's, paid off the mortgage. . . . This occurred in 1837, when the public works were suspended and public credit entirely prostrated.

“Right Rev. Bishop Kenrick generally came into Binghamton when making his annual Episcopal visitation to Northern Pennsylvania; this was always hailed with great joy by the rapidly increasing congregation.

“Binghamton was also favored by a visit of some days by the Rev. Peter Kenrick, of Philadelphia, now (1856) Archbishop of St. Louis. The first visit from the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes, now (1856) Archbishop of New York, was in 1838 or 1839, on which occasion the church was dedicated.

“This was a scene of unusual excitement, to hear the bishop preach and witness the ceremony of dedication. To accommodate the crowds, staging was erected outside the windows. In the course of the year the Right Rev. Bishop sent on the Rev. Father Bacon, afterwards Bishop of Vermont, to attend to the spiritual wants of the congregation; his visit was a short one. The Rev. Father Beacham, afterwards pastor of Rome, N. Y., was deputed by the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes to visit Binghamton. About this period the Rev. John V. O'Reilly, afterwards vicar-general of Northern Pennsylvania, and then pastor of Silver Lake, Choconut, etc., in Pennsylvania, was requested to take charge of Binghamton by *the Bishop of New York*. This was a source of much consolation to the congregation of the latter place, from his extreme zeal, punctuality and uncompromising hostility to the sale of ardent spirits by Catholics.

“In 1843 or '44 the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes gave the Binghamton mission in charge to the Rev. A. Doyle, who was succeeded, in the following year, by the Rev.



Rev. James Francis Hourigan.

John Sheridan, and, owing to his removal to Owego, the Rev. James Hourigan — the present pastor of Binghamton — was appointed by the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes, in July, 1847."

From that date up to the present time the history of the Catholic mission in this vicinity is but a record of the life, labors, and undaunted zeal of this indefatigable priest.

Rev. James Francis Hourigan was born in Nenagh, county Tipperary, Ireland, on the 11th day of January, 1815, and has consequently passed the allotted three-score and ten years; to which fact his remarkable vigor, robust manhood and sturdy activity would seem to offer a direct and substantial contradiction. His father, Thomas Hourigan, was an Irish gentleman, an architect by profession, to which he devoted all his energies and talents with the ardor that has since characterized the efforts of his son in his ecclesiastical capacity. Father Hourigan had three brothers, one of whom, the Rev. Nicholas Hourigan, was likewise a priest, for many years in charge of a numerous and prosperous flock in a large and important parish in Ireland. The family also included five sisters, to whom were allotted spheres of usefulness, and who left their mark upon their time and locality. Of this numerous family our reverend subject is the only living representative. Although he chose a life of toil and hardship, in which he has ever been remarkably active, and in which his ardent spirit has never permitted him to seek rest, he has yet survived all his family, and is to-day the substantial embodiment of health and vigor. Who shall say that there is not a Providence in these dispensations?

The collateral branches of Father Hourigan's family have contributed, in a remarkable degree, to the honor of God and the glory of the Catholic Church. Six nieces have abandoned the world and devoted them-

selves to a labor of love and devotion, in the holy seclusion of cloistered lives. Some of these have achieved religious prominence, partly on account of their educational culture and marked administrative powers, but chiefly on account of their austerity and devotion. A nephew of Father Hourigan, Rev. N. J. Quinn, is a priest well and widely known and his uncle's zealous and capable assistant. A brother of Father Quinn, nearly on the point of ordination, died several years ago, in which sad event his family and the church militant sustained a signal loss. A grand-nephew of Father Hourigan, the Rev. William Quinn, of the Diocese of Davenport, Iowa, was barely clothed in sacerdotal armor, and vested for a laborious western missionary life, when death closed a promising career. Other grand-nephews of this venerable priest are already preparing for the sacred ministry under the patronage and encouragement of their beneficent relative. Altogether, it would be difficult to discover another family, in which the church has found a stronger bulwark, or a more numerous body of able exponents; and it is almost needless to add, that it was owing to Father Hourigan's life and example that his beloved kindred have been enabled, in so marked a degree, to draw down upon themselves such abundant and extraordinary blessings.

Being impressed at an early age with the certainty of his divine vocation, and being fully alive to the importance of an extensive and careful preparation, Father Hourigan pursued his classical studies with unexampled ardor, at his native place; and when he found himself ripe for ecclesiastical distinction, he looked abroad for a field where the zealous and self-sacrificing worker might reap a rich harvest in the service of his Divine Master. Advantageous offers came to him from Maynooth College and also from San Sulpice in France; inducements most

flattering, and tempting in no ordinary degree; for these institutions threw a nimbus of importance about their connections that was alluring to the youthful temperament, while the duties, though perhaps onerous, were yet modified by circumscription. But the New World had already caught the eye and the fancy of this energetic young disciple, as presenting a field, extensive and rich in materials, where, among his exiled compatriots, he might usefully employ the resources with which God had provided him. Stimulated by this project, he, with commendable self-sacrifice, rejected the glittering inducements held out to him on his own side of the water, and having made such preparations as a lasting separation might render advisable, he left his home on the sixth day of May, 1841, to take passage to America.

Prior to his embarkation he proceeded to Dublin, where he spent a few weeks with his cousin, William Carroll, esq., who was subsequently, in 1868-69, made Lord Mayor of Dublin, in which office he acquitted himself with dignity and distinction; and the honor and credit attached to his exalted position caused him thenceforth to be recognized as Sir William Carroll. It was at this time that Father Hourigan first met and was introduced to the illustrious Daniel O'Connell, the great "Irish Liberator," who was then standing as a candidate for parliament from the city of Dublin. Several interviews resulted from this meeting, which were highly beneficial and interesting to all parties. O'Connell was much impressed by the earnestness and singleness of purpose that characterized the young aspirant for ecclesiastical honors, and lost no opportunity of furthering the acquaintance, and encouraging, in his heartiest manner, the ardent disciple toward the important duties of his chosen career. Father Hourigan, on his part, evidenced the most tender respect for

this illustrious patriot. His heart, burning with love for his enslaved countrymen, went out to the great O'Connell, whose life was devoted to the service of his people. Previous to his departure from his native land, he bade the noted liberator a tender farewell. Their final interview was touching in the extreme. These two hearts, animated with love for mankind; burning with zeal for the liberation of the oppressed; and both dedicated to God in the furtherance of his glorious designs, had crossed one another in their noble career, and had flown to each other in spontaneous recognition of their mutuality of religious and patriotic fervor. Daniel O'Connell invoked the blessing of God upon the young ecclesiastic, and upon his prospective work. This was an episode in Father Hourigan's career, around which the most tender memories can never cease to concenter. A promise extorted from him by the great O'Connell, that he should one day revisit his native land, when another meeting might result in the highest reciprocal gratification, was destined never to be performed. The great liberator has passed away. With "his heart in Rome, his body in Ireland, and his soul in heaven," only the memory of the great political apostle is left to his admiring and loving countrymen; but that memory is planted in the hearts of an affectionate people, and watered with the tears of love. Can you wonder that its bloom is perennial; that its fragrance is eternal?

On arriving in this country, Father Hourigan presented himself to the present Cardinal, Archbishop of New York, who was then president of St. John's College at Fordham, who extended to the young missionary a cordial welcome, and promised to introduce him to the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes, that splendid ecclesiastical giant to whom the Catholic Church in America is so largely indebted. Receiving every en-

couragement from these worthy dignitaries of the church, Father Hourigan pursued his ecclesiastical studies at St. John's College, and on the 7th day of February, 1847, was elevated to the dignity of the priesthood, being ordained by Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey.

He was immediately appointed assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Church, New York city, whose chief pastor was Rev. Father McCarron, and in which parish the Very Rev. Father Quinn, Monsignor and Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of New York, was then acting in the capacity of curate. Father Hourigan commenced his clerical labors in this church during the jubilee of that year, the duties of which, being laborious and exhausting, gave the young priest ample opportunity to test his zeal and his ardor in the sacred ministry. He continued in this, his first field of ministerial labor, for some time, and was then sent to Rondout, Ulster county, to afford relief to Father Maxwell, who had pastoral charge at that place, and whose exhaustive missionary labors had rendered rest and recuperation absolutely necessary. During the short time that he remained here — about two months — he visited the different missions in the vicinity, and celebrated mass in Rosendale, on the banks of the Hudson, the first time that the Holy Sacrifice was ever offered up in that place.

In the month of July, 1847, Father Hourigan received his appointment as pastor of Binghamton and its contingent missions from Rt. Rev. Bishop McCloskey, then co-adjutor of the diocese of New York. The text of this document was as follows: —

"Rev. James Hourigan, Rev. Sir: — You are by these presents duly appointed pastor of the Catholic congregation of Binghamton. The circuit of your mission will embrace the three counties of Broome, Delaware and Chenango. The ordinary

faculties and jurisdiction, granted to pastors in the Diocese, are likewise hereby communicated to you and confirmed.

"Given by order of the Bishop of New York and attested by the seal of the Diocese, this 19th day of July, 1847.

"(Signed) . JOHN,
"Bp. of Axerim, Coadj. of New York."

Can the reader form an estimate of the magnitude of the work that spread itself out before the eyes of this zealous young priest, when he surveyed the scene of his future missionary labors. Imagine what the three counties of Broome, Chenango and Delaware must have been forty years ago, when Father Hourigan assumed spiritual jurisdiction over them. One hundred and sixty square miles of trackless wilderness; sparsely populated — no means of travel save such as were inconvenient and altogether unsatisfactory; the only railroad (the Erie) merely skirted the southern border of the mission, and was practically useless as a medium of travel. Think of the pathless wilds that must be crossed, the swollen and bridgeless rivers that must be forded, the dangers that must be faced, the obstacles that must be surmounted by the young priest, at night and alone, bearing consolation and the Holy Viaticum to the bedside of some dying parishioner! Can you wonder if at times his courage faltered and his heart sank within him? Can you wonder if, appalled by the magnitude of his task and disheartened by the interminable prospect of a life of ceaseless labor, he stopped short in his chosen career? But did he falter? Did he for one moment permit discouragement to confront him, or despair to take possession of him? Let his subsequent life make answer. Let the skeptic sybarite ponder well on the pioneer missionary's laborious duties; let him weigh the earnestness and zeal he brings to bear upon his sacred work, and ere he condemns, or at

least ridicules what he cannot understand, let him comprehend that his reward is not achieved in this world; that it is only beyond the grave that he can hope to benefit by his perseverance and his labors in this life.

Father Hourigan's first administrative work lay in his paying off the interest and a goodly share of the principal of the debt with which the church property was burdened on his arrival. The church was a small and unpretending structure, dedicated under the patronage of St. John, the evangelist. This the good priest found it advisable and even necessary to enlarge. In the course of time as its wisdom and practicability became apparent, he purchased some of the adjoining lots, thereby enlarging the church property, and rendering it unsurpassed in extent and value by any in the interior of the State. So much had been accomplished in 1856, and the debt reduced to the insignificant sum of six hundred dollars. His next work was the building of a pastoral residence; and in this matter Father Hourigan's humility and self-sacrificing spirit were admirably displayed. No gorgeous edifice was the outcome of his determination, but a plain and humble structure marked the abode of this zealous priest, exemplary of the course that he has always pursued, giving all to God and keeping nothing for himself.

Father Hourigan, in the mean time, had not neglected the cause of education. An academy was erected and supplied with teachers for males and females, and nothing was omitted that could in any way conduce to the advancement of science, the sister of religion. The old church organ was placed in this academy and a new one purchased at a cost of two thousand dollars. The good priest himself accorded especial attention to the education of young men who gave evidence of unusual talent or displayed any

particular fitness for the higher range of professional life. Solidly educated himself in classics and the sciences, and mindful of the difficulties, in a pecuniary sense, that often beset the path of talented ambition, he devoted his time and energy to the cultivation of those whose worthiness recommended them to his attention, and many who now occupy exalted positions in the sacred ministry, and in the legal and medical professions, can bear witness to the substantial benefits derived from Father Hourigan's early ministrations.

The increase of his congregation, and the restricted nature of the ground set off for burial purposes, next prompted Father Hourigan to the purchase of a cemetery. His election fell on a site, about a mile and a half from the village limits, on the banks of the Susquehanna. The choice was a most admirable one. A beautiful slope descends gracefully to the water-side. The cemetery is well fenced; a residence is provided for the sexton; everything is neat; the arrangements are unequaled, and several handsome marble monuments mark the resting-places of the pious dead.

The building of St. Joseph's Academy for young ladies, and the installation therein of the sisters of St. Joseph, was the next notable event in Father Hourigan's busy career. This building has since been enlarged to twice its original size, the increase of his congregation and the influx of foreign pupils rendering such enlargement imperative. This institution has rapidly become famous; its reputation may be said to be a national one, and young ladies from all parts of the country, irrespective of creed, attend St. Joseph's Academy, and benefit by the highly moral instruction that is there imparted by the good sisters.

But the dominant event in Father Hourigan's eventful career, the brightest gem in the crown of his glory, is embraced in the

conception, projection and completion, and the dedication to the living God, of that magnificent temple, St. Patrick's church. The accomplishment of this great object was a worthy culmination to this ardent apostle's laborious life. Now he may look with satisfaction upon his labor crowned, and with heart overflowing with 'thanksgiving to his divine master, voice his "*Nunc dimittis*" in accents of praise and benediction.

St. Patrick's church stands to-day, a monument of pious zeal and indomitable energy. Work was commenced on this building in 1867, from plans conceived in the genius of Isaac G. Perry, the famous architect and present State capitol commissioner. It was completed in 1873, at a total cost of about \$170,000. The day of dedication was a memorable one, and the ceremonies were highly impressive. Many bishops and priests participated, and the immense concourse that had gathered to witness the *fete*, as it might be termed, will never forget the solemnity of the occasion. A description of this sacred edifice would seem not inappropriate in this context, but limited space forbids. Let it suffice to say that the genius of mechanism has been invoked in its structure and decoration. The highest conceptions of the artist have been utilized in its interior adornment; and we make no hesitation in saying, that amongst provincial churches, it stands, an architectural colossus, a monument to him in whose religious ardor it was conceived, and in whose unflagging energy it was happily consummated.

It would seem highly proper that this venerable priest, full of years and sanctity, and rich in the accomplishment of his sacred labors, might now rest from care and toil, and secure in the realization of his youthful hopes, enjoy the blessings of his useful life in peaceful and happy retirement.

But such was not the case. The limit of his endurance had not yet been reached; and it may not be amiss to remark, *en passant*, that when the grizzly charger confronts this faithful warrior, he will be found with his face to the foe, panoplied in his sacred armor, and militant to the end, in the cause of his religion and his God. Ably seconded by his accomplished nephew and co-worker, Rev. Father Quinn, whose eloquence and zeal have established him in the hearts of his congregation, and whose magnificent voice, as heard in the intoning of the divine service, imparts an additional solemnity to the sacred office, Father Hourigan's term of usefulness bids fair to achieve exceptional prolongation. His latest work, though not, we sincerely hope and believe, his last, was the founding of St. Mary's Catholic Orphanage, and the placing it on a substantial basis, that will lend, in an admirable degree, to its usefulness and perpetuity. The modest and incommensurable building formerly used as St. James' Parochial School, and which was moved before the new church was commenced to its present site on Leroy street, was originally utilized for this laudable enterprise, but Father Hourigan was not long in discovering that its limits were too circumscribed for the dissemination of a widespread charity, and the old Water Cure, on Mt. Prospect, was rented for that purpose. This building, as regarded its capacity, the beauty of its surroundings, and the healthfulness of its location, was, in every way, desirable; but it was a wooden structure, and was situated at a distance too remote from the church, for the convenience of the good sisters and their orphan charges. These circumstances led to the negotiation and subsequent purchase of the present orphanage, — a beautiful edifice of brick, situated on an eminence in the western suburbs of the city, commanding an extensive

view, surrounded by expansive and well-appointed grounds, and within a convenient distance from St. Patrick's Church. It was originally used as a Protestant Theological Seminary, and was latterly known as Dean College — after the Vassar order, — and devoted exclusively to the education and culture of society young ladies. The orphanage is in charge of a faithful and efficient corps of sisters of the order of St. Joseph. It is a corporate institution, qualified for State emolument, and has met with the same success that has invariably crowned its noble founder's simplest efforts.

The old church, that was removed to Oak street, was reconstructed after it had fulfilled its mission as a sanctuary of God, and now contains the various departments of St. James' Parochial School. The best of teachers preside; the female department being under the immediate supervision of the sisters. Christian education is thus fostered under Father Hourigan's pastoral eye, and every impetus given to it that his zeal can prompt.

The veteran of a continuous warfare stands to-day unscarred. Secure in the fulfillment of his divine mission; safely sheltered in the love of his thousands of parishioners; and throned in the respect of the people, the venerable pastor of St. Patrick's has left behind him a record of usefulness, kindness, and self-abnegation, that challenges the admiration of even the most virulent enemies of his creed. And as the fleeting years go by, and the dust has gathered on our municipal archives; when the walls of time shall no longer echo our voices, and the notable of to-day shall have ceased to be even a memory, St. Patrick's Church will stand, a sacred monument of religious zeal; and the pious school boy, whose intellect is fostered under the shadow of its cross-tipped spire, will pause in play to lisp the name of Father Hourigan.

JAMES W. JOHNSON, the subject of this sketch, was the second child of the sons and daughters of Daniel and Sarah Johnson, and was born in New York State in the month of February, 1804. In James's early childhood his father died and he became a member of the family of Abel Bennett, of Bennettsville, Chenango county, father of Hon. Abel Bennett, of Binghamton.

No special opportunities were offered for his education at that day, but such primitive books as were obtainable he had, and by patient study, careful appreciation and a naturally bright mind he became possessed of the rudiments of a business education that served him so well in his subsequent prosperous life.

With no fixed or settled occupation in view he followed the agricultural and lumbering pursuits until he arrived at the age of twenty-one years. He then became a shoemaker and worked in Greene county for a few years.

In the year 1827 he married Mary A. Corbin, daughter of Robert Corbin, a pioneer of Bainbridge, Chenango county, N. Y. Soon after Mr. Johnson settled in Bainbridge, and purchased a small tannery, which he managed in connection with his shoe shop for about five years. He then sold out and moved to Carbondale, Pa., purchased a large tract of about five hundred acres of farming and timber lands, upon which he built a steam tannery and saw-mill. The tannery building burned soon after completion, but was rebuilt.

After a few years of successful operation in business here, Mr. Johnson again sold out, and with his family moved to Pittston, Pa., and engaged in speculations in coal and timber lands, buying, selling and operating large tracts, in partnership with Abel Bennett, which firm relations were continued in all branches of business until Mr. Johnson's death in 1861.



James W. Johnson

They sunk the first coal mining shaft in the Pittston district, but found producing coal less profitable than dealing in coal lands. At this time they were also interested in a large mercantile business at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

After about ten years of active business life in the coal regions, and having accumulated a handsome fortune, Mr. Johnson disposed of such portion of his property and business as had required his personal attention, and with his family went to the city of New York. In the latter city he became a silent partner in one of the largest wholesale boot and shoe houses in the city, furnishing most of the capital required in the business, but not active in its management, as his time was employed in directing the sale of his coal and timber tracts in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and elsewhere.

In the year 1858, having a desire to retire from active participation in business, the family came to Binghamton and purchased the beautiful suburban farm on River street where the elegant Johnson mansion was subsequently erected. Here "Colonel" Johnson, as he was popularly known, passed the remainder of his life, surrounded with every comfort and luxury which wealth and influence could provide, and enjoying with his devoted family and friends, the honest fruits of labor fairly earned in the busy fields of life.

In the midst of this enjoyment and after but three short years of residence in Binghamton, the head of this family was taken away on the 13th day of December, 1861, in the fifty-eighth year of his life.

Essentially a self-made man, an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent parent, a liberal contributor to the charitable, religious and educational institutions in his various places of residence, honest and manly in business transactions, James W. Johnson lived respected and died lamented by all

who knew him in every community in which he dwelt. The children born to James W. and Mary A. Johnson were: Adelaide, who married Abel Bennett, and died December 13th, 1854, William, who died in infancy, Sarah Jane, who became the wife of George C. Hemmingway, and died May 29th, 1876, and James Edwin, who, with the widow, still surviving, occupies the family mansion.

SALPHRONIUS HENRY HARRINGTON, M. D., of Chenango Forks, is a prominent physician of that locality, favorably known to the citizens of Broome county generally.

Dr. Harrington is a grandson of Thomas Harrington who came from Vermont with his family about as early as the year 1803, and settled on lands recently known as the Wagner farm in the town of Greene, Chenango county. On this homestead the family of Harringtons were brought up.

Benjamin Harrington, the father of Dr. Harrington was a lad of fourteen years of age when his father moved into the county. He resided on these estates for fifty years, then moved to Lisle where he died in 1867, seventy-eight years of age. He married Mary Smith.

He was an active public spirited citizen of his day, an earnest worker in all his undertakings, and became widely known throughout the vicinity in which he lived, as a man worthy of the confidence and trust of his fellow men. His judgment upon matters of immediate importance between his neighbors was not unfrequently sought, and he very often acted as an administrator of estates. His word was his note, and when given was irrevocable and considered by those who knew him as good as his bond.

Dr. Salphronius Henry Harrington was the youngest of four sons, and was born March 2d, 1829. He received a common

school education during the earlier years of his life and at the age of seventeen attended an academy at Ithaca, N. Y. Following this primary career he taught school and attended Oxford Academy for a period of three years, generally teaching in the winter season. In 1850 he entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. and took the degree of A.B. in the spring of 1853. He entered the sophomore year and graduated in a class numbering about seventy, one of whom was ex-Governor John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and major-general of volunteer troops in the late war and who was always one of Dr. Harrington's warmest friends. Eliphalet Nott, D.D., LL.D., was president of Union College at this time.

In the spring of 1854 Dr. Harrington entered the office of Dr. S. H. French of Lisle, N. Y., and continued the study of medicine. He had prior to this time been spending his vacations in that study. His medical lectures were attended at Albany, N. Y., where he graduated with the degree of M.D. at the closing term of the collegiate year of 1855.

His thesis on the occasion of his graduation was on the subject of Digestion, which was so ably treated as to merit and receive the encomiums of his professors as being the best production of that class. Alden March, M.D., was president of Albany Medical College.

Dr. Harrington began his practice of medicine at Lisle, N. Y., in conjunction with his tutor, Dr. French, but on June 4th, 1856, he established his office at Chenango Forks where he has since maintained a large practice and made for himself out of the earnings a handsome recompense. He became a permanent member of the Broome County Medical Society in 1855, and of the New York State Medical Society in 1869, and of the American Medical Association in 1858.

Dr. Harrington also began the drug trade about the year 1879 with Dr. H. C. Hull,

but a year subsequent took the business into his own hands, which has also proven to be money well invested.

Dr. Harrington has always taken an active public interest in matters of school and church. It has been due to his unselfish nature largely, that Chenango Forks can now boast of her schools and of so elegant a school building. He has also been an active member of the Episcopal society since its organization, has been a member of the building committee and is its present senior warden. Dr. Harrington has at all times contributed largely for every honorable and worthy enterprise to the extent of his financial ability.

Dr. Harrington was married September 17th, 1862 to Miss Margaret Hagaman, daughter of Maurice Hagaman,¹ the leading and oldest merchant in Chenango Forks.

¹ Maurice Hagaman was born in the town of Hillsdale, Columbia county, State of New York, in the year 1807. His father's name was Joseph Hagaman; his grandfather's name was Captain John Hagaman; his mother was the daughter of Benjamin Birdsall, colonel in the Revolutionary Army. He was a confidential friend of General Washington, and detailed to do secret service, and was one of the overseers of the fortifications at West Point, on the Hudson River. He was one of three commissioners to treat with the Indians in Western New York. He was elected a member of the Assembly of the State of New York eight years in succession when it met in the city of New York. The colonel and his sons, and Joseph Hagaman, moved from Columbia county, New York, to the town of Greene, Chenango county, New York, in the year 1815 or 1816. Maurice Hagaman married Margaret, the daughter of John Upham, of the town of Greene, Chenango county, New York. She had four children; the oldest was Robert M., who built the Hagaman block in Binghamton. His second child, Margaret, married Dr. Harrington, of Chenango Forks. His third child, John Hagaman, was in the mercantile business with his father until he died in 1878. Eveline, youngest daughter, married Sidney Truesdell. They live in Carlton, Nebraska. Maurice Hagaman's second wife was the widow of Dr. J. H. Thomas, who died in Ithaca in 1860. She is the daughter of Charles B. Miller, who was justice of the peace of the town of Barker, Chenango Forks, for a number of years. Maurice Hagaman is the oldest merchant at Chenango Forks; has been in the mercantile business there over forty-five years.

His father Joseph Hagaman was an early settler of Greene, Chenango county, coming to that place in a very early day from the State of Massachusetts. In 1839 Maurice Hagaman began the mercantile pursuit in Chenango Forks. Mrs. Harrington was born in the town of Greene, October 27th, 1837. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Harrington, the eldest was a daughter, Mary E., who died in 1876, at seven years of age, the son, Maurice S. Harrington was born August 31st, 1879.

Dr. Harrington has, as far as his former practice of medicine would permit under the circumstance, retired from the more active duties of his profession.

In addition to the interests owned in Broome county he is also a member of the firm of Frank Harrington & Co., of Cortland N. Y. He is also a lover of blooded stock and owns a few horses (Hambletonian) that are very valuable.

Dr. and Mrs. Harrington are worthy citizens and enjoy the confidence and esteem of all who know them.

CHARLES H. PARSONS, one of the leading merchants of Northern Broome, and prominently identified as such in the village of Whitney's Point, is a great grandson of Captain Jacob Parsons, who migrated to this place with his family from Richmond, Berkshire county, Mass., in 1792.

Captain Parsons was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and commanded a company at the battle of Bunker Hill, Bennington and other contests in that great struggle, and was also under General Stark in charge of his commissary department.

Captain Parsons, with his wife, Mrs. Lorene Sedgwick Parsons, and seven children, made the trip from Massachusetts to New York State with an ox team and located on lands now owned by his two grandchildren, Joseph and Horace Parsons. Cap-

tain Parsons, however, was one of the Boston Land Purchasers, and owned large tracts of land in Union, Lisle and other towns of this county.

His youngest child, Lorenzo Parsons, a prominent farmer and of political influence, at the time of the removal to this state, was but three years of age. He always resided in the town of his father's adoption, dying in 1879, nearly eighty-eight years of age. He was supervisor of his town, a colonel of a militia regiment and became identified with other offices, but only when pressed by his friends to accept such honors, as he was himself somewhat of a retiring disposition, and occupied his mind more with domestic affairs than seeking office. He was a prominent lumberman in this portion of the county, and became largely engaged in rafting lumber down the river to the more southern markets.

His wife, Miss Polly Stoddard, was daughter of General Orange Stoddard (who is mentioned elsewhere in this work). She bore him six children. Horace Parsons, the father of Charles H. (born in 1826), a leading farmer of Barker, is now president of Broome County Agricultural Society.

His wife, Mrs. Maria Hadsell Parsons, is a native of Berkshire county, Mass. Their children are Charles H., Ella W. and Samuel.

Charles Parsons was born October 29th, 1852. He received an academical education at Whitney's Point Academy, and soon after went into speculation. In 1874 he formed a partnership with F. L. Perkins, under the firm name of Perkins & Parsons, at which time the mammoth business of which he is now at the head, was established. Soon after this partnership was formed, Haney Pease bought out Perkins's interest, but shortly after that the firm of C. H. Parsons & Co., was formed.

Mr. Parsons owns one of the largest stores outside of Binghamton, and is enjoying a

patronage second to none outside the city limits.

Mr. Parsons was elected town clerk in 1884, and is at present the treasurer of the Barker Valley Salt and Mining Company. Mr. Parsons was married to Hattie Reynolds, May 22d, 1879. She is a daughter of Peter Reynolds, now a resident of that town

and grand-daughter of Thomas Reynolds, one of the earliest settlers in the town of Barker.

Mr. Parsons's brother, Samuel Parsons, was married to Adalaide Johnson, of Martinez, California, October 9th, 1884. Mr. C. H. Parsons is but a young man, but is one of the leading citizens of his town.

BRIEF PERSONALS.

BARKER.

Alderman, Tallcott, p. o. Castle Creek, born in Chenango, Broome county, in 1832; went to Connecticut in 1850, lived there five years; went from there to Minnesota in 1855, has lived there about six years; has been highway commissioner, poormaster and held other district offices; wife, Mary J. Dunham, daughter of Nelson and Nancy (Gaylord) Dunham, born in 1835, married in January, 1857, children three: Fred L., born in 1858, Ella E., born in 1861, Minnie A., born in Minnesota in 1863, and one adopted son, Paul S. Alderman, born in 1876. Fred L. married Nettie L. Dyer in June, 1880; Minnie A. married David B. King, in October, 1884; Ella E. is a teacher. Parents, Bradley and Sarah (Phelps) Alderman.

Allen, John H., p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Barker in 1837, was highway commissioner three terms; wife, Alvira Howard, daughter of Miner and Lusina Howard, born in Maine in 1842, married in 1856. Parents, Squire and Betsey (Underwood) Allen, the former born in 1802, died in 1871, the latter born in 1801, died in 1880, children eight: James, Polly, Samantha, Abigail, Squire, jr., Lewis, John H. and Christopher C.

Allen, Squire, jr., p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Lisle, Broome county, in 1831; wife, Elvira Dunham, daughter of George and Esther (Bennett) Dunham, of Barker, born in 1836, married in 1856, one son, Truman E. Parents, Squire,

sr., and Betsey (Underwood) Allen, the former born in Barker in 1802, and died in 1871; the latter born in Catskill in 1801, married in 1821, died in 1880, children eight: James, Polly, Samantha, Abigail, Squire, jr., Lewis, John H., and Christopher C. Grandparents, John and Rachel (Hendrickson) Allen, who settled in Barker about 1789, the former was a Revolutionary soldier, and died in Barker.

Beach, Franklin, farmer, p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Barker in 1823; first wife, Mary Councilman, married in 1846, died in 1851, children two: Charles and Frederick; second wife, Mrs. Susan (Norton) Newton, who had one child, Luana Newton; children two; Mary F. and Ellen M. Charles married Alice Hall, children one. He was drowned April 4th, 1875; Frederick married Ella Church, children two: Mary F. married James L. Bump, children two; Ellen M. married Arthur H. Brown, children four. Parents, Harvey B. and Maria (Ross) Beach, the former of Barker, the latter of Vestal, married in 1820; Harvey died June 30th, 1833, aged thirty-seven years, Maria died June 25th, 1838, aged thirty-eight years; children eight: Franklin, Asa, Washington, Harvey, Sophia, Catherine, Martha (who died in infancy), and Lucia M.

Beach, William, p. o. Whitney's Point, farmer, was assessor for eight years, and an early river pilot, running rafts and dealing in lumber in early life; wife, Mary D. Rooks, daughter of

Daniel and Delaney (Boldman) Rooks, the former born in Essex county, the latter in Montgomery county; Mary D. was born in Pennsylvania, in 1833, married in 1863, children three: Myrta E., born in 1864, John L., born in 1865, and Flora A., born in 1871. Parents, John and Alma (Seymour) Beach, the former born in Connecticut in 1790 and died in 1861; the latter in Massachusetts in 1792, married in 1813, children nine, six now living: John jr., Mehitable, William, Eliza, Harriet and Caroline. Grandparents, Asa and Elizabeth Beach. The former was a prominent man of central New York, was judge and held many other offices.

Brown, Parley M., p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Barker in 1843; wife, Charlotte J. Fuller, daughter of Orlando and Sally (Shipman) Fuller, born in Barker in 1840, married in 1866, one child, La Forest F., born in 1879. Parents, David and Mariam (Kenyon) Brown, the former born in Connecticut in 1794, the latter in 1830, children six, four now living. David's first wife, Eliza (Sullivan) Brown, died leaving four children, of which Captain Robert Brown, of Binghamton is one. Parley M. enlisted in 1861, in Company F, 89th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, was wounded and discharged and re-enlisted in 14th N. Y. Artillery, was wounded again and discharged and now receives a pension.

Carr, Dr. Henry A., p. o. Chenango Forks, physician and surgeon, born in Chenango Forks in 1851; wife, M. Ella Paddock, daughter of John and Julia Paddock, born in Great Bend, Pa., in 1854, married in 1879, children two: Mamie B. and Jennie L. Parents, Dr. Royal R. and Jane (Katell) Carr, the former born in New Hampshire in 1813; was a graduate of the Geneva Medical Society in 1835, he then settled and practiced in Smithville until 1844, from thence he moved to Chenango Forks where he had a very large practice until April 1st, 1870, he then moved to Binghamton where he continued until his death which occurred in 1878. Dr. Royal had one of the largest office practices in the city, making a specialty of the diseases of women. Dr. Henry A. was a graduate of the New York Medical College in 1879, settled in Binghamton in 1879, and in 1881 located at Chenango Forks where he now enjoys an extended practice.

Conklin, Washington, p. o. Chenango Forks, born in Chenango county in 1823; wife, Sarah Jane Palmer, born in Chenango county in 1833, married in 1863, children three: Lawrence, Sarah Elizabeth and Emma. Parents, Lawrence and Samantha (Heath) Conklin. Grandparents, John and Susan Conklin, of Dutchess county, N. Y., who settled and died in Chenango county. The former was a pensioner of the Revolution.

Dunham, Hiram, p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Amenia, Dutchess county, September 15th, 1814; wife, Lucy Eldridge, born in Barker in 1818, married in 1842, and died in 1884, children two: Louisa M., who married Eugene Joyner, children four; Edgar S., who married Hattie Adams, of Triangle, children two. Parents, John and Wealthy (Barber) Dunham, born in Dutchess county, married and settled in Barker in 1831, children eleven, five now living, the former died in 1852, the latter in 1841. Hiram owns and occupies the old homestead, and has 167 acres.

Ellerson, Hamilton, p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Broome, Schoharie county, in 1824, has been highway commissioner and in early life a tailor; first wife, Anna M. Terwilliger, of Greene, Chenango county, born in 1823, married in 1854, and died in 1865, leaving four children: Josephine A., Eddie M., Mary E. and James; second wife, Mrs. Elmira Blair, married in 1866, one child, Lodicie, and one daughter by former marriage, Ettie Blair. Parents, John and Elizabeth (Collier) Ellerson, the former born in Schoharie county, settled in Barker, Broome county, in 1837, children nine, five now living.

English, David, p. o. Chenango Forks, born in Greene, Chenango county, in 1818; first wife, Cynthia Tickner, of Triangle, born in 1816, married in 1838, and died in 1853, leaving six children, three now living: Clark, Benjamin, and Ann. One son, George, enlisted in 1861, was killed in battle at Antietam in 1862; second wife, Mrs. Sarah (Hill) Birch, born in Windsor in 1830, married in 1854, children six: Morris and Morgan (twins) born in 1856, Wakeman and Washburn (twins) born in 1858, Eva, born in 1861, and Asa, born in 1864. Parents, Jonathan and Isabella (Niles) English, who settled in Chenango county in 1812, the former was drafted

in 1812, leaving his wife and three children in a log shanty surrounded by thick forest until he was discharged. The former died in Broome county and the latter in Chenango; children eleven, four now living: Jonathan, jr., Isabella, William and David.

English, Jonathan, jr., p. o. Chenango Forks, born in 1805; wife, Aminda Marsh, born in Delaware county in 1807, married in 1830, children eleven, five now living: Jerome, Victrine L., Emalenda, Maranda, and Harriet A. Parents, Jonathan and Isabella (Niles) English, settled in Chenango county in 1810, children eleven, four now living: Jonathan, William, David and Isabel. Jonathan, jr., purchased his present homestead in Barker in 1828, settled in county in 1830, his father died in 1853, aged seventy-seven.

Fuller, Edgar D., p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Barker in 1851; wife Albertine R. Todd, daughter of Samuel and Addie R. Todd, born in Marathon in 1850, married in 1882. Parents, Orlando C. and Sally (Shipman) Fuller, the former born in Otsego county in 1791, the latter born in 1809, married 1827, the former was a river pilot and lumber dealer; children fourteen, ten now living. Grandparents, Benjamin and Mary (Chamberlain) Fuller, the former was one of the first settlers in Broome, bought the farm now owned by his grandsons E. D., G. L. and John Fuller. He was a surveyor and blacksmith, and a native of Connecticut; children fourteen, three now living: John, Betsey and Loisiana.

Gaylord, Elias, p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Barker in 1819; wife, Sally Ann Stephens, of Yates county, born in 1821, married in 1844, children two: Adelaide and Fanny. The former married James Wooster, the latter, Dorus Westover. Parents, Aaron and Elizabeth (Shevalier) Gaylord, natives of Dutchess county, settled in Barker in 1812, children eleven, six now living: Elias, Charles, Aaron, James, Nancy and Caroline.

Hall, Charles, p. o. Chenango Forks, born in Barker in 1853; wife, Ida Frances Emmons, born in New York, and married in 1878, children two: Raymond and Frank. Parents, David and Catharine (Knapp) Hall, the former born in Massachusetts in 1819, died in 1873, the latter born in Columbia county in 1821, married in

Barker in 1844, children two: Mary and Charles and an adopted daughter. Grandparents, Arunah and Achsa (Lyon) Hall, natives of Connecticut, who settled in Maine in 1822, children eight, four now living.

Harrington, Dr. Salphronius H., p. o. Chenango Forks, physician and surgeon, born in Greene, Chenango county, in 1829; wife, Margaret (Hagaman) Harrington, daughter of Maurice and Margaret (Upham) Hagaman, born in 1837, married in 1862, children two: Mary E., born in 1869, died in 1876, and Maurice S., born in 1878. Parents, Benjamin and Mary (Smith) Harrington, natives of Vermont. Dr. S. H. was a graduate of Union College in 1853, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. French, of Lisle, and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1855, when he began the practice of surgery. In June, 1856 he settled at Chenango Forks, where he continues his profession up to the present. In 1870 he opened a drug store and has also taken a half interest in the F. N. Harrington clothing house at Cortland.

Hatfield, William, p. o. Chenango Forks, born in Schoharie county in 1832; wife, Mercy E. Handy, daughter of Ezekiel and Aura (Heath) Handy, born in Chenango county in 1844, married in 1863, children eight: Robert, Lucius S., Mary E., Lester, Willie, Gertrude, Flora May and Estella. Parents, Peter and Anna (Gates) Hatfield, married in Schoharie county and settled in Maine in 1835; the former died in 1843, children nine, four sons and two daughters now living: David, Horatio, Robert, William, Emily and Martha A.

Hyde, Charles, jr., p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Barker in 1825; wife, Mary Caroline, daughter of Rev. William and Mary (Stevens) Gates, born at Great Bend, Pa., in 1835, children four: William G., born in 1864, John Merton, born in 1867, Julien Seymour and Lucien Stevens (twins) born in 1875. Rev. William Gates was ordained a Baptist clergyman in 1839, he taught school in Binghamton and was principal at the academy at Maine several years. He was also pastor at Maine and his last charge was at Whitney's Point. He died at the residence of his son-in-law in Barker in 1882. Parents, Charles, sr., and Ann (Seymour) Hyde; the former born in Bar-

ker in 1797, the latter in Lanesboro, Mass., in 1801; married in 1825, children three: Charles, jr., Caroline R., and Frederick. Grandparents, Chauncey and Alice (Stoughton) Hyde, married in 1791, settled in Barker in 1792 or '93. Chauncey represented his district in the legislature and was a prominent man of the county. He died in Barker in 1847, children seven.

Hayes, Augustine, born in Greene, Chenango county in 1807, died in 1877; first wife, Betsey Fuller, married November, 1831, died in 1840, children four: Jacob, Sarah, Matildy and Libbie; second wife, Hannar Fairchild, married in May, 1842, died October, 1848, children two: Henry and George; third wife, Marcia (Loomia) Doubleday, married July 6th, 1849, children three: Charles J., Ella D., Idella C.

Hayes, Charles J., p. o. Castle Creek, born in Barker in 1850; first wife, Mary R. Howland, married in 1873, died in 1874; second wife, Arvilla A. Spencer, married in 1876, died in 1879; third wife, Mrs. Mary J. (Peck) Stampfler, of Illinois, born in 1846, married in 1880, one child: Henry C. Hayes, and one child by a former marriage, Floyd A. Grandfather Caleb Hayes, married Anna Cooke, he was an early Baptist clergyman in Barker, children twelve.

Kenyon, Nathaniel, jr., p. o. Chenango Forks, born in Barker in 1844; wife, Electa Taft, of Triangle, born in 1846, married in 1864, one child, Willie, born in 1874. Parents, Nathaniel and Hannah Smith Kenyon, the former of Rensselaer county, the latter of Albany county, children seven, three sons and four daughters. Grandfather Reynold Kenyon and wife, with family of six sons and three daughters, settled in Broome county, in 1800.

Page, Enos, p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Guilford, Chenango county, in 1826; wife, Melissa Crowell, daughter of John and Hannah Crowell, born in Cobleskill, Schoharie county, in 1835, married in 1857, children three: Frank H., Alta A., and Delbert E. Parents, Stephen and Anna (Weeks) Page, the former born in Westerlo, Albany county, the latter in Guilford, settled in Broome county in 1836, children nine, five sons and one daughter now living.

Parsons, Franklin, p. o. Chenango Forks, born in Barker in 1837; wife, Mary Hale, daughter

of David and Catharine Hale, born in Barker in 1845, married in 1870, children three: Arthur Nelson, George Sherman and Charles. Parents, Chauncey and Catharine (Owen) Parsons, the former born in Greene, Chenango county, in 1810, the latter in Lisle in 1813, married in 1835, the former died in 1884, children four: Franklin born in 1837, Charles in 1840, Henrietta and Sarah Elizabeth. Grandparents were natives of New England and early settlers in Chenango county.

Parsons, Horace W., p. o. Whitney's Point, farmer, born in Barker in 1826; wife, Maria Hadsell, of Massachusetts, married in 1850, children three: Charles H. who married Hattie E. Reynolds, of Chenango Forks, N. Y., Elois W. and Samuel S. who married Adelaide Johnson, of Martinez, Cal. Parents, Lorenzo and Polly (Stoddard) Parsons, natives of Massachusetts, the former born in 1797, died in 1879, the latter born in 1798, died in 1873, children six, four now living: Joseph S., Horace W., Eliza and Clarissa. Grandparents, Jacob and Loraine (Sedgwick) Parsons, the former was a captain in the Revolution and one of the Boston Purchasing Company of Massachusetts.

Pease, Alonzo, p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Windsor in April, 1839, has been justice of the peace twelve years, is present supervisor and has held several minor offices; wife, Mary E. Sines, daughter of Joshua and Abigail (Fosgate) Sines, of Chenango county, born in 1841, married in 1861, children nine: Harvey P., Louis, Rafford, Fanny, Jessie, Lilla, Dolly, Catherine and Mary. Parents, William and Eliza (Wait) Pease, the former of Massachusetts, the latter of Chenango county, married in 1837, children six living: Alonzo, Sidney, Isaac, Austin, Edgar and Amelia. William Pease & Sons erected a steam mill in 1874 for a custom flour and feed mill, and a lumber sawing and planing mill, manufacturing all grades of building lumber for custom demands, which is located one mile south of Whitney's Point.

Pierce, Walter B., p. o. Chenango Forks, farmer and tobaccoist, born in Herkimer county in 1824; wife, L. Julia A. Haws, born in Hudson, N. Y., in 1822, married in 1848; children five: Charles H. who married Phebe A.

Clark; Julia A. who married Horatio O. Williams; Helen G. who married Adolf Harold Bierck; Florence B. who married Charles F. Baker; Frederick H. who married Minnie E. Palmer, and an adopted daughter, Gertrude Kingsley Pierce, born in 1878. Mr. Pierce purchased his present farm of 340 acres in 1879, settled on same in 1883, and is at present erecting buildings for the manufacture of the better grades of cut tobacco, having as his own brands the Walter B. Pierce and the Sir Isaac Newton. Mr. Pierce was the inventor of the Old Judge smoking tobacco.

Puffer, Moses, p. o. Castle Creek, born in Tompkins county, N. Y., in 1824, son of William and Sally Puffer; one of seven children, three now living. When young he spent two years in Will county, Ill., moved to Castle Creek, was postmaster eight years, assessor one term and a blacksmith, enlisted in 1861 in Company F., 89th regiment N. Y. volunteers, as 1st lieutenant under Colonel Fairchilds, resigned in 1862, has since lived on a farm near Castle Creek. In 1849 he married Chloe A., daughter of John and Harriet Gray, who was born in Barker in 1827, was one of seven children and the last of her father's family, when she died in 1883. She left two children: Chas. D. who married Pluma P. Emens in 1878, and Wm. R. who married Mary E. Bolster in 1883. They have one son, H. Gray.

Potter, Eugene, p. o. Chenango Forks, born in Greene, Chenango county, in 1830; wife, Martha J. Boughton, daughter of David and Anna (Crofoot) Boughton, born in Cayuga county in 1837, married in 1858, children four: Emmet C., Arthur E., Myrtle A. and De Forest who died in 1870, aged seven years. Eugene was commissioner of excise in 1884, and had served one term previous and was collector in 1863-64. Parents, Lyman and Mirian (Thurston) Potter, natives of Washington county, N. Y., married in 1829, settled in Broome county in 1839, children five: Eugene, Harriet, Ann, Frances and Florence A. Lyman died in 1869, aged 60, his wife resides on the homestead, aged 75.

Root, Myron S., p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Oxford, Chenango county, in 1833, was highway commissioner, constable and collector; wife,

Jennie P. Westover, daughter of Ozias and Eliza (Hadsell) Westover, born in Barker in 1840, married in 1863. Parents, Sylvanus and Maria S. (Miller) Root, children nine, five now living: James H., Myron S., Mary E., Sarah A. and Helen M.

Rogers, Charles, p. o. Whitney's Point, farmer, born in Barker in 1836, has been highway commissioner three terms and assessor two terms; wife, Jane Ticknor, of Triangle, born in 1841, married in 1862. Parents, Benjamin and Fidelia (Atwater) Rogers, the former born in Connecticut in 1801, the latter born in 1810 in Broome county, married in 1831, children six: David, Charles, William H., Lewis, Mary and Angeline. Grandparents, John and Mary (Van Dusen) Rogers, natives of Connecticut, the former purchased his farm of the Boston Land Company in 1809, and his grandson now owns and occupies the same. Charles Rogers and Joel Johnson are founders of a stock company called the Barker Valley Salt & Mining company, and are engaged in sinking a well in pursuit of salt and oil.

Rogers, John Barker, p. o. Chenango Forks, retired, born in Lisle in 1796; wife, Harriet L. Meloy, born in Connecticut in 1799, married in 1820, and died in 1873; children nine, six now living: Mary Ann, Julia, Caroline, Theodore, Norman S. and George W. Parents, Simon and Mary (Barker) Rogers, natives of Connecticut who settled in Tioga county (now Broome county) in 1790. John B. was member of Assembly in 1844, and postmaster thirty years. He began the lumber trade when but a boy, and in 1824 started in mercantile business, from which he retired in 1860 and has continued a butter commission business since.

Thurston, Alfred, p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Barker in 1810, first wife, Olive Freeman, of Lisle, married in 1839, died in 1847, leaving three children: Henry, Clara and Libbie. Henry married Sarah Mix; Clara married E. A. Saxton; Libbie married F. T. Newcomb; second wife, Laura Osborne, married in 1848, children living two (twins), Edith Lenora and Elsie Medora. The former married M. O. Eggleston, the latter married R. H. Deyo. Parents, John and Abigail (Tripp) Thurston, who settled in

Barker before 1800, where they died; children ten, five living: Betsey, Arrissa, Alfred, John and Amanda, five dead: David, Thomas, Abbey, Louisa and Mahala. Grandfather Joel Thurston settled with his family in 1795 in what is known as the Sap-bush.

Walter, Asaph B., p. o. Whitney's Point, farmer, born in Triangle in 1818; first wife, Mary E. Dibble, of Tompkins county, married in 1840 and died in 1873, leaving two children: Amelia and Emmett; second wife, Sarah A. Wooster, daughter of John and Amanda (Boyce) Wooster, born in Chenango county in 1837, married in 1875. Mr. Walter purchased the present homestead of 218 acres in Barker in 1856. Parents, Horace and Phebe (Morse) Walter. Horace Walter was born August 12th, 1790, died June 16th, 1869; Phebe Morse was born September 23d, 1798, died July 10th, 1866, the former of Massachusetts, settled in Broome county in 1815; children twelve, seven now living. Horace was an ensign in the old militia and held several town offices.

Walter, Philo G., born in Whitney's Point in 1834, died in 1880; wife, Harriet Pendell, daughter of Warren and Louisa Pendell, of Nanticoke, born in 1840, married in 1860; children seven: Fred O., Frank, James, George, Delos, Robert and Hattie. Parents, Horace and Phebe (Morse) Walter, married in Oneida county, settled in Broome county in 1814; children twelve, seven now living.

Westover, Dorus, p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Barker in 1844, was excise commissioner; wife, Fanny Gaylord, daughter of Elias and Sally A. Gaylord, born in 1850, married in 1872; children two: Alice born in 1876, and Elmer G. born in 1873. Parents, Ozias and Eliza (Hadsell) Westover, natives of Massachusetts, settled in Chenango county in 1829; children four, three now living: Polly, Jane and Dorus. Ozias purchased his homestead in 1839, where his widow now resides.

CHENANGO.

Alderman, Bradley J., p. o. Castle Creek, born in West Springfield, Mass., in 1822, settled in Broome county in 1828; wife, Elizabeth M. Dimmick, born in Union Hill in 1823, married

in 1846; children two: S. J. Alderman, born September 20th, 1848, died January 3d, 1849; and Mary E., born in 1851, married George Young in 1876; one child: Rhoda. Parents, Bradley and Sarah (Phelps) Alderman, of Connecticut, settled in Chenango, Broome county, in 1828, with four children, ten in all, eight now living: Bradley J., Israel P., Edwin B., Talcott, Judson, Abigail, Amarett and Juliette. Father Bradley died in 1870, mother is still living.

Alderman, Israel P., p. o. Castle Creek, born in Massachusetts in 1824, married Caroline Griffin, of Granby, Conn., born in 1825, married in 1847; children four: Margaret, Henry J., Edwin H. and Fannie E.; Henry J. died in July, 1880, in Florida, aged twenty-eight. Parents, Bradley and Sarah (Phelps) Alderman, of Connecticut, who settled in Broome county in 1828; children ten, eight now living. Bradley died in 1870, wife is still living.

Amsbry, George W., p. o. Chenango Bridge, born in Fenton in 1849; wife, Alsie Sprague, daughter of Albert and Almira (Moore) Sprague, born in 1849, married in 1872; children two: Henry and Edith. Parents, Israel D. and Prudence (Statts) Amsbry, the former born in Manlius, Onondaga county in 1814, the latter in 1824, married in Broome county, in 1845; children eight: Henrietta, George, Fanny, Lydia, Merrett, Gertrude, Alonzo and Lizzie.

Brown, James, p. o. Chenango Forks, born in Barker in 1844, was assessor two terms and constable fourteen years, elected sheriff in 1884; enlisted in Company F, 89th N. Y. Regiment, in 1861, served three years, was discharged at Albany in 1864, wounded by a ball in the shoulder which still remains, he receives a pension; wife, Elizabeth Parsons, born in 1843, married in 1868; children five: Bertha, Edith, Maggie, Roland and Elmer. Parents, Lot and Margaret (Smith) Brown, the former born in 1817, the latter in 1819, married in 1838; children five: Mary E., Augusta, James, Charles and Lot, jr.

Carpenter, William, p. o. Kattellville, born in Broome county in 1843, married in 1870 to Laura Adaline Kattell, of Chenango, Broome county; children two: Charles M., born in 1871, and Elma J., born in 1873. Wife was daughter of Alonza E. and Elma (Moore) Kattell.

Carey, Walter, p. o. Glen Castle, born in Dover, Dutchess county, in 1810; wife, Sarah A. Boothe, of Dutchess county, married in 1835, wife died in 1879; children three: Mary E., born August 24th, 1840, was married to Charles A. Tompkins May 9th, 1860, and died August 22d, 1866, leaving one child, Libble M. Jane H., born April 7th, 1843, was married to James H. Siver April 7th, 1861; children two: Carrie E. and Walter H. Anna S., born December 7th, 1844, was married to William H. Ransom October 2d, 1866, and died July 19th, 1881. Walter Carey married second wife, Abbey (Cunningham) Ducher, married in 1880. Benjamin and Polly Carey, parents of Walter Carey, were married in 1796; children ten, of whom only three are now living: Walter, William and Abbey.

Cole, Ambrose, p. o. Kattelville, born in Chenango, Broome county, in 1829, married Ruby Keyes, born in Kirkwood in 1837, married in 1864; children two: Walton Cole and Delphene. Ambrose went to California in 1854, returned and settled on Jesse Cole's farm in 1864, for five years; then moved to the town of Fenton in 1869, purchased his father's homestead of 120 acres in 1882. Parents, Jesse and Prudence (Shepardson) Cole, the former born in Chemung county, married in Windsor in 1825, the latter died in 1856, leaving five children, four now living.

Collins, Charles, p. o. Binghamton, box 460, born in Chenango county in 1819, was a lieutenant in the old rifle company for six years, highway commissioner and general farmer, hop raiser, stock grower and dairy produce; wife, Lorette M. Scofield, born in 1823, married in 1845; children three: Aphrilia, Delia and Adelbert. Parents, Charles and Deborah (Fox) Collins, born and married in New Hampshire, settled in Chenango in 1824, where he died in 1858, wife died in 1876, children seven, four now living: Nancy, Roswell, Charles and Deborah.

Dorman, Lewis R., p. o. Glen Castle, born in Chenango, Broome county, in 1838, is a farmer and instrumental music teacher; wife, Gertrude Winfield, born in Chenango in 1842, married in 1862, daughter of William and Sarah Westfield. Parents, Gersham and Hannah (Ross) Dorman,

the former died in 1841, the latter in 1857; children five, two living: Jerome G., born in 1833, and Lewis R., born in 1838.

Frazier, Mrs. Polly, p. o. Chenango Bridge, married Elkanah Hinckley, who was born in Broome county in 1821, married in 1848, he died in 1852 leaving two children: Wm. Ernest, born in 1848, and Alice E., born in 1851. Elkanah died in California, while on business in 1852, his widow married second husband Eliphalet W. Frazier, born in 1824, and died in 1871, leaving one son: Charles E., born in 1861. Parents, Charles and Luanna (Bennett) Sprague, of Connecticut, children thirteen, nine now living.

Frier, Eddie D., p. o. Chenango Bridge, born in Chenango, Broome county, in 1857; wife, Adelia Prentice, daughter of Hiram and Emeline (Warner) Prentice, born in 1857, married in 1878, one son: Ralph L. Parents, Elisha and Phebe Anne (Cole) Frier, the former born in 1820, the latter in 1828, married in 1846, one child: Eddie D. Phebe A. was daughter of Calvin and Martha (Pine) Cole.

Goodspeed, Philarman, p. o. Castle Creek, born in Massachusetts in 1807; wife, Julia M. Judd, born in Massachusetts in 1821, married in 1843; children three: Oliver Morris, Julia Frances and Florence Ozina. Oliver married Eva Blair, one daughter, Floy. Julia married Royal L. Blair; and Florence married Frank Bolester. Parents, William and Luruma (Chappell) Goodspeed, of Berkshire county, Mass., married and settled in Broome county with nine children, in 1824. Julia M. was daughter of Samuel and Sylvia (Sackett) Judd.

Harris, Lyman, p. o. Binghamton, born in Cayuga county in 1835, married Jane Camp, who was born in Tioga county in 1832, married in 1860; children three: Henry, Mittie and Burton; two died in infancy; they settled in county in 1867; Lyman was elected assessor in 1880 and again in 1883. Parents, Howard and Malinda (Hurlbert) Harris, the former of Massachusetts, the latter of Connecticut, married in Cayuga county, N. Y., the former died in 1860 the latter in 1858, leaving ten children, eight now living.

Hatch, Moses C., p. o. Kattelville, born in Chenango, Broome county, in 1853, son of Oli-

ver and Cornelia (Cole) Hatch, the former born in Oliver, in 1815, died in 1861, the latter born in 1818, married in 1840; children four: Clarissa, Julius F., William M., who died in the army in 1865, and Moses C. Cornelia was a daughter of Cornelius and Sally (White) Cole, who settled in county in 1798; children seven, three now living: Jesse, Diana and Cornelia.

Hawks, Elihu S., p. o. Castle Creek, born in Chenango, Broome county, in 1828, was overseer of poor twelve years, assessor one term, owns and occupies the old homestead purchased by his father in 1820; wife, Electa Lewis, born in 1831, married in 1853; children four: Louisa S., Samuel S., Bertha and Estella. Parents, Samuel and Ruby (Jones) Hawks, married in Massachusetts, settled in Broome county in 1820 with one child; children eight, five now living: Dexter, James, Elihu S., Simeon W. and Angeline. E. S. has also been largely engaged in the lumber business, running two mills, but from which he has now retired.

Howard, Darwin, p. o. Castle Creek, merchant, born in Maine, Broome county, in 1844, was supervisor seven years and postmaster and deputy postmaster some twelve years; wife, Addie Pitkin, born in Maine in 1840, married in 1867; children two: Mattie M. and Fred D. Parents, James and Marian (Lyon) Howard, the former born in 1808, the latter in 1813, married in 1833. Grandparents, Amos and Polly (Ward) Howard, settled in Broome county about 1794; children ten. Darwin enlisted in Company E, 50th N. Y. Engineers, in 1862, served three years till close of war.

Johnson, Leonard, p. o. Glen Castle, born in Chenango, Broome county, son of Lent and Esther (Tuttle) Johnson, the former born in 1776, the latter in 1786, settled in Chenango, Broome county in 1817; children eleven, six now living: Joseph, Isaac, Ezra, Leonard, William and Samuel. They crossed the Hudson at Catskill and came here with an ox team. Mr. Lent died in 1866, and wife died in the same year. Leonard and Samuel are bachelors and reside on the old homestead purchased by their father on his settlement in the county and now owned by them.

Johnson, Joseph, p. o. West Chenango, born in New Haven, Conn., in 1810, settled in coun-

ty in 1817; married Polly Brooks, born in New Haven county, Conn., married in 1835; children nine, seven living: Amasa, Watson A., Josephine, Georginia, Polly, Cecelia, Martha A. and Joseph B. Parents, Lent and Esther (Tuttle) Johnson.

Johnson, Orville D., p. o. Chenango, born in Dover, Dutchess county, in 1820; married Mary Jane Nimmons, born in 1828, married in 1844, children seven: Charles H., Rachel, Orville, jr., Wealthy D. and Mahlon E. Orville began the blacksmith business in 1842, continued the same with his farm until 1874 when he retired. Parents, David and Hannah Johnson, of Dutchess county, settled in Broome in 1841. Orville came to county in 1840.

Judd, Samuel E., jr., p. o. Castle Creek, born in Lenox, Berkshire county, Mass., in 1811, married Ann Maria Sears, of Pittsfield, Mass., born in 1816, married in 1834; one child: Samuel E., jr., who married Jennie Layton in 1874. Samuel E. settled in Chenango, Broome county, in 1834, wife died in 1879; he was postmaster at Castle Creek many years, supervisor three terms, merchant at Castle Creek from 1850 to 1861, when he retired and gave his attention to farming and lumbering, owning a steam saw-mill, from which he has now retired. Parents, Samuel and Sylvia (Sackett) Judd, the former died in Massachusetts, the latter in Broome county in 1853; children seven, four now living.

Judd, Sylvanus, p. o. Binghamton, born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1822, married Olive M. Dimmick, born in Broome county in 1824, married in 1842, one son, Samuel H., born in 1851, and two daughters, Rissa O. and Mary F., both deceased. Samuel H. married Minnehaha Allen, born in Maine in 1856, married in 1878, one son, Sylvanus Buckingham Judd, born in 1883. Parents, Samuel and Sylvia (Sackett) Judd, of Massachusetts, who settled in Broome county in 1835.

Kattel, Thaddeus A., p. o. Kattelville, born in Chenango, Broome county, in 1839, married Louisa Van Trump, of Lancaster, Ohio, born in 1841, married in 1873, one son, Thomas Blain, born in Binghamton in 1875. T. A. enlisted in 1861, served three years in the northwest among Indians, in 1865 he joined a company that purchased 26,000 acres of land for cotton growing,

which did not prove a success, was deputy revenue collector in Tennessee, went to Chicago in the oil trade, and in 1883 returned to Broome county and purchased his father's homestead, where he now resides. Parents, Alonzo Elias and Elma (Moore) Kattel, the former born in 1813, the latter in 1813, married in 1833, children seven, six now living.

Keeler, Herod M., p. o. Chenango Bridge, born in Chenango, Broome county, in 1831, married Mercia Sprague, daughter of Charles and Luana Sprague, born in Chenango in 1828, married in 1858, died in 1876, one daughter, May A., born in 1861, died in 1882; second wife, Alice Parsons, daughter of Oliver and Eunice Parsons, born in 1845, married in 1878. Parents, Revillo and Polly (Miller) Keeler, the former born in Binghamton in 1797, the latter in Connecticut in 1805, died in 1857, he died in 1882, children five now living. Grandparents, Ira and Rosabella Keeler.

Lee, Daniel D., p. o. Glen Castle, born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1822; wife, Mercy Ann Cornell, born in Schenectady county in 1822, married in 1844, one daughter, Emma A., who married Isaac H. Page, born in 1853, married in 1873, one child, Floyd. Mercy was daughter of Isaac and Harriet Cornell who settled in county in 1828, they died in Chenango, leaving two daughters and one son. Parents, Leman and Lydia (Walker) Lee, the former born in Connecticut, the latter in Massachusetts, children twelve. They settled in Broome county in 1833.

Lee, Samuel, p. o. Chenango Forks, born in Broome county in 1821, married Rhoda Ann Miller, daughter of Herod and Sophronia Miller, of Kattelville, born in 1825, married in 1845, children three: Grace F., Elmer H. and Sophronia. Mr. S. Lee has been justice of peace, is a retired farmer and contributor of several papers, and an early teacher; wife, Rhoda, died October 9th, 1878. Parents, William and Anna (Hubbard) Lee, the former of Massachusetts, married in New York, settled in Kattelville in 1794, the former died in 1841, the latter died in 1856, children seven.

Lum, Samuel, born in Schenectady county in 1797, son of Jehial and Mercy (Prendell) Lum, who settled and died in Otsego county, children

ten, one now living: wife, Patience Luther, of New Hope Bay, married in 1822, died in 1874; second wife, Mercy Mills, married in 1876, died in 1884. Samuel settled in Nanticoke, Broome county, in 1827, moved to Castle Creek in 1865.

Martin, Clarence Eugene, p. o. Kattelville, born in Chenango, Broome county, in 1864, son of Judah and Sarah J., daughter of Jacob and Maria Bowman, early settlers, who owned the present homestead of Mr. Martin. Judson was born in 1832, wife in 1840, died in 1874, leaving five children, four now living: Arthur B., Ella P. Florence C. and Clarence E.

Martin, Judson, p. o. Kattelville, born in Colesville in 1832; first wife, Sarah J. Bowman, born in Chenango in 1840, died in 1874, leaving five children; second wife, Emily J. Palmer, born in 1840; married in 1877, children three. Parents, James and Mary (Robinson) Martin, the former of Connecticut, the latter of Otsego county, married in Colesville, the former died in Fenton, the latter in Chenango county, leaving four children.

Murphy, Patrick, p. o. Binghamton, born in Ireland in 1827, son of William and Joanna Murphy, who had five children, four of whom came to America and settled in New York city. Patrick married Catharine Farral, born in Ireland in 1827, married in 1851, settled in Broome county in 1851, on his present homestead in 1862, children nine, eight now living: William J., Joanna Agnes, John N., Anna C. and Catharine T. (twins), Patrick L., Mary Louisa and Elizabeth F.

Newman, Elias, p. o. Kattelville, born in Westchester county in 1799; first wife, Nancy Crane, daughter of John Crane, born in 1805, married in 1824, died in 1833, leaving two children, Sarah E. and Julia Ann; second wife, Mary Hart; married in 1835, died in 1860, leaving three children: George, Gilbert and Benjamin Franklin; the latter enlisted in the war and died in 1864, on the battle field; third wife, Olive Palmer, born in 1814, married in 1864, daughter of Lockwood and Polly (Lee) Palmer, early settlers of Broome county.

Page, Joan, p. o. Glen Castle, born in Chenango, Broome county, in 1821; wife, Alice Lyon, born in Barker in 1828, married in 1849,

children five: Fanny A., Isaac H., George L., Eugene E. and Melvin E. Alice was daughter of John and Permelia (Gaylord) Lyon. Parents, Tyrus and Fanny (Birdsell) Page, the former born in North Fenton in 1794, died in 1881, was married three times, children six, two now living: John and Henry. Grandfather Isaac Page settled in county at an early date and purchased a large tract of land in the north, was twice married, children twelve.

Phelps, Apollos N., p. o. Castle Creek, born in Connecticut in 1822, married Sarah Ketchum, of Binghamton, born in 1824, married in 1848, children four: Roger W., Noel T., Judson R. and Calista L. Apollos was assessor seven years, owns 168 acres, dealer in fine blooded stock, purchased homestead in 1848, and together with Israel P. Alderman purchased a saw and lath mill which they run until 1874, which was destroyed by fire in 1877, and in 1878 they erected a steam saw-mill which they still continue. Parents, Israel and Mercy (Stephens) Phelps, of Connecticut, children eight, three now living.

Port, Jesse, p. o. Chenango Forks, born in Conklin, Broome county, in 1822; wife, Esther T. Gray, of Barker, born in 1822, married in 1845, wife died in 1848, leaving two children: Delphene and Jennie; second wife, Mercy A. Heath, of Windsor, daughter of Squire Asa Heath, born in 1831, married in 1849, children six: Frederick, Julia, Frank E., Mary A., Irma G. and George L. Parents, George and Mary (Carroll) Port, the former born in the north of Ireland in 1780, the latter in 1776, married in Montgomery county, settled in Broome county in 1817, children nine, four now living.

Prentice, William, p. o. Kattelville, born in Windsor in 1816, wife, Caroline Miller, born in 1813, married in 1839, one son, Malcom U., who married Frances Kattel, children three: William, jr., Ann and Thaddeus. Parents, Elisha and Laney (Huver) Prentice, born and married in Vermont, settled in Windsor in 1813, with one child, who died soon after their arrival, children six, four living: Polly, William, Jonas and Anna.

Ross, William, p. o. Castle Creek, born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1827, wife, Lovisa A. Hall, born in Brookfield, Madison county, in 1833, married in 1858, children three: Sarah

Jane, Ida Lovisa and Willie Hall. Parents, John and Isabella (Melvin) Ross, of Glasgow, the former died in Scotland in 1829, the latter with her family of five children came to America, and settled in Otsego county, and died in 1868, aged 86. The children living are: Isabella, George and William. Parents of wife, Jesse W. and Barbara (Clark) Hall, the former born in 1810, died in 1874, children three now living: Louisa A., Sarah J. and Jesse W.

Roselle, Garrett, p. o. Castle Creek, born in Dutchess county in 1828, married Sally Ann Satchwell, of Barker, born in 1828, married in 1852, one son, Elihu Ernest, born in 1853, five children died in infancy. Elihu married Rebecca Jane Vreeland, of Allegany county, children five. Parents, William and Ruth (Barton) Roselle, of Dutchess county, the latter died in 1829, leaving four children: Charles, Jeremiah, Garrett and Mary; second wife, Sarah E. Higgins, married in 1831, children twenty-two, eighteen of whom are still living. Garrett enlisted in 1862, served three years, was wounded, losing his left eye, was discharged in 1865, and now draws a pension of \$24 per month.

St. John, Sylvester, p. o. West Chenango, born in Broome, Schoharie county in 1802; wife, Helena Wood, of Schoharie county, married in 1829, died in 1851, leaving three children: Moses, Almira and Orlando; second wife, Sarah J. Burliston, of Guilford, Chenango county, born in 1819, married in 1852, one son, Charles, and by her former marriage one son, James W. Cary. Sylvester settled in county in 1842 on the farm where he now resides.

Schofield, Ira Lewis, p. o. Chenango Bridge, born in Chenango, Broome county, in 1835, married Susan Robinson, born in Colesville in 1838, married in 1861. Parents, Ira and Delia (Cole) Schofield, the former born in 1797, died in 1875, the latter born in 1803, died in 1865, children six, three now living: Loretta, William Wallace and Ira L. Ira was a practical miller in early days, and in 1823 purchased Ira L.'s present farm, retired and settled in Binghamton in 1855, where they died.

Swan, Thomas, p. o. Binghamton, born in Parish Dumfries, Scotland, in 1835, son of James and Jane (Atchinson) Swan, of Scotland, married

and settled in Chenango, Broome county, with three children in 1842, purchased their present homestead in 1845 of 225 acres, the former died in 1878, the latter in 1872, children five: Betsey, Thomas, Margaret, Agnes and James.

Teal, Cornelius M., p. o. Kattelville, born in Lower Canada in 1805, wife, Sally Groat, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Groat, born in Columbia county in 1805, married in 1829, settled in Chenango, Broome county, on their present farm of sixty-five acres in 1839. They erected a shanty and began preparations for clearing and soon had comfortable buildings erected. They have one adopted daughter, Louisa Karl, now Mrs. Charles Carey, of Binghamton, children three. Parents, Abram and Jane (Miller) Teal, natives of Columbia county, married and settled in Canada. When the war broke out in 1812 he returned to Columbia, as he would not serve against his country until the war ended. Parents died leaving eleven children, nine now living.

Thomas, Charles F., p. o. Chenango Bridge, born in Chenango, Broome county, farmer and drover. Parents, Wiley and Maria Gilmore Thomas, the former born in Coventry in 1806, the latter in 1810, married in 1831, children seven, five now living: Charles F., Sarah M., Martha A. Virginia and Abby D. Grandparents, William and Betsey Thomas, who settled with their family in the south part of Chenango in 1831, purchasing about 250 acres, children six.

Thomas, George H., p. o. Chenango Bridge, born in county in 1838; wife, Clarissa L. Tyler, born in Dryden, Tompkins county, in 1844, married in 1860, children four: Mary L., Julia, John H. and Edith L. Parents, Hawley and Olive Munsell Thomas, the former born in 1811, settled in county in 1828, died in 1870, the latter born in 1815, married in 1836, children two: George and Julia.

COLESVILLE.

Abbott, Henry M., p. o. Nineveh, born in Colesville in 1837. Parents, James P. and Sophronia (Kingsley) Abbott, natives of Massachusetts, who came to this country in 1837. Henry M. being the youngest of ten children, four of whom are now living. He was married

in 1864 to Elmira V. Knox (daughter of James and Phoebe Knox, of Colesville), who died in 1880, leaving one daughter, Phoebe Sophronia, born in 1867. He was afterwards married in 1881 to Mrs. Louisa (Knox) Allen, sister of first wife and widow of Goodlo H. Allen, who died in 1874, leaving five children, Jennie L., William H., George H., Mabel E. and Ida Allen.

Appley, Dr. James Dow, p. o. Harpersville. Dr. Appley was born in Hancock, Delaware county, N. Y., in 1845, at the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine with his cousin, Dr. Asa A. Bennett of Rockland, Sullivan county, N. Y., in 1871 he received his diploma and in 1872 settled in Nineveh where he remained for about two years, when he accepted a location in Pennsylvania and in 1884 purchased a residence in Harpersville, where he now resides, and calculates to make it his permanent home. Wife, Delphine U. Doolittle, of Colesville, born in 1849, married in 1873; one child, Nettie. Parents, Lawrence Appley and Lovina Barber, the former of Delaware county, the latter of Ulster county, N. Y., who died in 1852; children seven, four now living.

Allen, Bennett B., p. o. Harpersville, born in Colesville in 1841; wife, Nancy Doolittle, daughter of L. Daton and Rebecca (Crary) Doolittle, born in 1851, married in 1880; children three: Bessy Roe, John Dayton and an infant. Parents, John B. and Fanny (Brown) Allen, the former born in Connecticut, the latter in Long Island; children three, two now living. Grandparents, Linus and Mabel (Blakesley) Allen, of Connecticut, who settled in county about 1806 with nine children, two now living.

Baker, Egbert A., p. o. Belden, farmer, born in Lawrence, Otsego county in 1837, has been highway commissioner four terms in succession; wife, Elizabeth Holcomb, born in Colesville in 1834, married in 1856; children two, one died in infancy and Allie May, born in 1877, died in 1879. Parents, Read and Julia (Harrison) Baker, the former born in 1795, the latter in 1800; married in Otsego county in 1820; children four now living: Sarah A., Clarissa C., Mary A. and Egbert A. One son, J. H., was a prominent lawyer, a student in Laurens, in the

office of Leon S. Chatfield, was admitted to the bar in Otsego county, died in Titusville, Pa. in 1870. Grandmother Harrison was a Dwight before marriage, a sister of Israel Dwight, who was grandfather to the late Col. Walton Dwight, of Binghamton.

Beardsley, Dr. Harvey F., p. o. Tunnel, Broome county, N. Y., physician and surgeon, began the practice of medicine in North Colesville in 1867; was supervisor two terms, justice of the peace twenty years, and in early life a school teacher; wife, Jane Cornish, of Coventry, Chenango county, born in 1831, married in 1851, children seven: Jennie T., Mary, Bertha, Clara, Ray, Guy W., and Frank. Parents, Harvey and Lydia Martin Beardsley, of Richfield, Otsego county, one son, Dr. H.

Beman, Aaron G., p. o. Tunnel, born in Connecticut in 1809, has been assessor three years, a carpenter and builder, and is now retired, living on his farm of 160 acres; wife, Lydia Church, daughter of Uria and Martha (Cowdry) Church, born in 1810, married in 1833; children two: Elbert A., who married Emily Watrous, children four; and Emily M. who married Nelson Baker, children five. Parents, Ruben and Elizabeth (Dates) Beman, married in Hartford, Conn., settled in county in 1823, the former died in Colesville in 1834 and the latter in 1873; children nine, four now living.

Booth, John Waldo, M. D., p. o. West Colesville, born in Washington, Dutchess county in 1835, was graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1870, began his practice in Colesville in 1872; wife, Almira Leake, of South Dover, Dutchess county, born in 1832; one child, who died in infancy. Parents, Sylvester and Maria (Dutcher) Booth, born and married in Dutchess county, settled in Broome county in 1854, the former died in 1884, children ten, seven now living.

Bush, Riley, p. o. Nineveh, born in Bainbridge, Chenango county, in 1818, was supervisor five terms, is present railroad commissioner of town, has officiated as executor in many estates, was a former merchant, but has now retired, giving his attention to the care of four farms, which he owns, in connection with many tenant dwellings and the hotel at the junction;

wife, Jane Denison of Oneida county, born in 1820, married in 1845. Parents, William and Sally Bush, the former died in 1857 and the latter in 1830.

Butler, Dr. Andrew J., p. o. Ouaquaga, physician and surgeon, born in Roxbury, Delaware county in 1832; first wife, Amanda Starks, who died leaving one daughter, Addie; second wife, Mary Jane Booth, daughter of Sylvester and Maria (Dutcher) Booth, born in Dutchess county in 1843, married in 1865; children five: Carrie, Andrew, Charles, Wright and Maude. Parents, S. W. Butler and Mary Nesbet Butler, married in Delaware county, settled in Colesville in 1866, children two: Andrew J. and Stephen W.

Chaffee, James A., p. o. Harpersville, born in Colesville in 1812; first wife, Emeline Morris, daughter of George and Sarah Morris, born in 1810, married in 1835, died in 1869; children seven, three now living: James M., Frank D. and Alice; second wife, Mrs. Eliza Jane (Alden) Knox, born in 1822, married in 1871; five children by first marriage, three now living: Edgar E., Ellen M. and Ruth M. Knox. Parents, Zebediah G. and Patty (Knox) Chaffee, the former born in Connecticut in 1784, married in 1804, the latter born in 1788, is supposed to be the first white girl born in Windsor; she was daughter of James and Lydia (Stratton) Knox of Connecticut; children eleven. James was a Revolutionary soldier and one of Gen. Washington's body guard. Grandparents, Zebediah and Mehitable Chaffee.

Collington, George, p. o. Centre Village, born in Essex county, Vt. in 1812; first wife, Mary Roberts, of Colesville, born in 1817, married in 1837, and died in 1854, leaving five children, but one now living: Mariet, wife of Chas. Mason, of Binghamton; second wife, Mrs. Susan (Martin) Whitham, born in 1824, married in 1855 and died in 1874, leaving two sons: Harry, born in 1859, and Burr W., born in 1866, and one son by former marriage, Martin J. Whitham. Parents, John and Lydia (Pease) Collington, the former of Ireland, born in 1772, the latter of New Hampshire, settled in Colesville in 1815; children five.

Doolittle, Edgar, p. o. Ouaquaga, born in Binghamton, N. Y., in 1844; wife, Betsey Allen,

born in 1848, married in 1868; children two: Fred and James. Parents, Lyman Dayton and Rebecca (Crary) Doolittle, the former born in 1815, married in 1839, the latter died in 1851, leaving two children: Edgar and Nancy; second wife, Edith Crary, born in 1827, married in 1852. Grandfather, David Doolittle, born December 27th, 1786, in the town of Windsor, was the first white child born in Broome county. His wife, Milla (Barnes) Doolittle, was a native of Broome county, but her parents were Connecticut people. Great-grandfather, John Doolittle, came with his wife, from Connecticut to Windsor, Broome county, N. Y., in 1786 and is believed to be the first white man to make a permanent settlement in the town of Windsor.

Comstock, Joseph D., p. o. Centre Village, was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1831, was brought up a farmer; in 1843 removed with his parents to Rensselaer county, N. Y.; spent several years teaching common schools, and obtaining an education; in 1855 was granted a license for teaching by Hon. V. M. Rice, superintendent of public instruction; read law and was admitted to practice from the office of Hon. Gardner Stow, ex-attorney general, in the city of Troy, N. Y., in 1856; entered into partnership and law practice with Isaac Ransom, esq., in the village of Lansingburgh, N. Y., where he remained several years; married the only daughter of Mr. John Flagler of the latter place, and sister of Rev. C. D. Flagler, rector of St. Luke's church at Cleveland, Tenn. Disposing of his law practice he purchased the Lansingburgh, N. Y., *Democrat*, a weekly paper; soon after established the *Semi-Weekly Chronicle* at the same place. After about eight years spent as editor and publisher, sold out his business and for a while became interested in photography. In 1875 he removed to the town of Colesville, Broome county, N. Y., and now occupies the homestead of 100 acres purchased by his father in 1867, about one mile east from Centre Village. He was elected justice of the peace in 1880, re-elected in 1884, and in the fall of 1884 was elected justice of sessions, and has frequently held and now holds other minor offices. His wife, Julia F. Flagler, was born in 1829; they have had three children: Jennie F., James J.

and Charles J.; the two latter are dead, the former survives and married Amanzo Ruland of Afton, Chenango county, son of the late Joel B. Ruland; they have three children: Jessie, Joel and Charlie, and reside in said town of Afton. James R. Comstock (father of Joseph D.) settled in the town of Nanticoke, Broome county, between the Springs and Lamb's Corners, about twenty-seven years ago, resided there eight years, then sold out to Charles Smith and removed to Colesville. He died in 1878. His widow, Sarah (Bennett) Comstock, is still living (with her son) and is in her ninetieth year.

Davidson, James, p. o. West Colesville, born in Duanesburgh, in 1816; wife, Jane Hungerford, of Albany county, born in 1813, married in 1840, died in 1857; children nine, six now living; second wife, Jane Amann, born in 1821, married in 1858, died in 1877; children two: Hiram and Samuel. Parents, Peter Davidson and Margaret Young Davidson.

Davenport, John, p. o. Doraville, born in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1804; wife, Orlina Smith, of Colesville, born in 1802, married in 1823; children three now living: Charles G., John W. and Roxanna. Parents, William and Nancy (Pembleton) Davenport, born and married in Litchfield county, Conn., and settled in Windsor in 1812; children nine, four now living: Pattie, Fanny, John and Eliza. Grandfather William Pembleton settled in county with his family at a very early date.

Dye, John P. (deceased), was born in Jefferson county in 1820, died in 1876, settled in Broome county in 1864 and during his short life in the county won the confidence of the active and influential men, served in several offices of town and district; wife, Sarah Higley, born in Windsor in 1825, married in 1845; children two: Electa P. and Emily H. Parents, James R. and Sally Topping, of Jefferson county, the former died in Wisconsin, born in Windsor in 1800, the latter born in 1805, died in 1833, children four, three now living: Sarah, Henry and Roxey.

Estes, Shervin F., p. o. Centre Village, born in Colesville in 1835; served in the late Rebellion in the 137th Regiment, third brigade, second division, twentieth corps, under General Sherman; was assessor six years, highway commis-

sioner three years, inspector four years; wife, Julia Ann Panne, of Randolph, married in 1857; children five: Flora, Bird, Monnia, Romeo and Ross. One son, George, died in 1882, aged twenty-two years. Parents, Rev. Ahimaaz and Elma (Whitmore) Estes, the former born in Massachusetts in 1799 and died in 1883, the latter born in Connecticut in 1803 and died in 1877; children three: Amanda, Lorenzo D. and Shervin F. Ahimaaz Estes came to Cherry Valley when ten years old and from there to Colesville when thirteen; he was local preacher in the M. E. Church nearly forty years; he was the son of Doctor Elijah Estes.

✓ Flansburgh, John W., p. o. Centre Village, born in Sharon, Schoharie county in 1807; wife, Polly Wilds, of Sharon, born in 1801, married in 1825; one child: Calista (now Mrs. W. H. Miller); they settled in county in 1828, where John W. purchased his present farm of 104 acres, was a captain many years in the independent military organization; wife died in 1877. Parents, Conrad and Christine Flansburgh, born in Montgomery county, the former was in the 1812 War and was wounded.

Francis, William M., p. o. Ouaquaga, born in Ketchumville, Tioga county in 1852, settled in Broome county in 1864; wife, Ada Jane Butler, daughter of Dr. Andrew J. Butler, born in 1857, married in 1879; one child: Alice Amanda. Parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Smith) Francis, of Otsego county, they settled in county in 1864; children two: Alice and William. William M. began the mercantile business in 1880, has erected a fine store which is well adapted to the wants of business of the present day. He deals in dry goods, groceries, crockery, boots and shoes, drugs, medicines, etc.

Ferris, Darius, p. o. Osborn Hollow, born in Chenango, Broome county, in 1825; wife, Mary A. Pulver, daughter of Christopher and Hannah (Rule) Pulver, born in 1832, married in 1850; children four: Elisha A., Guerdon H., Nellie M. and Mabel. Parents, Elisha P. and Betsey (Babcock) Ferris, married in 1816, the former died in 1881, the latter died in 1876; children eleven, three now living: Rebecca J., Jane, Darius and James H.

Fuller, James, p. o. Vallonia Springs, born in

Delaware county, in 1817; first wife, Mary Ann Robinson, daughter of Barnett and Eunice (Birdsell) Robinson, married in 1841, and died in 1859 leaving one son: George R.; second wife, Barbara Robinson, of Troy, N. Y., married in 1860, died in 1873; third wife, Mrs. Juliette Pinney, of Newark Valley, married in 1874. Parents, Joseph and Margaret (Brezzee) Fuller, the former born in 1785, died in 1879; children nine.

Guernsey, David B., p. o. Ouaquaga, born in Colesville in 1822, was appointed postmaster in 1868; wife, Nancy Dickson, daughter of David and Laura (Watrous) Dickson, of Connecticut, born in 1825, married in 1846; three sons: Marvin W., born in 1846, married Milla Ellsworth in 1879; Harmon D., born in 1848, married Alice McCracken in 1875; children two: Ralph and Millie; and Will H., born in 1861. Parents, Ezra and Ann (Buck) Guernsey, the former born in 1777, came with his parents from Litchfield county, Conn.

Guy, Dr. Ezekiel, p. o. Harpersville, born in Guilford, Chenango county, in 1816, was a graduate of the Geneva Medical College in 1842, settled in Susquehanna county, Pa., and in 1845 settled in Harpersville, where he has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice; first wife, Mary N. Perry, born in 1821, married in 1844, and died in 1871; children five, four now living: Fred. E., Harry P., Geraldine and Albert A.; second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Northrup Olendorf, born in 1828, married in 1875. Parents, Timothy and Elizabeth (Phelps) Guy, married in Warren county, settled in Chenango county, where they died; children nine, eight now living.

✓ Harpur, Hon. Robert, was born in Ballabay, county of Monaghan, Ireland, January 25th 1733, arrived in New York city in 1761, was soon engaged as professor in Kings (now Columbia) College where he remained for fifteen years. In 1776 he was elected one of the members of the State Convention, served till 1777, was chosen one of the members of the southern district assembly, which office he held until the close of the war, when he was elected member of assembly for New York city, and in 1780 was appointed Deputy Secretary of State which office he held until 1795, when he removed his family to Broome county and settled in what is now Colesville,

where he died in 1825, aged ninety-three years; first wife, Elizabeth Crygier, of New York, married in 1773; one son: John Warren Harpur; second wife, Myra Lackey, married in 1789; children three. The son Robert was born in 1793, married Permelia Betts (born 1797) in September, 1816, the former died in 1872, and the latter died in 1862; children five; Myra, Robert G., Sarah K., Edward and Anna. Myra was born September 12th, 1817, was married in August, 1857, to G. N. Quick, they reside at the old homestead built over fifty years.

Hobbs, Joseph W., p. o. Nineveh, born in Andes, Delaware county in 1821, general blacksmith and carriage business, which was established in 1844, and continued until 1868, when he transferred this business to his sons, and now devotes all his time to the practice of law; wife, Mary E. Williams, born in 1823, married in 1842; children two: George W. and Charles H. Parents, Samuel and Catharine (Williams) Hobbs, the former died in Delaware county in 1829, the latter died in Syracuse in 1836.

Hurlburt, Isaac A., p. o. Harpersville, born in Colesville in 1833; wife, Ellen Holcomb, born in Colesville in 1842, married in 1859; children five: Edwin I., Abbie E., Douglass E., Nellie A. and Clarence A. Parents, Isaac and Mary (Parker) Hurlburt, the former born in 1804, died in 1879, the latter born in Massachusetts in 1809, married in 1827; children: Malcolm D., Isabella, Isaac A., Abigail, Edmond, Sarah and D. P.

Holcomb, George A., p. o. Tunnel, born in Colesville in 1837, is present assessor, owns 134 acres; wife, Eunice Ann Warner, daughter of John and Deborah (Miller) Warner, married in 1861; children three: Estella, Abbie D. and Alvin J. Parents, Alvin and Lucy (Watrous) Holcomb, natives of Connecticut, the former died in 1877 aged seventy-three, the latter died in 1840, age twenty-eight years, leaving three children: Violet, Elizabeth and George A.

Laughlin, William L., p. o. West Colesville, born in Orange county in 1830, settled in Colesville in 1852, commenced the blacksmith trade in West Colesville in 1854; wife, Amy Edwards, daughter of John and Sally (Benn) Edwards, born in Colesville in 1826, married in 1853; children three: Ann, John and Lewis P. Parents,

James and Lucinda (Crummell) Laughlin, of Orange county.

McCullough, Horace W., p. o. Harpersville, born in Greene, Chenango county in 1855, is general agent at Harpersville of the Albany and Binghamton railroad, telegraph operator and graduate of Binghamton Commercial College; wife, Mary Watrons, daughter of Lyman and Caroline (Webster) Watrons, born in 1858, married in 1876. Parents, Charles L. and Polly (Winston) McCullough, of Chenango county. Grandparents, Harvey and Jane (Torry) McCullough; children nine, four now living: Charles L., Emily Haynes, Mary Race and James.

Manville, Levi, jr., p. o. Belden, born in Colesville in 1814, was a colonel of the 200th regiment, 41st brigade, 19th division, was a pilot on the Susquehanna river for many years in early life; at the age of seven he went with his father and drove a team from Catskill, loaded each way with merchandise, he is now the only living pilot in Colesville; wife, Lydia Shay, daughter of Squire and Charlotte (Martin) Shay, married in 1844; the latter died in Colesville in 1880, leaving three children. Parents, Levi and Lucy Ruggles (Tyrrell) Manville, married in 1812; children four: Levi, jr., Lucy, Sally and Henry.

Martin, Warren E., p. o. Centre Village, born in Colesville in 1831; wife, Anna Guy, daughter of Henry and Jane (Andrews) Guy, born in Otsego county in 1837, married in 1857; children three: Floyd G., born in 1859; Lynn A., born in 1864, and Birdsley L., born in 1872. Parents, Harry Martin and Betsey (Marsh) Martin, the former born in 1799, died in 1869, the latter born in 1806, married in 1823, and died in 1865; children nine, six now living. Harry Martin was an active man in town and county in school enterprises; he was also a civil engineer.

Marsh, Maurice O., p. o. Harpersville, born in Colesville. N. Y., in 1833, was supervisor five consecutive terms, and held other town and district offices; wife, Rosetta Merchant, born in Colesville in 1839, married in 1859; children two: Maurice F. and Alfred J. Parents, Jesse Marsh and Achsa (Knowlton) Marsh, natives of Connecticut, the former born in 1780, was one of the first settlers in the town, and died in 1854, the latter born in 1789 and died in 1883; children four: D. K., M. P., J. B. and M. O.

Mumford, Oscar F., born in Otsego county in 1833, retired railroad engineer; first wife, Melissa Lee, of Broome county, married in 1868, died in 1876; children two: Dutie, born in 1869, died in 1881, and Fred L., born in 1870; second wife, Esther Hicks of Guilford, born in 1852, married in 1879. Parents, Orville and Gerusha Edson Mumford, married in Otsego county, the former died in Colesville in 1882, the latter resides with her son.

Northrup, Edwin, p. o. Harpersville, born in Washington, Dutchess county, in 1810; wife, Eliza Ann Velie, born in 1804, married in 1827, died in 1882; children two: Edwin H. and Jane E. The latter married Robert G. Harper, who died in 1879. Jane died in 1882, leaving two children. Parents, Daniel and Betsey (Reed) Northrup, natives of Dutchess county, the former settled in Colesville in 1833, purchasing the hotel at Harpersville and continued in the hotel business for six years, and in 1844 settled on his present farm.

Odell, E. H., p. o. Osborn Hollow, merchant, born in Delaware county in 1824, was postmaster at Osborn Hollow, justice of the peace six years, and held other district offices; wife, Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of Dr. H. R. Hamilton, married in 1853; children four: Ida, Lena, Harry and Frank. Parents, Abijah and Hannah (Hubbard) Odell, both of Delaware county, children nine, four now living: Daniel, Michael, Cynthia and E. H. Mr. Odell began in the mercantile business at Osborn Hollow in 1855, and in 1858 began in the hotel business and built his present hotel in 1865.

Pease, Charles, p. o. Nineveh, born in Tioga county in 1829, has been collector and held many town offices, purchased the Nineveh hotel in 1877; wife, Lucyette Wilcox, who died in 1851; second wife, Martha Blanchard, daughter of Arnold and Martha Blanchard, born in 1830, married in 1853. Parents, Anthony and Lydia (Taylor) Pease, married in Connecticut, settled in Owego where they died; children nine.

Reynolds, Angus S., p. o. Osborn Hollow, born in Colesville in 1842, is a telegraph operator at Osborn Hollow station, notary public for six years and also farmer; wife, Mary English, born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1847, mar-

ried in 1871; children three: Cornelius, Luke and Rosette. Parents, Cornelius and Sally Ann (Lewis) Reynolds, the former born in 1810, the latter in the same year; children six. Grandparents, John and Susan (Palmer) Reynolds, were from Westchester county.

Robinson, George, p. o. Vallonia Springs, born in Sanford in 1823, blacksmith and farmer; wife, Eliza Seward, daughter of Aaron and Maria Ann (Seeley) Seward of Delaware county, born in Meredith in 1823, married in 1848; children two: Francis A. and Ella E., the former married Almiron Crane in 1878, one son: Arthur, born in 1879. Parents, Barnet and Eunice (Birdsell) Robinson, married in Rensselaer county, N. Y.; children seven, four now living: Lucinda, Eunice, David and George.

Skinner, Stanley J., p. o. Centre Village, born in Otsego county in 1820, was assessor and excise commissioner, settled in county in 1870 where he purchased his present farm; wife, Caroline Babcock, born in 1826, married in 1848; children two: Carlton J., born in 1850, married Mary Covey in 1870; one child: Raymond; and Alice, born in 1860, married Rufus Bush in 1878; one child: Bertha, born in 1881; Alice died in 1882. Parents, Jesse and Martha (Lee) Skinner, the former of Rhode Island and the latter of Massachusetts; children seven, five now living.

Stringham, Charles H., p. o. Doraville, born in Colesville in 1845, owns 417 acres, was elected supervisor in 1884; first wife, Rosetta Hurlbert, of Colesville, born in 1849, married in 1866, and died leaving one son, Glen W.; second wife, Ella Teller, daughter of Squire Jacob Teller, born in 1849, married in 1877; children two: Athea M., born in 1880, and Fannie L., born in 1885. Parents, James W. and Atha (Judd) Stringham, the former died in 1879 and the latter in 1880; one child: Charles H. Grandparents, Charles and Fanny (Davenport) Stringham, natives of Connecticut, and early settlers of county.

Seward, Daniel S., p. o. Vallonia Springs, born in Delaware county in 1820, began the occupation of blacksmith in Colesville in 1849 and continued it for thirty-four years. He now devotes his time to farming and the dairy business; first wife, Phebe Hurlburt of Colesville, born in 1824,

married in 1848, and died in 1854; one son: Chauncey O.; second wife, Phebe Ruggles, born in Colesville in 1825, married in 1855; children three, now living: William H., Aaron D. and Lucy M. Parents, Orrin and Chloe (Seely) Seward, the former born in 1798, married in 1819, settled in Colesville in 1835, and died in 1857, the latter died in 1877.

Smith, Charles S., p. o. Nineveh, born in Otsego county in 1833, settled in Colesville, commencing the mercantile business under the firm name of Smith & Webster as successors of the old house of Edgerton & Bush, purchased in 1878, and are still carrying on a very successful business, was appointed postmaster at Nineveh in 1878; wife, Margretta Funston, born in Ireland in 1835, married in 1859. Father, Captain Thomas D. Smith, who died in 1876, leaving a wife and three children.

Smith, Hiram, p. o. West Colesville, born in Bennington, Vt. in 1823; first wife, Marinda French, married in 1848, died in 1862; children five, three now living: George M., Mary A. and Alice V.; second wife, Sarah A. Gray, of Saratoga county, married in 1867. Parents, Jeremiah and Julia A. (Burnet) Smith, who died in Vermont, leaving ten children, seven now living.

Terwilleger, Silas B., p. o. Ouaquaga, born in Chenango, Broome county, in 1845, was assessor in Vestal three years, highway commissioner three years and held other district offices, is a practical miller, runs and owns the Ouaquaga Mills on the Susquehanna, built by L. H. Terrel in 1879, it has three run of stone, is 40 x 50 feet and three stories high. He purchased it in 1882, has been a carpenter and builder but now gives his attention to the milling business; wife, Ella Dewey, born in Chenango county in 1846, married in 1865; children two: Effie and Nellie. Parents, Joseph I. and Catherine (Skillman) Terwilleger, natives of Orange county, settled in Broome county in 1830, the former died in 1862, children seven.

Warner, John, p. o. North Colesville, born in Chenango county in 1816, has devoted his attention to farming and now has one of the finest farms, of 700 acres, in the town; wife, Deborah Miller, daughter of John and Hannah Miller, born in 1820, married in 1839; children five:

Eunice Ann, George Jay, John Henry, Rose and Charles C. Parents, Bela and Phoebe (Adkins) Warner, born in Connecticut, married and settled in Chenango county in 1813, came to Colesville in 1827, the former died in 1880, aged 89, the latter died in 1860; children seven.

Warner, Henry J., p. o. Tunnel, born in Colesville, Broome county, in 1850; wife, Mary Beardsley, daughter of Dr. Harvey and Jane (Cornish) Beardsley, born in Colesville in 1854, married in 1873, children three: Frank J., Jennie B. and Mabel C. Parents, John Warner and Deborah (Miller) Warner.

Way, Lorenzo E., p. o. Harpersville, born in Colesville in 1820; first wife, Elmina R. Foote, married in 1848, died in 1856, children three: Chloe C., Albert P. and John F.; second wife, Lillis D. McCullough, married in 1858, died in 1866, children two: William A. and Elmina L.; third wife, Mrs. Harriet Edmonds, children four by former marriage. Parents, Rev. Billy and Sally (Tuttle) Way, natives of Connecticut, settled in Colesville in 1817, children four, three now living: William E., Sally M., Lorenzo E. and Alonzo A.

Watrous, John (deceased), born in Granby, Connecticut, in 1806, settled in Colesville in 1834; wife, Julia Marilla Holcomb, married in 1834, husband died in 1881, children six: Mary Jane, Dewitt, Hubert, Liva A., Julia and Rose. Parents, Wix and Liva (Cook) Watrous, settled in Colesville in 1835, children nine, five now living.

Wedge, Amos, p. o. Ouaquaga, born in Oneida county in 1803; wife, Lucy Ann Reynolds, daughter of Cyrus A. and Huldah (Lillie) Reynolds, of Massachusetts, born in Lee, Mass., in 1810, married in 1835, resided in Colesville since December, 1835, children six: Electa A., born in 1836; Wesley A., born in 1838, Joseph, in 1839; Nelson G., in 1842; Norton D., in 1845, and David H., who died in infancy. (Children five now living.) Parents, Abel and Lucy (Whitney) Wedge, natives of Massachusetts. Grandparents, David and Elizabeth (Chappel) Wedge.

Whitaker, Seth J., p. o. Harpersville, came to Colesville with his brother Lyman in 1822, worked together for many years, owns at present 346 acres; wife, Eliza Miller of Easton, born in

1802, married in 1825, children five, two now living: Chloe and Seth P. Parents, Seth and Lany (Brininstaul) Whitaker, the former of Vermont, grandfather was from England.

Williams, Hector S., p. o. Harpersville, born in Hamden, Delaware county, in 1849, attended school at Delhi and Walton, taught school twelve terms, read law with Hon. E. L. Holmes, of Downsville, studied civil engineering and surveying, is now a civil engineer and surveyor, connected with the practice of law, admitted to the bar in 1877, settled in Nineveh in 1877, and removed to Harpersville in 1879, where he now enjoys a lucrative practice; wife, Mary A. Montgomery, of Hamden, Delaware county, born in 1849, married in 1877. Parents, Isaac Williams and Mary C. Miller, descendants of the earliest settlers of Delaware county, and whose ancestors came from Birmingham, England, married in 1847; children six.

Williams, Henry B., p. o. Harpersville, born in Colesville in 1808; wife, Julia S. Stannard, daughter of Samuel and Zadah (Blatchley) Stannard, born in Windsor in 1816, married in 1834, children four, one now living: Alice Amelia, who married James P. Hulburt, of Colesville, in 1869, one daughter, Lillian Gertrude, born in 1872. Parents, Bartholomew and Polly (Humastun) Williams, of Litchfield county, Conn., married in Windsor in 1806, children four, three now living, the former died in 1846, the latter in 1848. Grandparents, Israel and Hannah (Parker) Williams who settled in Windsor (now Colesville) in 1800.

Wilder, Addison S., p. o. Centre Village, born in Colesville in 1821; first wife, Christina Bunce, born in 1830, married in 1851, died in 1855; second wife, Lucinda Merrill, born in 1832, married in 1862, died in 1863; third wife, Maria V. Crosson, of Broome county, born in 1837, married in 1866. Parents Henry and Anna (Barker) Wilder, children ten, now living. Addison S., Elvira, Seth B., Sarah M., Louisa, Perry, William, Frances and Alva J. Parents, Henry and Anna (Baker) Wilder, the former born in New Hampshire in 1796, married in 1820, children ten, nine now living.

MAINE.

Allen, John J., p. o. Maine, born in Maine in

1838, is present assessor; wife, Lettie Smith, daughter of Renny and Johanna (Carley) Smith, born in Lisle in 1855, married in 1876, one son; J. Renny S. Allen, born in 1883. Parents, Ebenezer and Oladine (Spencer) Allen, natives of Otsego county, settled in Maine in 1836, the former died in 1846, children six: Deborah Jane, Sally M., Belden, John J., Spencer and Ebenezer.

Andrews, Eugene M., p. o. Maine, born in Collinsville, Conn., in 1843, was elected supervisor in 1884, was deputy postmaster from 1872 to 1880 and general merchant since 1875; wife, Eliza Robinson, of Union, born in 1846, married in 1867, one child, Elma G. Parents, Frederick N. and Julia (Merritt) Andrews, the former of Vermont, the latter of Connecticut, settled in Maine in 1846, children eight: Erastus M., Edwin F., Elmer L., Mary, Warren, Eugene M., Julia, Addie J. and Erastus M., who died at the age of nineteen years.

Ashley, William H., born in Windham county, Conn., in 1811; wife, Amelia M. Arnold, daughter of Captain Orange H. and Elizabeth (Hull) Arnold, who settled in Maine in 1829, born in 1820, married in 1839, children four: Anna Eliza, Frank D., De Ett H. and Rilla A. Anna E. married Luther M. Turner in 1857; Frank D. married Delphine P. Clark in 1865; De Ett H. married Charles W. Sleeper, in 1866; Rilla A. married William E. Dyer, in 1867. Parents, Benjamin and Betsey (Robins) Ashley, natives of Connecticut, settled in Maine in 1836, the former died in 1851, the latter in 1857.

Bean, William F., p. o. Maine, born in Maine in 1833; wife, Jane Morrison, daughter of James and Isabella (Cady) Morrison, natives of Ireland, born in Schoharie county in 1833, married in 1854, children six: Mary E., Fred C., Carrie L., Sceone E., Frank D. and Lina L. Mr. William F. enlisted in the 16th N. Y. battery in 1862, was poormaster three terms, highway commissioner, town clerk, learned the trade of blacksmith with his father and was partner until his father's death, which occurred in 1880. Parents, Frederick Bean and Rachel Campbell, the former of Berkshire county, Mass., the latter died in 1836, leaving one son, William, and Frederick married second wife, Lucy Muzzy, of Tioga county, children three.

Benton, Leroy M., p. o. Maine, born in Maine in 1851; wife, Helen Davis, daughter of John T. and Mary (Pollard) Davis, born in Maine in 1855, married in 1878, one child: Ethel, born in 1881. Parents, John W. and Rosella (Leadbetter) Benton, the former born in 1819, the latter in Massachusetts in 1817, children two: Leroy M. and Charles D. Grandparents, James and Salinda (Snow) Benton, who settled in county in 1840, children four.

Boughton, Warren, p. o. East Maine, born in Schoharie county in 1838; wife, Mary L. Wheaton, daughter of Calvin and Rachel Wheaton, of Broome county, born in 1840, married in 1860, children three: Sarah, Elmer and Homer. Parents, John C. and Maria Jane Stocking, married in Schoharie county, settled in Broome county in 1847, children seven.

Brooks, Levy L., p. o. Maine, born in Lisle in 1830; first wife, Mariette Wood, of Nanticoke, who died in 1882, leaving one son: Joseph A.; second wife, Mrs. Kate A. (Roe) Martin, of Chenango, Broome county, married in 1883; one child by former marriage: George Martin. Parents, Bethuel and Polly (Hadley) Brooks, the former of Massachusetts, the latter of Vermont, settled in Lisle in 1820 and died in Maine; children ten, nine now living. Bethuel was an M. E. local preacher, his labors were in Broome, Cortland and Chenango counties.

✓ Brown, Judson T., p. o. Union Centre, Broome county, N. Y., born in Tioga county, N. Y., 1826, was married in 1854 to Mary E. Pitkin, daughter of Chester Pitkin, born in Maine in 1831; she died in 1873; children eight now living: Charlotte E., married C. H. Jenison, of Binghamton, Ettie C., married R. W. Curtis; they with Minnie S. and Henry A. are now in Denver, Col. Second wife, Charlotte Pitkin, sister of first wife, born in Maine in 1835, married in 1874. (This Pitkin family is a branch of that now living in Hartford, Conn.) children three: Martha V., Orvilla P. and Genevieve V., all at home. Parents, Thomas P. Brown, born in Vermont in 1781, and Polly Bургit, born in Massachusetts in 1784, married in Sherburne, N. Y., in 1806; removed to Tioga county, N. Y., in 1808 or 1810; children five, all living, two in Minnesota, three in this State, the oldest sev-

enty and the youngest, the subject of this sketch, fifty-eight years of age. The father died in Newark, Tioga county, in 1841; the mother in Minnesota in 1869.

Butler, Dr. William, p. o. Maine, physician and surgeon, one of twelve children of Jonathan and Lois (Kidder) Butler, was born in Lyndeboro, Hillsboro county, N. H., in 1805; and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1831; first wife, Nancy Smith, of New Hampshire, married in 1830 and died in 1850 leaving one son, William Morris Butler, born in 1850; second wife, Mrs. Lydia (Payne) King, born in Massachusetts in 1829, daughter of Chauncey and Sarah Payne, who settled in East Maine in 1837. Dr. Butler for over fifty years has assiduously devoted himself to his profession in Maine and few physicians have had a more extensive practice. Although advanced in age his numerous patients still refuse to allow him to retire from practice. William M. graduated at Hamilton College in 1870 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1873. After nine years' experience in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases in the State-Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y., and one year's study in Europe, he settled in 1883 in Brooklyn where he enjoys an extended practice, devoting especial attention to mental and nervous diseases.

Chauncey, Russell F., p. o. East Maine, blacksmith, born in Maine in 1844; wife, Louisa Russell, daughter of Oliver and Esther V. Russell, of Maine, born in 1841, married in 1865, children five: James R., Fanny, Linda, Charles L., and Israel O. Parents, Russell, a native of Columbia county, N. Y., and Aurelia (Crane) Chauncey, a native of Berkshire county, Mass., settled in Maine in 1834; children eight: Joseph, Jane, Betsey A., Emelissa, Russell F., Louisa, Rosepha and Wm. H.; Joseph died in 1872, leaving widow and one daughter.

Councilman, Adelbert G., p. o. Maine, born in Nanticoke in 1842, settled in county in 1866; wife, Josephene A. Stevens, of Spafford, Onondaga county, born in 1849, married in 1866; children six: Philip E., Frank B., Lovina A., Alice B., Fred, and Harry. Parents, Philip and Patience (Wilkinson) Councilman, the former

born in Nanticoke in 1809, died in 1878, the latter born in Fall River, Mass., in 1807, died in 1878; children six, five now living; Hester E., John W., Catherine C., A. G., Caroline M. and Ezra J., who died leaving widow and three children. Adelbert G. erected a steam saw-mill of sixty horse power, 42 by 24, deals in all classes of lumber, siding, flooring, wainscoting and lath.

Couse, Moses W., p. o. Maine, born in Davenport, Delaware county in 1820; wife, Sarah Ann Curtis, daughter of Asa and Roxanna (Barns) Curtis, natives of Massachusetts, who settled in Maine about 1800; children nine, five now living: Sarah, born in Maine in 1825, married in 1845; children seven: Christian, Asa, Nancy C., Morrell, Irving, Carrie and Addie. Parents, Christian and Belinda (Adams) Couse, the former of Dutchess county, married in Davenport, died in Otsego county; children nine, seven now living.

Crafts, Dr. Edward G., p. o. East Maine, born in Cherry Valley in 1821; wife, Susan P. Doubleday, daughter of Dr. Ammi and Susan (Pierce) Doubleday, born in Binghamton in 1822, married in 1856; children five: two now living, Susan D. and Cornelia Pope. Dr. Edward was a graduate of the Geneva Medical College in 1853, began practice on Vanderbilt's line of steam ships, and located in Binghamton in 1856, he is now retired and is extensively engaged in farming and raising fine blooded stock.

Curtis, Asa U., p. o. Maine, born in Tioga county, N. Y., in 1843, elected assessor in 1882 and re-elected in 1885; wife, Mary F. Lewis, born in Maine in 1844, married February 11th, 1869, daughter of Charles Lewis and Fanny Taylor; children two: Mary Louise and Frances Nell. Parents, Luke and Emily (Ufford) Curtis, the former born in 1811, and died in 1878, the latter born in 1815 and died in 1874, children six. Grandparents, Asa and Roxanna (Barnes) Curtis, natives of Massachusetts, married and settled in Maine in 1800; children nine, five now living.

Curtis, Henry S., p. o. Maine, born in Union in 1849, was town clerk, supervisor, and salesman for Taylor Bros. in early life. Parents, Warner and Elizabeth D. (Herning) Curtis, the former born in 1815, the latter in 1819, married in 1847; one son: Henry S. Grandparents, Asa and Roxanna (Barnes) Curtis.

Curtis, John C., p. o. Maine, born in Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Mass., in 1802, was supervisor one term, justice of peace three terms, assessor several terms, school commissioner, and in early life a school teacher; first wife, Bethia Monroe, of Suffield, Conn., born in 1803, married in 1824, settled in Maine in 1825, died in 1865; children ten, six now living: Cyrus M., Elbridge, Watson, Rodney, Mary Dewey and Ellen; second wife, Orrilla Slosson, of Maine, born in 1814, married in 1865.

Dayton, Albert B., p. o. Maine, born in Jefferson, Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1820; wife, Elvira E. Hatheway, daughter of Dexter and Sally (Hooker) Hatheway, natives of Massachusetts, who settled in Maine in 1837; born in Massachusetts in 1825, married in 1845; one child: Helen M., born in 1846. Parents, Mathew and Annis (Beard) Dayton, the former of Connecticut, the latter of Massachusetts, who died in Harpersfield; children eleven, five now living.

Delano, Marshal, p. o. Maine, born in Maine, Broome county, in 1816, was town clerk one year, school superintendent three terms, assessor four terms, commandant of military company district three years, made three enrollments of over six hundred names on each list, and has been clerk of school district forty-seven consecutive years; first wife, Lydia Gibson, who died in 1850, leaving two children: Theron, who died in 1860 aged twenty-one, and Alma, who is the wife of Major O. E. Hine; second wife, Lucy Jane Mooers, of New Hampshire, born in 1822, married in 1852, one daughter: Mary, born in 1862. Parents, Moses and Anna Delano.

De Lano, Moses, p. o. Maine, born in Connecticut, October 6th, 1788, was assessor, highway commissioner, settled in Maine (then Union) in 1812; married September 19th, 1815, Anna Slosson, born in Greenville, Greene county, N. Y., in 1797; children three: Marshal, born in 1816, Caroline, born in 1819, Aaron, born in 1826. Marshal married Lydia Gibson for his first wife in 1838, Lucy J. Mooers second wife in 1852; Marshal has been town superintendent of schools, town clerk and assessor. Caroline married Lewis Tyrrell in 1845, who died in 1870; second husband, E. B. Barnes, of Binghamton, who died in 1879. Aaron De Lano married

Eliza Bunnell, born in Otsego county in 1822, married in 1850: one daughter, Ellen. Aaron De Lano has been justice of peace since 1859, supervisor, justice of sessions and assistant internal revenue assessor.

Dewey, Eugene B., merchant miller, p. o. Union Centre, born in Greene county, N. Y., in 1852; wife, Cornelia Bartholomew, married in 1873; children three: Lindsley, Fay and the baby. Parents, Anson and ——— Fink, who settled in Broome county in 1860, the mother died leaving five children: Martin, Pembroke W., Clarence, Eugene B. and Ellen. Martin enlisted in the 89th regiment, served through the war, discharged at close, Pembroke enlisted, served a year, was wounded and discharged and draws a pension. Clarence and Eugene are practical millers. Mr. Eugene B. began the milling business in Lisle in 1877, settled in Maine in 1884, took the mill of Mr. Smith, built in 1856 with four run of stone, and three stories, with both water and steam power, which he has improved.

Fisher, James Steel (deceased), born in Hillsberg county, N. H., in 1782, and died in 1870; wife, Anna Berton, of New Hampshire, settled in Maine in 1829; children six, four now living: Chastina, James, Margaret J., and John. Ann, who married Mr. O. J. Slosson, died in 1874, leaving five children; Jonathan B., who married Charlotte Howard, died in 1876, the latter died in 1855, leaving two children.

Flint, William J., born in New Hampshire in 1815, settled in Maine in 1827, died in 1885; wife, Annis Marean, daughter of Henry and Chloe (Delano) Marean, born in Maine in 1817, married in 1836; one child, Esther J., born in 1839, married Charles G. Bowers in 1860. Parents, William B. and Jane M. (Whitcomb) Flint, natives of New Hampshire, the latter died in 1818.

Gates, Dr. Ransom T., p. o. Maine, physician and surgeon, was a graduate of Geneva Medical College in 1867, but had fitted himself for practice some years previous, studied for the ministry and was ordained as a Baptist clergyman, has supplied the pulpit in many places, but has taken no separate charge at present; wife, Sarah M. Turner, born in Virgil in 1824, married in

1841: children two: Eliza Lucretia, born in 1843, and Josephine M., born in 1852, the former married first husband, Samuel Perry, children two: Ransom J. and Lafayette; second husband, Dr. S. P. Allen, married in 1864; Josephine M. married Dr. D. Cooley in 1866, he died in 1872; second husband, Elmer M. Eston, married in 1875.

Guy, Dr. Clement N., p. o. Maine, physician and surgeon, born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, in 1840, began the study of medicine at Middlefield, Otsego county, attended lectures at the New York Medical College, settled in Davenport, Delaware county, in 1867, where he began the practice of medicine, and in 1869 moved to Maine, continuing his profession of medicine and surgery, and in 1883 was graduated from the Chicago Medical University.

Harper, Edgar G., p. o. Binghamton, born in Windsor in 1827; wife, Emma R. Twinning, born in 1837, married in 1854, died in 1883; children two: Frederick B. and Carrie L. Parents, George, jr., and Sally P. (Butler) Harper, the former born in Delaware county in 1793, died in 1859, the latter born in 1801, married in 1818; children eight, six now living.

Hickok, Marvin S., p. o. Maine, born in Jefferson, Schoharie county, in 1812: wife, Lydia Barnum, born in Jefferson in 1816, married in 1839; children three: Wealthy, Orelina and Hattie. Parents, Benjamin and Polly (Guernsey) Hickok; children six. Mr. Hickok purchased his present homestead when but a forest, which he has cleared with his own hands.

Hogg, William, 2d, p. o. East Maine, born in parish Ettrick, county Selkirk, Scotland, in 1815; first wife, Mary Watson, of Greene, Chenango county, married in 1843; one son, William D.; second wife, Elizabeth Hogg, born in Scotland in 1815, married in 1848; children six: James, born in 1850, Samuel O. in 1852, Christina in 1855, Laidlaw R. in 1857, Andrew J. in 1859, and Walter Scott in 1864. Parents, David and Ellen (Oliver) Hogg, natives of Scotland, married in 1800, left Sir Walter Scott's, Abbotsford, he being shepherd there for fifteen years, and in 1834 shipped for New York, reached there May 22d, 1834, settled in Greene, Chenango county, and in 1839 settled

on William's present homestead in Maine, Mt. Ettrick.

Hogg, James, p. o. West Chenango, born in Roxburyshire, Scotland, in 1825, came from Scotland with his parents in 1834, settled in Maine in 1848 on present homestead; wife, Salina Lovisa Hough, born in 1831, married in 1852; children four: David O., born in 1853, Nellie D., born in 1857, Henry A., born in 1859 and died in 1884, and Maggie B., born in 1871. Parents, David and Nellie (Oliver) Hogg, natives of Scotland; children six: Robert, Samuel, William, Isabella, Margaret and James.

Hogg, William, p. o. East Maine, born in Upper Phawhope, parish Ettrick, county Selkirk, Scotland, in 1807, has been justice of the peace thirty years; wife, Mary Ann Young, married in 1839, died in 1883; children two: Robert, born in 1845, Thomas, born in 1847; the father died in 1873; Robert married Amelia L. Fuller in 1869 and died in 1884; one son, William Otis, born in 1881. Parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Oliver) Hogg, married in Scotland; children nine. In 1830 William and James came to America, they reached Montgomery county and remained two years.

Holden, Oren, p. o. Maine, born in Maine in 1842, was constable two years, collector one year, commissioner of highways two terms, supervisor in 1880-81, and chairman of the board of supervisors in 1881, was nominated for Member of Assembly in 1882, assistant door-keeper of Assembly in 1885; wife, Mariette Tripp, born in Maine in 1845, married in 1868, daughter of A. N. and Sarah (O'Brien) Tripp. Parents, Isaac and Sally (Potter) Holden, the latter died in 1842; children nine; second wife, Harriet Howard, married in 1843, died in 1884, leaving one son. Grandparents, William and Prudence Holden, natives of Connecticut, the former in early life was a ship builder. He died in 1869 and the latter died in 1852.

Howard, James M., p. o. Maine, born in Maine in 1808; wife, Maria Lyon, daughter of Asa and Olive (Adams) Lyon, married in Massachusetts, settled in Barker in 1813. Olive was born in Barker in 1813, married in 1834; children nine, six now living. Parents, Amos and Polly (Ward) Howard, the former of New Lon-

don, Conn., the latter of Massachusetts, settled in Broome county in 1794; children ten, seven now living.

Ketchum, Ephraim, p. o. Maine, born in Cortland county in 1820, was justice of peace at Ketchumville, and highway commissioner of Maine; wife, Julia Hathaway, daughter of David and Eliza (Church) Hathaway, natives of Massachusetts, and early settlers in county, born in Massachusetts in 1826, married in 1846; one daughter, Lala, born in 1847, married Henry Marean in 1865, died in 1866, leaving one daughter, Lala. Mr. Ephraim purchased the Maine hotel, which he now keeps as the Ketchum house, with the farm connected, dealing largely in horses. Parents, Ithamer and Azuby (Dowd) Ketchum.

Knapp, Peter, p. o. West Chenango, farmer and breeder of blooded stock, born in Lisle, Broome county, in 1820; wife, Cornelia Nash, born in Chenango county in 1828, married in 1849; children six: Helen L., Henry A., Samuel E., Mary A., Carrie E. and Jennie. Helen married Elton D. Garrett in 1882, Henry A. married Lillie L. Logan, of Pennsylvania, in 1883; Samuel E. married Anna E. Niebell in 1877. Parents, Henry and Anna (Harris) Knapp, of Dutchess county, married in 1817, settled in Barker in 1817; children nine, six now living.

Leadbetter, William L., p. o. Maine, born in Berkshire, Massachusetts, in 1815; wife, Catherine A. Barnum, born in 1816, married in 1835; children eight, six now living: Savilla A., born in 1840; Carrie E. in 1843; Orissa L. in 1845; Deloss D. in 1848; Velma R. in 1853, and Earl C. in 1858; Bingley, who died in early youth and Fostena A., born in 1836.

Lewis, Benjamin F., p. o. Maine, born in Rhode Island in 1808; wife, Catherine C. Berry, born in Rhode Island in 1816, married in 1836, daughter of Samuel F. and Lucy Berry, who settled and died in Steuben county. Parents, Thompson and Sophia (Hale) Lewis, natives of Connecticut; the former was an early sea captain. In 1865 Mr. B. F. Lewis formed a partnership with Robert Densmore and Baker L. Taylor in the mercantile trade, and in 1870, owing to poor health, Mr. Lewis retired. The firm is now Taylor Brothers.

Lincoln, William, p. o. Maine, born in Windham, Windham county, Conn., in 1810, settled in Maine in 1837 and in 1840 began the mercantile trade, dealing in all kinds of goods wanted by a farming community. He also owns a valuable tract of coal land in West Virginia; first wife, Harriet Ashley, born in 1813, married in 1834, died in 1841; second wife, Laura Randle of Lisle, born in 1825, married in 1842; children three: Georgeanna, William O. and Charles E. Parents, David and Clarissa Lincoln, of Connecticut.

Marean, Chester, p. o. Maine, born in Union (now Maine) in 1815; wife, Arvilla Taylor, daughter of Josiah and Phoebe (Butterfield) Taylor, born in Hancock, N. H., in 1818, married in Maine in 1839; children five: Henrietta, Josiah Taylor, Laura A., Ada and Jessie. Parents, Henry and Chloe (Delano) Marean, the former a native of Massachusetts, born in 1777, died in county, aged seventy-seven, the latter of Connecticut, married in Maine in 1812, and died leaving eight children, seven now living in county: Francis H., Chester, Annis, Esther, Emeline C., Louisa J., Thomas and Marvin C., who resides in Illinois.

Marean, Hon. Henry, p. o. Maine, merchant, born in Maine in 1842, was a graduate of the Binghamton Commercial College, served one year as assistant book-keeper in the City National Bank, was deputy postmaster many years, collector two years, supervisor four years, and now serving his fifth year as supervisor, and elected to the assembly in the fall of 1878, and has held minor town offices; first wife, Lala H. T. Ketchum, born in Tioga county in 1847, married in 1865, died in same year; one child: Lala A.; second wife, Maria Bronk, born in Knox, Albany county, in 1849, married in 1868; children four: Nina E., Allyn K., Bessie L. and Henry E. Parents, Francis and Sarah (Mooers) Marean, the former born in Maine in 1813, married in 1836, the latter died in 1882, leaving five children: Lucy, Henry, Marcus M., Arthur E. and Minnie I. Grandfather, Henry Marean and Chloe Delano, the former of Massachusetts and the latter of Connecticut; children eight.

Marean, William A., p. o. Maine, born in 1831; wife, Deborah Jane Allen, daughter of

Ebenezer and Oladine (Spencer) Allen, who settled in Maine in 1836, born in Otsego county in 1829, married in 1855; children nine, six now living. Parents, Joseph and Joanna (Bundy) Marean, natives of New York, who settled a little west of Union about 1814; children, four sons. Grandparents, Thomas and Esther (Patterson) Marean, natives of Massachusetts, settled west of Binghamton.

Norton, Enos, p. o. Lamb's Corners, farmer, 218 acres, born in Maine in 1838, was assessor two years, enlisted in the 16th N. Y. Independent Battery of Light Artillery in 1861, under Capt. Milo W. Lock, served until July, 1865; wife, Mary Richards, born in Otsego county in 1842, married in 1867; children three: Martha, born in 1868, Joseph G. in 1874, and Mary E. in 1876. Grandparents, Isaac and Ruth (Adkins) Norton, the former died in 1878, the latter in 1860. Great-grandfather, Benjamin Norton, settled in Union (now Maine) in 1794.

North, Anthony W., p. o. East Maine, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1814, settled in Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1817, was assessor and postmaster ten years; wife, Sarah Jane Briggs, daughter of Philo and Sarah Briggs, born at Silver Lake, Pa., in 1824, married in 1844, settled at East Maine 1843; children five: Anthony, jr., Philo B., George, William and Hannah S., who died March 4th, 1865. Parents, Anthony, sr., and Hannah (Whiting) North, married in England, the former died in 1867, the latter in 1870; children nine, five now living.

Pollard, Frank M., p. o. Maine, born in Maine in 1857; wife, Isabella Smith, born in Union in 1854, married in 1879; children two: Eddie and Ethel. Parents, Lyman and Adelia (Brown) Pollard, the former born in New Hampshire in 1809, died in 1876, the latter born in 1813; children eight: William C., Emeline, Phoebe, Lucy, Sarah, George, Charles and Frank M. Lyman was one of the founders of the Merchants' National Bank of Binghamton, an extensive wood and lumber dealer, and in early life was a pilot on the Susquehanna river.

Riley, George W., p. o. Maine, carpenter and builder, born in Otsego county in 1832; wife, Lucy Bicknell, daughter of Dainey and Ann Bicknell, born in 1834, married in 1855; chil-

dren two: Ida A., born in 1857, and Judson H., born in 1866, the former married Albert H. Davey in 1875; children three: Vernon A., Florence L. and Maud H. Parents, Thomas and Mary (Smith) Riley, natives of England, married and settled in Cherry Valley in 1820, and in Broome county in 1846, the former died in 1867, the latter in 1860; children fourteen, six now living.

Rhodes, George, p. o. East Maine, born in Jefferson, Schoharie county, in 1818, son of William and Maria (Luther) Rhodes; wife, Nancy Patchin, daughter of Caleb and Amanda Patchin, born in Schoharie county in 1827, married in 1847; children nine: Amanda M., Lathan, Jennie M., Caleb C., Jurin, Lucinda O., William, Lorian and Rhoda E.

Stoddard, Charles H., p. o. Glen Aubrey, born in Nanticoke, Broome county, in 1834; wife, Sophia Cary, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Osborn) Cary, natives of Massachusetts, born in Nanticoke in 1842, married in 1866; one son: Harry B. Stoddard, born in 1868. Parents, Harry B. and Sarah (Hasbrook) Stoddard, the former of Connecticut, born in 1794; died in 1865, the latter of Ulster county, born in 1807, died in 1881; children three: Charles H., born in 1834; Mary J., born in 1837, and James B., born in 1843. Grandparents, James and Minerva (Bird) Stoddard, natives of Connecticut.

Smith, George B., p. o. Maine, born in Union (now Maine) in 1839, was highway commissioner two terms, and held other town and district offices. Parents, George W. Smith and Sarah A. (Swift) Smith, the former of Long Island, born in 1809, died in 1871, the latter born in Seneca county in 1815, married in 1838; children nine, five now living.

Southerland, Henry N., p. o. Maine, born September 15th, 1831; wife, Rhoda Howard, daughter of James M. and Maria (Lyon) Howard, born in Maine September 9th, 1836, married in 1861. Parents, Amos and Eunice (Howard) Southerland, the former of Cooperstown, N. Y., died in 1832, leaving two sons: Bishop and Henry N.; married second husband, James Preston, who died leaving two sons: James F. and Herbert; third husband, Aruna Pulsipher, of Nanticoke.

Shafer, Peter C., p. o. East Maine, born in Berne, Albany county, N. Y., in 1833; first wife, Eliza Dillon, of Cayuga county, born in 1830, married in 1852, died in 1876; children eight: Frank P., Thomas L., Mary E., Phoebe, Florence A., Ira, Ida M. and Leone; Phoebe died at an early age; second wife, Eliza Fairfield, of Onondaga county, born in 1840, married in 1878. Parents, Rev. Thomas L. and Eve (Werner) Shafer, natives of Albany county, the former born in 1806, the latter in 1805, married in 1825, settled in Maine in 1854; children six: Mary E., born in 1826, John H., born in 1829, Ira, born in 1831, Peter C. in 1833, Emma E. in 1834, and George W. in 1839. Ira Shafer is a lawyer in New York city, was admitted in 1852.

Westcott, Nicholas, p. o. Union Centre, born in Schenectady county, N. Y., in 1828, settled in Broome county in 1849, was constable four years, is justice of peace, has served twelve years as such; wife, Margaret Cormick, born in Gunderland in 1827, married in 1848; children ten: Frederick, Frank, Willie, Mary Jane, Hannah, Delphine, Ida, Sarah A., Martha and Nora. Nicholas erected in 1852 a saw, lath and feed mill. Parents, Major and Angelica (Van Patten) Westcott; children nine.

Wilson, Joseph B., p. o. Maine, born in Schoharie county in 1820; wife, Hannah Greene, daughter of John R. and Ann Jane (Millard) Greene, who settled in county in 1821, born in Rhode Island in 1818, married in 1846; children four: Julietta, Delos, Delphine, and Josephene. Parents, John, jr., and Naomi (Barlow) Wilson, the former of Greene county, the latter of Dutchess county, married in Schoharie county, settled in Broome county in 1833; children seven, four now living: Joseph B., Betsey, Daniel and Barlow.

Willis, Abner, p. o. Union Centre, born in Union, Broome county, in 1829; wife, Rhoda Moors, daughter of Ransom and Mary (Bradley) Moors, born in Old Union (now Union and Maine) in 1840, married in 1858; children two: Ransom Werne, born in 1870, and Jessie Abram, March 14th, 1880. Parents, Abram and Laura (Brink) Willis, the former born in Vestal in 1800, and died in 1862, the latter born in Hooper in 1805; children twelve, ten now living. Grand-

parents, David and Phoebe (Parks) Willis, natives of New Jersey, settled in Vestal in 1795. Grandparents on mother's side, Hezekiah and Lydia (Page) Moors, natives of Vermont, settled in county in 1813; children eight, three now living: Hiram, Hanan and Eunice.

Walter, Horace, jr., p. o. Glen Aubrey, born in Nanticoke in 1829; wife, Bertha M. Dickinson, born in 1831, daughter of Rockwell and Se-repta (Rose) Dickinson, married in 1862; children three: Edson R., Montague R. and Elnora C. Parents, Horace and Phoebe (Morse) Walter, natives of Connecticut, married in 1814 and settled in Nanticoke; children twelve, seven now living: William, Alvin, Asapah, George, Horace, Lucy J. and Caroline.

Wooster, Jasper, p. o. Union Centre, born in Chenango county in 1829; wife, Harriet Knapp, born in 1831, married in 1856; children two: Alice and Josephine, the former married William Frame in 1877. Parents, John and Amanda (Boice) Wooster, the former of Columbia county, born in 1799, died in 1872, the latter born in Chenango county in 1805; children eleven.

WINDSOR.

Alden, Benjamin F., p. o. West Windsor, born in Broome county in 1815, farmer and dairyman; wife, Seloma Wicks, born in Windsor in 1822, married in 1842, children three, now living: Horatio, George and Lenora. Parents, Benjamin and Hannah (Graham) Alden, of Massachusetts, settled in Windsor with two children in 1800, children nine in all, three now living. Grandparents, Israel and Lucy Alden.

Anderson, Matthew, p. o. Windsor, born in Dorchester, England, in 1826; wife, Margaret Kittell, born in Delaware county in 1843, married in 1864, children four: Robert W., William H., Charles and Mary E. Parents, George and Rebecca (College) Anderson, of England, married there and with their family of five children settled in Jersey City in 1830, the former died in 1878, the latter in 1864, children eight, seven now living. Mathew is a retired engineer, having been in the employ of the Erie railroad company some forty years, he resigned his position in 1880 and went to live on his farm, which he purchased in 1874.

Andrus, Rev. Erastus, p. o. Windsor, born in Windsor in 1837, married Sophronia A. Smith, of Windsor, born in 1836; married in 1857, children four: Ida E., born in 1858, married V. W. Townsend in 1882; Ada R., born in 1861, married James C. Beaven in 1882; Lucy E., born in 1864, married R. W. Saxby in 1882, and Bertha Grace, born in 1873. Rev. Andrus was licensed to preach in the M. E. Church in 1875, and now officiates as supply. Parents, Joseph and Lucy (Phillips) Andrus, the former born in Windsor in 1808, died in 1879, the latter was daughter of Daniel and Anna (Heath) Phillips, children five: Betsey, Amy, Erastus, Jane and Louisa, but two now living. Grandparents, Allen and Betsey (Kent) Andrus, the former born in 1775, the latter in 1787, natives of Connecticut, married in Windsor, settled there about 1800, the former died in 1851.

Ash, Robert, p. o. Windsor, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1819, settled in Windsor in 1863; wife, Rebecca May, daughter of Charles May, married in 1845, children nine, seven now living: Charles H., Robert O., William E., Walter J., Benjamin T., Amelia and Emma M. Parents, John and Mary (Bass) Ash, who died in England, leaving two sons: James and Robert.

Atwell, Samuel C., p. o. Windsor, born in Windsor in 1823; wife, Phebe A. Welden, daughter of Peter W. and Jerusha Welden, of Connecticut, born in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1835, married in 1851, children four: Charles H., Edward M., Nellie J., and Edith A. Parents, Ammon and Appalina (Heath) Atwell, the former born in 1794, the latter in 1798, children seven, all now living in county. Grandparents, Paul and Abigail (Mayo) Atwell, the former was a Revolutionary soldier, settled in Windsor soon after the close of the war on a tract given by the government.

Brown, Silas P., p. o. Lester, born in Windsor, Broome county, in 1844, married Ellen Stillson, daughter of Dwight and Mary (Knowlton) Stillson, born in Windsor in 1846, married in 1873. Parents, Joseph and Sophia (Sweezy) Brown, the former born in Long Island in 1800, the latter in 1809, married in 1828, children eleven, five now living: Julia, James S., Jason, Harriet, Austin (deceased), and Squire Silas P. Grandparents, Daniel and Charlotte (Roe) Brown, of Long Isl-

and, settled in Windsor in 1812, with their family of eleven children, five now living.

Brownell, Charles W., p. o. Ouaquaga, born in Delaware county in 1845; wife, Sophrona Amelia Weeks, daughter of Virgil and Phoebe (Gardner) Weeks, of Windsor, born in 1847, married in 1867, one son: Robert Ferris born in 1869. Charles W. enlisted in Co. G, 5th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, January 2d, 1864, and served to close of war in 1865, was wounded, losing two fingers of the left hand, and receives a pension of \$10 per month. His brother George enlisted in same company, was wounded and also draws a pension of \$6.00 per month. Parents, Bennett and Mary Ann Brownell, both born in 1812, married in 1843, children nine, three now living; George B., Charles W. and Joseph H.

Bell, James William, p. o. Windsor, born in Hampshire, England, in 1821, settled in Windsor in 1850, purchased a homestead of fifty acres and has since added 200 acres to it; wife, Hannah Burt, born in England in 1822, married in 1845, children living, seven: William B., Robert J., Jennie S., James H., Samuel A., John J., and Eunice E. William married Edna Andrews, Jennie married Dr. J. W. Elliot, James H. is a lawyer and notary public in Dakota, Robert married Anna Wood, Samuel married Emily Williams, Eunice married Seymour Furman, John J. is a seedsman and has a card and printing office in Windsor.

Beebe, Clark, p. o. Windsor, born in Windsor in 1831; wife, Betsey Stringham, of Colesville, born in 1831, married in 1855, children five: Lewis, Dora E., Emma, Harry and Burt Beebe. Parents, Lyman and Elizabeth (Swagart) Beebe, the former was born in Wellsboro, Pa., in 1798, the latter born in Sullivan county in 1801, married in 1819, children seven, five now living: Bradley, R. Comfort, Charles, Clark and Lois E. Beebe. Grandparents, Timothy and Sally (Loveridge) Beebe, settled in Windsor in 1803, natives of Connecticut.

Beavan, Thomas, p. o. Windsor, born in Radnorshire, England, in 1816; married Sarah Davis, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Lewis) Davis, of England, born in 1818, married in 1841, children six: Edward D., Joshua W., Stephen L., James C., Esther J., Mary A. and one son,

Thomas, jr., enlisted in Co. F, 144th regiment, was taken prisoner and placed in the Libby prison, and after nine weeks' confinement and starvation he was released only to die from the cruelty received in 1863. Parents of wife, Edward and Sarah (Lewis) Davis. Parents, Thomas and Elizabeth G. Williams Beavan, who settled in Windsor in 1842.

Blatchley, Vernon C., p. o. Lester, born in Windsor in 1851, has been assessor two terms, constable and held other minor offices; wife, Mary E. Kent, born in 1856, married in 1875, children five: Charles K., Lillian M., Ida J., Lottie and an infant son. Parents, Albert C. and Eliza Jane (Guernsey) Blatchley, married in 1849, children two: V. C. and Virginia. Grandparents, Daniel and Amy (Bristol) Blatchley, who settled in Windsor about 1808 or '09, children eight, six now living.

Blakeslee, Fred H., p. o. East Windsor, born in Windsor in 1861; married in 1884 to Lydia McLuary, born in 1868, daughter of Martin and Susan McLuary, of Sanford. Parents, Robert H. and Jerusha (Doolittle) Blakeslee, born in Colesville, the former in 1830, died in 1882, the latter born in 1835, died in 1870, children four, three now living: Edward W., Arthur L. and Robert H., who was supervisor three terms and manufacturer of lumber.

Blatchley, Albert C., p. o. Great Bend, born in Windsor in 1815; first wife, Sarah V. Guernsey, born in Windsor in 1815, married in 1837, died in 1847; children four, two now living: Mrs. Achsa Hazzard and Mary E., now Mrs. Judd; second wife, Eliza J. Guernsey, born in Ohio in 1825, married in 1849; children two: Vernon, born in 1851, and Virginia, born in 1854. Parents, Daniel and Amy (Bristol) Blatchley, who settled in Windsor, from Connecticut, in 1808; six of their children are now living.

Chase, Jairus S., p. o. Windsor, born in Afton, Chenango county, in 1842; wife, Sarah Hotchkiss, born in Windsor in 1841, married in 1863, children five: Frank, born in 1866, died in 1881; Harry, born in 1868; Walter, born in 1869; Kate, born in 1876, and John, born in 1880. Parents of wife, Harry and Amanda (Hempstead) Hotchkiss. Harry was son of Frederick and grandson of David Hotchkiss, one of the first settlers of Windsor, he was a

large land owner, born in Connecticut. Parents Nathan B. and Electa (Williams) Chase, the former born in Connecticut in 1809, the latter in Sanford in 1809, settled in Windsor in 1858; Nathan died in 1866, leaving widow and six children: James W., Jairus S., Nathan B., Iantha, Sophia and Lettie. Grandparents, James W. and Anna (Strong) Chase, came from Connecticut, children ten, five now living. Mr. J. S. Chase enlisted in Co. G. 89th regiment of N. Y. Vols., under Col. Fairchilds, in 1861, was discharged for disability at Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington, in 1865; has been justice of the peace two terms, deputy postmaster seven years, and a general grocer and dealer in boots and shoes, beginning the mercantile business in 1877.

Childs, Orrin W., p. o. Ouaquaga, born in Sanford in 1825, was appointed United States recruiting officer; wife, Betsey Fairchilds, daughter of Joseph Fairchilds, of Chenango county, born in 1831, married in 1849; children three: Frank J., born in 1851, J. Seymour, born in 1868, and Charles, born in 1860. Parents, Josiah and Betsey (Aplington) Childs, the former of Massachusetts, died in Michigan, the latter of Sanford, and died there, leaving three children: Abel, Orrin W. and Hannah.

Coburn, Adein W. (deceased), born in Homer in 1806, died August 30th, 1877; wife, Hannah M. Spencer, born in Connecticut in 1815, married in 1845, daughter of Job and Hannah (Moulton) Spencer, of Connecticut; Mr. Adein Coburn was a shoemaker in his early life, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel of Windsor, also farmer for some ten years. In 1854 he moved to the village and built a factory for manufacturing whips, in which business he made a fine success, giving employment to many. His widow now resides in the village of Windsor.

Comstock, Sabastian, p. o. Cascade Valley, born in Windsor in 1805; wife, Hannah Benn, daughter of Hough and Betsey (Wilkinson) Benn, of Broome county, born in 1812, married in 1828; children six: Delia A., who married William W. Watrous, Mary E., who married Frank Plunkett, Emma E., who married George I. Cronk, of Broome county, in 1874, he died in 1884, Orsine married Rocepha Comstock,

Fred G. married Sarah Corwin, William A. married Ellen Smith, who died in 1879, leaving two children. Parents, Abner and Anna (Bacon) Comstock, the former of New Hampshire, with his father settled in Lanesboro, Pa., where his parents died.

Dwight, Chester, p. o. West Windsor, born in Windsor in 1821; wife, Harriet Langdon, daughter of David and Harriet (Whitmore) Langdon, born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1829, married in 1851; children five: Hattie M., Ralph L., Myron C., N. Porter and Macia E. Parents, Israel and Sarah (Porter) Dwight, the former born in Massachusetts in 1770, the latter in Connecticut, married in 1800, settled in Windsor in 1805, both died in 1860; children eleven, six now living: Sylvester, Clarissa, Chester, Mary and Norman; by his first marriage he had four children, one now living.

Edwards, Alvin, p. o. Windsor, born in Windsor in 1832; wife, Ellen Brown, daughter of Jesse and Abigail (Church) Brown, born in 1846, married in 1872; one child, Lyal B. Parents, William and Lodama (Smith) Edwards, the former born in Pennsylvania in 1789, died in 1857, the latter born in Connecticut in 1794, married in 1816; children nine, all died except Alvin, who resides on the old homestead purchased by his father in 1816; the farm now contains 180 acres; Lodama died in 1866, she was a daughter of Captain Elijah Smith, of the Revolution. Grandparents, Jasper and Betsey (Quick) Edwards, of Pennsylvania, settled in Windsor in 1793; children thirteen.

Edson, Dr. Isaac C., p. o. Windsor, born in Windsor in 1823, served the county as coroner and town as supervisor; wife, Lydia Crofut, of Colesville, born in 1822, married in 1841, died in 1846, leaving two children: Charles C. and Ann Lucia; second wife, Sarah Knowlton, of Broome county, born in 1829, married in 1852; one daughter, Ella E., born in 1861, died in 1879. Parents, Harley and Phoebe (Heath) Edson, the former born in 1796, the latter born in 1799, married in 1817; the former died in 1838, leaving three children: Joseph C. (deceased), Dr. Isaac C. and Emily D.; second husband, Eben Weeks; children two. Dr. Isaac Edson was a graduate of the Philadelphia Med-

ical College in 1861, also a graduate of the Albany Medical College in 1867, began the practice of medicine in Windsor in 1858; he has long enjoyed the confidence of the community and has a large and remunerative practice.

Edwards, William Eugene, p. o. Windsor, born in Windsor, Broome county, in 1846, son of Cyrus and Matilda (Lockwood) Edwards, the former born in Chenango county in 1816, died in 1871, the latter died in 1884, leaving two sons, Robert Bruce and William Eugene. Robert married Francis M. Vinton, of Chenango county; children three: Bruce V., Ernest Glen and Pearl M. Grandparents, Jasper and Betsey (Quick) Edwards, the former of Connecticut, the latter of Pennsylvania, settled in Windsor in 1793; children thirteen. Jasper was a Revolutionary soldier, was with General Washington at the storming at Trenton, was afterward taken prisoner by the Indian chief Brant, taken to Canada, where he remained two years and ten months, when he was discharged.

Eggleston, Merritt, p. o. East Windsor, born in Windsor in 1833; wife, Jane Marshall, born in Windsor in 1832, married in 1854, died in 1881, leaving three children: John H., Ella A. and Emma J.; second wife, Mrs. Emily (Hoyt) Fletcher, of Chenango county, married in 1881; she has one son by former marriage. Parents, Harry and Pamela (Drake) Eggleston, the former born in 1808, died in 1858, the latter born in 1813; children seven: Merritt, John H., Thomas W., Leonard, Irena, Sarah and Ruth. Grandparents, John S. and Irena (Edwards) Eggleston, who settled in Broome county before 1800.

English, Charles F., p. o. East Windsor, born in Windsor in 1851, son of Albert and Cornelia (Bedient) English, the former born in Greene county in 1822, married in 1850, died in 1884, the latter born in Otsego county in 1833, settled in Broome county in 1835; children eleven, nine now living: Charles F., Ellen A., Lucius L., George H., Martin L., Carrie M., Willie M., Katie B. and Lena M. Grandparents, Nathaniel and Betsey (Brewer) English, the latter died in 1846, leaving eleven children; second wife, Sarah Merriman, married in 1851, died in 1880.

Garlick, Charles E., p. o. Windsor, born in

Windsor in 1837, married Electa Chase, born in Chenango county in 1845, married in 1865; children three: Carrie E., Mamie B. and Charles E., jr. Parents, Samuel R. and Polly (Chamberlain) Garlick, the former born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1792, died in 1877, the latter born in Vermont in 1797, died at her old home in Windsor December 12th, 1884. Charles E. enlisted in Company G, 89th Regiment in 1861, under Colonel Fairchilds, served sixteen months, was in the battles of Camden, South Mountain and Antietam, and received an honorable discharge.

Guernsey, Polly P., born in Windsor in 1806, daughter of Joel and Fanny (Judd) Guernsey, married in Windsor in 1805; children three daughters: Polly P., Fanny Penelope, born in 1812, and Ruth M., born in 1809, married Joshua Lonsbury in 1830, Ruth died in 1836, leaving three children: Mary, Joel and Nathaniel L. Joel C. enlisted in the rebellion from Iowa, served three years, was discharged with his regiment. Joel Guernsey was born in Litchfield, Conn., married first wife, Persis Strickland, of Connecticut, in 1783; she died in 1804, leaving three children: William, Joseph and Diantha. Joel served through the war, received a pension, and died in 1843.

Hanson, Isaac B., p. o. Windsor, born in Davenport, Delaware county, in 1823; wife, Roana Sullivan, born in Oneonta, Otsego county, in 1827, married in 1848; children six: Charles, George, Archie, Inas, Alice and Lillian. Charles married Miss Emma Cressen; children two: Grace and Harry; George married Emma Smith; one child, Frank; Archie married Mattie Clark, and Alice married M. Baker; Lillian married Isaac McMinn; children two. Parents, Peter and Athildred (Case) Hanson, the former born in Germany, the latter in Delaware county; children four.

Hill, Stephen W., p. o. Windsor, born in Wayne county, Pa., in 1862, married Nellie Dunning, of Binghamton, in 1883; she was born in 1866, settled in Windsor in 1869. Parents, Minor R. and Margaret (Conklin) Hill; children eight: Morris A., Elias C., Austin W., Stephen W., Emma L., Lelen, Rebecca R. and Sarah.

Hupman, Aaron Pearce, p. o. Windsor, born in Windsor in 1821, married Catharine Bevier, daughter of Thomas and Esther (Van Ame)

Bevier, born in Broome county in 1820, married in 1848; children four: Ella A., Urbane B., George C. and Esther D. Parents, Michael and Roxana (Pierce) Hupman, settled in Windsor in 1816; children six, all now living: Hiram, John, Lucena, Betsey, A. Pierce and Harriet. Michael died in 1850, Roxana in 1872.

Hupman, John, p. o. Windsor, born in Otsego county in 1808; first wife, Roxana Hupman, born in Chenango county in 1814, married in 1838, died in 1852, leaving three children: Mary Ann, Henry and Eli; second wife, Ann Waterhouse, born in Binghamton in 1823, married in 1853; four daughters: Ada, Laura, Stella and Lottie. Henry was drafted and served in the war, was taken prisoner and died in 1864. Eli enlisted at the opening of the war, served until his health failed, was discharged and draws a pension. Parents, Michael and Roxana (Pierce) Hupman, settled in Windsor with three children in 1816; children six, all now living.

Judd, Leman M., p. o. Lester, born in Windsor, Dec. 26th, 1845; wife, Myra Bute, born in Schoharie county, Oct. 19th, 1854, married Oct. 15th, 1873; children two: Lola S., born Oct. 26th, 1874, and William H., born May 28th, 1879. Parents, Holbrook S. and Orpha (Blatchley) Judd, the former born in Windsor Jan. 23d, 1822, died Jan. 1st, 1853, the latter born April 5th, 1823, married in 1843; children two: Leman M. and William H., born April 15th, 1849, and died in 1877. Grandparents, Frederick and Caroline (Abernathy) Judd, they settled in Broome county in 1791, the former was born May 4th, 1799, died March 10th, 1863, the latter was born Sept. 3d, 1805, died Jan. 11th, 1879; children three, two now living.

Kent, Eri, p. o. Windsor, born in Broome county in 1823; wife, Amanda B. Howell, daughter of Samuel and Betsey Adelia (Olmstead) Howell, of Otsego county, born in 1822, married in 1844; children seven, three died in infancy. Eri is a successful farmer, having 1600 to 1800 acres of land, deals in cattle and sheep, owns an interest in the Windsor Cheese factory and Creamery. Parents, Useba and Patty (Woodruff) Kent, the former born in Connecticut in 1797, the latter born in 1800, married in 1820; children nine, six now living. Grandpa-

rents, Eri and Betsey Kent, who with their family of twelve children settled in Windsor in 1804.

Knox, George, p. o. Ouquaga, born in Windsor in 1815, retired lumber manufacturer and present farmer; wife, Jerusha Brown, of Chenango county, born in 1835, married in 1851; children three: Abbie M., George W. and Anna S. Jerusha was daughter of Jesse and Abigail (Church) Brown, of Chenango county, settled in Broome county where they died leaving eleven children, nine now living. Parents, Charles and Mellona (Badger) Knox, the former born in Massachusetts in 1786, died in 1861; children seven, five now living: George, Elizur S., Antoinette, Mary J. and Julia A. James Knox with his wife Lydia Stratton Knox, were the original owners of the place now occupied by Milton Knox, where they settled in 1786. Mr. Knox came in that year and commenced clearing the land and put in a crop. In the spring of 1787 his wife came with their eldest child Charles, then one year old, and she was the second white woman that came to the vicinity of Ouquaga. A Mrs. Doolittle had preceded her a few months. James and Lydia (Stratton) Knox were the parents of eleven children, all of whom lived to marry and have children. Charles was born in Massachusetts, the others were all born on the place where they first settled and where they died, each over eighty years of age.

Knox, Milton, p. o. Ouquaga, born in Windsor, Broome county, in 1843, was supervisor three terms, owns and occupies the old homestead that his grandfather purchased in 1786, containing 280 acres, enlisted in Co. F., 137th N. Y. Regiment under Col. Ireland in 1862, served till close of war, was discharged at Elmira; wife, Alice Francis, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Francis, born in Otsego county in 1848, married in 1873. Parents, Col. Ira and Anna Doolittle Knox, born in Broome county, the former in 1801, died in 1871, the latter in 1811, died in 1884; children six.

Knowlton, Henry M., p. o. West Windsor, born in Windsor in 1833, has been assessor one term and numerator in 1870, farmer and dairyman, cattle dealer and shipper; wife, Almira Hoadley, born in Windsor in 1840, married in 1860; children two: Etta M. and Mattie A.

Parents, John and Mary (Lamb) Knowlton, the former born in 1795, died in 1864, the latter born in Vermont in 1797; children seven: Mary Ann, Luther W., Hannah, Lucinda, Henry M., Achsa P., Royal G. and John.

McKune, Joseph F., p. o. Lanesboro, Pa., born in Sullivan county, N. Y., in 1815; wife, Betsey A. Curtis, of Susquehanna county, born in 1816, married in 1836; children three: James F., Ida and May E. James married Dora Watrous; children three; Ida married Isaac Munger; May married Burdett Van Nostrand; one child: Agnes M. Parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Fowler) McKune, the former of Orange county, the latter of Westchester county; children three, two now living; wife died in Sullivan county; second wife, Mary Hilborn; children eight.

Manwarren, Henry, p. o. Windsor, born in Chenango county in 1813, retired farmer, stock dealer and land speculator; wife, Hepsey M. Martin, of Chenango county, born in 1817, married in 1837; children four: William Albert, Sarah Elizabeth, Charles Henry and Hattie Louise. Parents, Jabez and Sally (Hopkins) Manwarren, the former of Connecticut, the latter of Waterbury, Conn., married in Chenango county; children nine, seven now living.

Mason, Sterne A., p. o. Windsor, born in Colesville, Broome county, in 1814; wife, Nancy A. Sage, born in Windsor, 1826, married in 1848; children four: C. Libbie M., Stanton A., Frank M. and Mollie A. Libbie M. married Orrin Palmer. Stanton A. was a graduate at West Point in 1875 and is at present in command of a troop of Cavalry U. S. A. now stationed at Fort Lowell, Arizona. Frank M. was a student at the New York University, returns to complete his course. Mollie A. was a student in the female college at Binghamton, is now a teacher. Mr. Mason settled on his present homestead in 1859, on which place the first settlement was made and first house built after vacation by the Indians over one hundred years ago, in this part of the Susquehanna Valley. His parents were Col. Leman and Elizabeth (Freeman) Mason, the former born in 1783, died 1848, the latter born in 1786, died in 1873; children eight, four now living.

Phelps, Myron, p. o. Windsor, born in Albany county in 1827, married Emily Webster, of Owego, born in 1827, married in 1852; children three: William, Mary and Frank. Myron is a farmer and settled in Windsor in 1868. Parents, Bradford and Mary (Beecher) Phelps, of Albany county, settled and died in Owego, leaving two children: Myron and Huldah.

Phillips, William W., p. o. Windsor, born in Lee, Mass., in 1835, blacksmith and farmer; wife, Sarah Page, born in Sanford in 1833, daughter of Joseph and Catherine Page, married in 1859; children two: Willie and Lillie. Parents, Orville and Harriet (Davis) Phillips, children seven, six now living. Grandparents, Zacheus and Mary Phillips of Massachusetts, who settled in Windsor in 1840, the former was in the war of 1812.

Phillips, Zacheus, jr., p. o. West Windsor, born in Windsor in 1837; wife, Phebe Andrews, born in Kirkwood in 1847, married in 1863; children four: Leslie, Judson, Lucy and Emma. Lucy married Brewster Chase in 1884. Parents, Zacheus and Anna (Ainsworth) Phillips, the former born in Massachusetts, died in 1875, the latter born in Windsor, died in 1866; children three, now living: George W., Lydia and Zacheus.

Plunkett, Frank, p. o. Cascade Valley, born in Paterson, N. J., in 1838, settled in Windsor in 1848, enlisted in Co. G., 89th N. Y. Vols. in 1861, under Col. H. S. Fairchilds, served three years, wounded at Antietam, confined in hospital four months, was discharged in 1864, at Virginia; wife, Mary E. Comstock, daughter of Sabastain and Hannah (Benn) Comstock, born in Windsor in 1843, married in 1866; children four: Fred L., Aubert H., H. M. Irene and Mary C.

Rider, Charles A., p. o. West Windsor, born in Dutchess county in 1837, has been assessor two terms, also postmaster and enumerator, is present assessor and justice of the peace, and a merchant in West Windsor, established in 1871, is agent for a fire and life insurance company, an active partner in the Kirkwood Wagon company, at Kirkwood Village, manufacturing light and heavy spring wagons, etc.; wife, Sarah E. Weed, born in Colesville in 1844, married in

1861; children three: George W., Fred M. and Bertha A. Parents, Gambia and Lois (Albertson) Rider, the former born in 1806, the latter in 1818, married in 1836; children eight, six now living.

Riley, Squire Lewis, born in Pennsylvania in 1820, was justice of the peace twelve years, commissioner one term, was postmaster fourteen years, and held other offices, was an early blacksmith and now lives on his farm; wife, Esther N. Alden, born in Windsor in 1818, married in 1846; children three, now living: Melissa, born in 1851; Dewitt M., born in 1856, and Eddie W. born in 1861. Parents, William and Catherine (Munday) Riley, the former of England, the latter of New Jersey, married in Broome county. Grandparents, Lewis Munday and Mary (Le Compt) Lewis, who settled in Vestal about 1790.

Roberts, William H., p. o. Windsor, born in Delaware county in 1828, settled in Windsor in 1874, was excise commissioner six years; wife, Sarah A. Cramer, daughter of William and Maria A. (Warren) Cramer, of Pennsylvania, born in 1838 married in 1858; one son: William C. Parents, John A. and Deborah (Fish) Roberts, of Delaware county, they died in Pennsylvania leaving six children; William H., Eli W., James L., John W., Elizabeth and Delia.

Rogers, John, p. o. South Windsor, born in Albany county in 1834; wife, Maria Kasson, daughter of Thomas and Amelia (Holcomb) Kasson, born in Broome county in 1843, married in 1862; children four: William J., George E., Frank K. and Amy Belle. Grandparents, Adam and Margaret Kasson, settled in Colesville with their three sons: Isaac, Elisha and Thomas. Parents, Alexander and Isabella (Millen) Rogers, natives of Scotland, married and settled in Albany county with five children, seven in all, six now living.

Simpkins, Lewis J., p. o. Windsor, born in Afton, Chenango county in 1835, enlisted in Company E, 109th N. Y. Volunteers under Col. Tracy, in 1862, served about one year, was discharged for disability at Annapolis Junction; wife, Zadie Pike, daughter of Joseph and Lucy (Phillips) Pike, born in 1835, married in 1863; children three: James L., Edson I. and Flora

E. Parents, Alanson and Betsey (Thompson) Simpkins, the former born in Greene county in 1801, died in 1871, leaving five children, the latter born in 1806, married in 1828.

Springsteen, Gurley, p. o. East Windsor, born in Windsor in 1833; wife, Francis Vosbury, of Colesville, born in 1838, married in 1859, died in 1875 leaving five children: Addie, Lucy, Herbert, Althea and Burton; second wife, Susan Bresee, of Sanford, born in 1838, married in 1876, daughter of Henry and Susan Bresee. Parents, John and Martha (Smith) Springsteen, the former of Windsor, born in 1810, the latter of Canada, born in 1813, married in 1830; children nine, three now living. Mr. Springsteen is at present a farmer, and owns and occupies the old homestead of Richard Vosbury, purchased before 1800.

Stilwell, Stephen P., p. o. Windsor, Broome county, born in Windsor in 1843, farmer and owns the farm that his grandfather Stephen purchased in 1825; wife, Mary Jane Dean, of Colesville, born in 1845, married in 1863; children three: Fenton E., Luvernie and Olive M. Parents, Thomas and Olive (Phillips) Stilwell, the former born in 1815, the latter in 1819, married in 1837; the latter died in 1883 leaving one son and three daughters. Grandparents, Stephen and Sarah (Taber) Stilwell, settled in Windsor in 1825; children six; the latter was born in 1790, died in 1878.

Stow, Merritt, p. o. Windsor, born in Windsor in 1824, farmer and occupies the farm purchased by his father in 1811; wife, Calphurnia Atwell, of Windsor, born in 1824, married in 1847; children five: Eli H., Mary A., Sarah L., Anna M. and Ira J., who died in infancy. Parents, Abel and Polly (Perkins) Stow, the former born in Connecticut in 1781, married in 1804, died in 1870, the latter born in 1782, died in 1881; children eleven, five now living: Harvey, Philamela, John, Phebe Ann, Merritt, Albert, who died leaving a large family in Texas, Levy, who died in Windsor and Marcus, who died in Kansas. Grandparents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Turner) Stow, of Connecticut; children ten.

Sweeney, Dennis W., p. o. Ouaquaga, born in Boston, Mass., in 1825, has served in the United States naval transport service in 1841, and was an

early seafaring man and a captain in Cortland county under the old military organization. Parents, Dennis and Sophina (Swinberk) Sweeney, of Boston, the latter died in Flushing, L. I., and the former married second wife, Charity Dorn, born in New Jersey, married in 1848. Dennis, jr., was a seafaring man in early life, settled in Broome county in 1863 and died in 1874; children three by first marriage: Dennis W., Job L. and John.

Terry, Stephen V., p. o. Cascade Valley, born in Orange county in 1816, is a retired carpenter and builder, settled in Broome county in 1864; wife, Sarah Reed, of Sullivan county, born in 1819, married in 1841; children four: Austin, Jaline W., Sarah A. and Alpha. Parents, Austin and Sarah (Myers) Terry, of Orange county.

Waite, James E., p. o. Windsor, born in Deer Park, Orange county in 1837, was supervisor five terms; erected in 1873 a steam saw-mill, manufacturing all kinds of lumber, has also another mill three miles south in Windsor and has lately erected three more in Pennsylvania, is an extensive dealer in all railroad supplies, was postmaster under Lincoln for fourteen years; wife, Sarah J. Brizzie, of Broome county, born in 1843, married in 1869; children three: Sarah E., Arthur J. and Florence. Parents, Herman and Emily O. (Edsall) Waite, the former born in 1811, died in 1878, the latter born in 1819, married in 1836, settled in Binghamton in 1852; children four.

Watrous, John B., p. o. Lanesboro, Pa., born in Ridgefield, Fairfield county, Conn., in 1805, settled in Broome county in 1823; wife, Anna Barnes, daughter of Abijah and Phydima Barnes, of Connecticut, born in Colesville in 1808, married in 1829; children ten, five now living: William W., Mary P., Emma C., Frances M. and Ada C. John B. Watrous settled with his parents, James and Sarah (Bouton) Watrous, in Delaware county in 1815, from Connecticut, parents died in Broome county; children five, three now living.

Watrous, Asa W., p. o. Windsor, born in Colesville, Broome county, in 1829; farmer and dairyman; wife, Minerva Campbell, of Windsor, born in 1829, married in 1853; children seven: Charles H., John W., William A., Lydia J., Lucy A., Emily

A. and Sarah O. Parents, Selden and Lucy (Rugels) Watrous, the former of Connecticut, born in 1806, died in 1878, the latter born in Windsor in 1803, died in 1882; children ten, eight now living. Grandparents, John and Marantha Watrous, of Connecticut, who settled in Colesville with twelve children.

Watrous, William W., p. o. Lanesboro, Penn., born in Colesville in 1829, was assessor two terms and highway commissioner one term, also a farmer and manufacturer of lumber; wife, Delia A. Comstock, daughter of Sebastian and Hannah (Been) Comstock, born in 1831, married in 1851; children four: Charles E., Dora R., Hannah A. and Kate C. Parents, John B. and Anna Barnes Watrous, of Connecticut, the former born in 1805, the latter in 1808, married in 1829; children ten, five now living.

Watson, Henry L., p. o. Windsor, born in New York city in 1842, settled in Pennsylvania where he resided until 1864 when he removed to Windsor, is a farmer and stock grower, owns and resides on the old homestead of 186 acres. Parents, Jeremiah and Pamela (Rockwell) Watson, the former born in Pennsylvania in 1808, died in 1876, the latter born in 1812; children six: Edward M., Henry L., Julia, Elizabeth, Albert S. and Phillip J.

Watson, Robert B., p. o. Windsor, born in Greene, Chenango county in 1835, married Amanda R. Porter, born in Colesville in 1836, married in 1856; children two: Morris J. and Bruce M. Morris J. married Ella Quimby in 1884, moved to Kansas where he was elected justice of peace. Parents, Gardner and Louisa (Stephens) Watson, married in Greene county where he died, the latter resides with her son Robert R., in Windsor, aged eighty years; children five, one now living.

Wheeler, William, p. o. Windsor, born in Windsor in 1853, was admitted to the bar at Binghamton in 1876; wife, Jennie F. Cresson, married in 1875. Parents, Squire Franklin G. and Minerva (Bartholomew) Wheeler, the former began the practice of law in Deposit about 1830, settled in Windsor in 1835, married twice, one child now living by first marriage and four by second being five in all, four dead, he (F. G. W.) died in 1882.

SANFORD.

Ahrens, John, p. o. Sanford, born in Hanover, near Bremen, Germany, in 1822, came to America and settled in New York city in 1845, where he remained until 1858; wife, Catharine Linch, born in New York city in 1834, married in 1850, children five: Mary, Nicholas, Catharine, John P. and Juliette; they settled in Sanford in 1858, where he purchased his present homestead of 140 acres. Parents, George and Catherine Ahrens, who died in Germany.

Allen, Elbert, p. o. Deposit, born in Otsego county, in 1837; wife, Phoebe Mattice, born in Schoharie county in 1841, daughter of Abraham Mattice, married in 1859, children eight: Adam D., Loren E., Frank, William D., Grant, Lillie M., Amasa J. and Rutherford B. Parents, Justin and Margaret (Russ) Allen, of Otsego county, died in Schoharie county, leaving fourteen children, all now living.

Atwell, Edward, farmer, manufacturer and shipper of lumber, born in Windsor in 1827; wife, Hannah A. McClure, daughter of David and Hannah Springsteen McClure, born in 1832, married in 1849, children six: Delia A., Morris E., Edna A., Marvin W., Eliza H. and Benjamin B. Parents, Ammon and Appalina (Heath) Atwell, of Broome county, children seven, all living, the oldest 64, the youngest 44. Parents reside at Windsor. Grandparents, Paul and Abigail (Mail) Atwell, of Connecticut, the former was a Revolutionary soldier and a pensioner, children eight.

Baker, Diar, p. o. Sanford, born in Sanford in 1854, farmer and dairyman, owns 240 acres, wife, Abistene Austin, born at Masonville in 1858, married in 1875, one child, Mabel, born in 1882. Parents, George and Abbey (Todd) Baker, the former born in Greene county, the latter in Delaware county, married and settled in Sanford in 1845, children nine, the former died in 1877, the latter is still living aged 56.

Beardsley, Eben N., p. o. Deposit, born in Otsego county in 1836, settled in Deposit in 1855, began the general smithing business in 1857, built his extensive shop and factory in 1872, manufactures wagons and repairs all farm implements. His son, Willard R., became a partner in the business in 1884; wife, Mary E.

Daniels, daughter of Allen and Temperance (Grommon) Daniels, born in Delaware county in 1836, married in 1856, children four: Willard R., born in 1857, who married Jennie V. Moses in 1878, they have one child, Lulu B.; Ella J., born in 1860, was graduated in music in 1882; Freddie H., born in 1864, died in 1870, and Edmond V., born in 1868, commenced dentist business in 1884.

Beers, Nelson G., p. o. Deposit, born in Walton, Delaware county, in 1823, settled in Sanford in 1851; wife, Adelia Gregory, daughter of Henry and Frelove Gregory, of Delaware county, born in Delaware county in 1832, married in 1851, died in 1869; second wife, Mrs. Betsey Booth, married in 1876. Parents, Hezekiah and Cynthia Goodrich Beers, of Connecticut, settled and died in Otsego county, children eight, seven now living.

Bice, Henry, p. o. Deposit, born in Otsego county in 1824, enlisted in Co. H., 1st N. Y. Vols., in 1864, served till close of war; wife, Lydia Mar, of Otsego county, married in 1863, died in 1872, one child by a former marriage, Lennetta Bice. Parents, John and Elizabeth (Sharp) Bice, of Coeymans, settled in Otsego then Broome county in 1850, where they died having six children, three now living.

Booth, Bouton, p. o. Gulf Summit, born in Tompkins, Delaware county in 1830; wife, Nancy Dibble, daughter of John and Nancy (Colwell) Dibble, the former born in Delaware county, the latter in England, Nancy, born in Delaware county 1830, married in 1851, children four, three now living: N. Albina, George A. and Delphene A. Parents, Erastus and Nancy (Holden) Booth, the former born in 1793, died in 1864, the latter born in 1799, married in 1817, died in 1881, children thirteen, six sons enlisted in the Rebellion, one was killed and one wounded.

Brown, Charles K., p. o. Deposit, born in Columbia county in 1843, settled in Broome county in 1850, began the drug business in connection with books and stationery in 1865, has been clerk of the village for the past eleven years, is member of the board of education and secretary of the newly organized Deposit Water Company; wife, Elizabeth Hoffman, married in 1866, children eight. Parents, John and Caroline (Clark) Brown,

the former died in Columbia county, children four, the latter died in 1881.

Burrows, Charles A., born in Sanford in 1840, farmer; wife, Caroline Childs, born in Greene county in 1840, married in 1866, children four: Rachel, George, Willie C. and Carrie B. (deceased). Parents, Elisha and Polly (Whitaker) Burrows, the former born in Connecticut in 1796, died in 1882, the latter born in 1802, died in 1877, children nine, six now living: Harriet, Adaline, Eunice, Emalinda, Daniel E. and Charles A. D. E. and C. A. were in the war in 1862, the former draws a pension from injuries received. Daniel E. was born in 1842, married Melissa Childs in 1866, children three: Mary, Henry and Charles D.

Campbell, Alonzo, p. o. North Sanford, born in Schoharie county in 1818, has been assessor one term, collector and poormaster for several years, and a retired farmer and merchant, was the first merchant in North Sanford, retired in 1861; wife, Caroline De Vol, born in Otsego county in 1821, married in 1841, children four, two now living: Theodore and Mary; Theodore enlisted in the Rebellion in 1862, was taken prisoner and confined for five months. Parents, John and Olive Henry Campbell, of Sharon, settled in Otsego county in 1820, died in Decatur, the former in 1854 and the latter in 1881, children nine, eight now living.

Campbell, Densmore, p. o. North Sanford, born in Otsego county in 1833, farmer and agent for the Champion mowers, reapers and all farm machinery; wife, Ruth A. Mosher, daughter of A. T. Mosher, born in Sanford in 1835, married in 1861; children two: Cassius M., born in 1865 and Charles W., born in 1867; children two, who died in infancy. Parents, John and Olive (Henry) Campbell, who settled in Otsego county in 1820.

Cheeseman, George, farmer and dairyman, 175 acres, born in Kent, England, in 1818; wife, Harriet Brewer, born in England in 1821, married in 1841; children ten; they settled in Sanford in 1846, where he now resides; wife died in 1861. Parents, Thomas and Ann (Kingsworth) Cheeseman; they lived and died in Kent, children nine, two daughters are now living in England, two sons in America, George and Edward.

George settled in Albany in 1840, remained there for sixty years.

Clark, John Q., p. o. Deposit, born in Orange county in 1831, settled in Broome county in 1870, purchased the steam planing mill and sash, blind and door factory, erected in 1868, which was since destroyed by fire. He has had it rebuilt with increased facilities for manufacturing the various articles in his line; wife, Maria L. Kerr, born in 1830, married in 1857; one child: Alvira B., born in 1862. Parents, David and Hannah Gilson Clark, of Orange county; children eleven, seven now living.

Corwin, David, p. o. Gulf Summit, born in Sanford in 1818, has been constable three terms, was the first postmaster at Gulf Summit, holding the office three years; wife, Polly Heath, born in 1826, married in 1843; children seven now living: Sarah E., Francis E., Elsie J., Mary, Bessie, Albert and Willis. Parents, Alfred and Rachel Lamondeaux Corwin, the former born in 1790, died in 1858, the latter born in 1787, died in 1876; children twelve, two now living.

Crane, Joel, jr., born in Delhi, Delaware county, in 1821, is a stock and dairy farmer, retired carpenter and builder, was highway commissioner three years; wife, Lucina Fink, born in Greene county in 1827, married in 1849; children three: Almiron L., Elijah E. and Hattie N. Parents, Joel and Bathsheba (Bisbee) Crane, the former of Connecticut, the latter of Delaware county, married in 1819, settled in Sanford in 1839; children eleven, ten now living; the former died in 1869.

Crane, Nelson, born in Delaware county in 1828, was superintendent of schools, assessor two terms, justice of the peace one term, elected supervisor in 1884, re-elected in 1885, and is a farmer and civil engineer; wife, Harriet Van Horn, born in Delaware county in 1831, married in 1860, died in 1881. Parents, Simeon and Charlotte (Anthony) Crane, the former born in Connecticut in 1794, was a soldier in the 1812 war; the latter born in Delaware county in 1802, married and settled in Sanford in 1844, the former died in 1879, the latter died in Aug., 1884, aged 82; children four: Erastus, Nelson, Laura and Marietta. Grandparents, Simeon and Anne (Easton) Crane, settled in Delaware county in 1796.

Dean, John P., p. o. Deposit, born in Broome county in 1824, has been assessor for four terms, the last in 1882, held other minor offices; wife, Fancy C. Jarvis, daughter of Henry Jarvis, born in Dutchess county in 1838, married in 1854; one child: Ida S. Parents, Zenas K. and Polly (Peters) Dean, the former born in Broome county in 1796, died in 1883. Grandparents, Nathan and Lois Dean, natives of Connecticut.

Decker, Alva F., born in Pennsylvania in 1853; wife, Lamira West, daughter of Jones and Lucretia West, of Pennsylvania, born in 1859, married in 1875; children two: Carrie M. and Omoo. Parents, J. C. and Orrilla (Johnson) Decker, the latter died leaving ten children, eight now living. Elias C. Decker, the oldest of the family, is forty-four years of age, was drafted on the 16th day of October, 1862, served ten months and was honorably discharged the 5th day of August, 1863, then re-enlisted in March, 1864 for three years, and was discharged for disability the last of November, 1864. George Decker, the next oldest, enlisted in March, 1864, and died at Arlington Heights the last of July.

Decker, Ezra, p. o. Deposit, born in North East, Dutchess county, in 1810, settled in Sanford in 1840, with his mother, Lucretia Decker, she died in Broome county leaving her son Ezra, who married Sally Penney, daughter of Deacon John and Sally (Hulse) Penney, early settlers of Sanford; children thirteen, seven now living. Ezra resides on his old homestead, purchased on first settlement in county, of 144 acres. He has two children: Lucretia, born November 30th, 1861, and George E., born July 8th, 1864.

De Money, Henry C., p. o. Deposit, born in Roxbury, Delaware county, in 1825, was in the First N. Y. V. Cavalry in 1864-65; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Fanning, daughter of L. W. Robinson and widow of Mr. Chas. Fanning, who died leaving three children, born in New Hampshire in 1816, married in 1847; children four: Adelbert H., Mary E., Guzalia A. and L. Eugene. Parents, Moses and Betsey (Conroe) De Money, the former of New Jersey, born in 1796, died in 1871, the latter of Dutchess county, born in 1802; children nine, six sons and three daughters.

Devereaux, Alvin, p. o. Deposit, born in Albany county in 1820, settled in county in 1847,

purchased his present homestead and built a large saw-mill which is run by water power, located on the Delaware river, in 1848, also built a large tannery which he has run until the last year, giving employment to 100 hands and carrying on an extensive lumber business, retiring from the lumber business he has, with his son, given his attention to breeding fine blooded stock. He has two large dairy farms; the homestead contains over a thousand acres; first wife, Julia A. Tanner, born in Albany county, married in 1845, died in 1872; children eight, six now living; second wife, Mrs. Cornelia N. Allen, married in 1874. Mr. Devereaux has been supervisor six terms, and was run on the Democrat ticket twice for Member of Assembly, once for Congress and was presidential elector in 1884.

De Witt, Marcus W., p. o. McClure, born in Ulster county in 1844, settled in Sanford in 1867, enlisted in the Rebellion in Co. F., 56th N. Y. Regiment under Col. Vanwick in 1863, served through the war and was not discharged until 1865; wife, Mrs. Eliza Gregory, daughter of Henry and Ann (Brandow) Reichard, born in Greene in 1843, married first husband in 1860, he died in 1869 leaving three children: Charles, Arthur and George; Mrs. Gregory married Mr. De Witt in 1870; children five, one dead: Clinton, Satie, Elton, Henry and Grace. Parents, John S. and Catherine De Graff, of Ulster county, who died in Sullivan county.

Fletcher, James M., p. o. McClure, born in Wayne county, Pa., in 1836, settled in Broome county in 1874; wife, Laura M. Wheeler, daughter of Benjamin and Louisa (Simonds) Wheeler, of Pennsylvania, born in 1841, married in 1862, children seven: Russell B., born in 1863, Everett C., born in 1867, Orville T., born in 1869, Jennie L., born in 1870, Anna D., born in 1873 and James Lee G., born in 1877, Earl S., born in 1880, died 1883. Parents, Benjamin and Pattie (Bigelow) Fletcher, the former of Connecticut, the latter of Massachusetts, settled and died in Wayne county, Pa.; children five, three now living.

Ford, William L., p. o. Deposit, merchant, dealer in all staple and fancy dry goods, groceries, etc., has been supervisor of the town and

member of assembly for three terms, was active in procuring bill of a special act for the corporation of Deposit, which embraced a part of two counties, to be able to act as though but one; born in Middleville, Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1820, went to Binghamton in 1841, settled at Deposit in 1846, began the mercantile business which he has continued up to the present time, has had as partner for twenty-five years, Mr. John Perry. In 1882 Mr. James H. Rogers, of Chenango county, was admitted and the house is called at present Ford & Rogers.

French, Emerson C. (deceased), born in Chenango county in 1845, has been carpenter and builder and general farmer; died December 14th, 1884; wife, Louise M. Scofield, born in Delaware county in 1844, married in 1867; children two: Addie M. and Mary E. Parents, Nelson and Lois (Broad) French, the former born in 1808, married first wife, Lydia Harper, in 1839, who died leaving four children; second wife, Lois, born in 1818, married in 1839; children three: Emerson C., Horatio N. and George B.

Gardineer, Nicholas N., p. o. Deposit, farmer, lumber and stock dealer, born in Sanford in 1856; wife, Bertha Hawks, daughter of Elihu and Electa (Lewis) Hawks, born in 1860, married in 1878; children two: Floyd, born in 1881, and Edna, born in 1884. Parents, Nicholas and Polly (Lord) Gardineer, the latter born in Delaware county, the former in Herkimer county; children eight, three died in infancy and five still living: Jacob, Rachel, Betsey, Rebecca and Nicholas N.

Gregory, William M., farmer 404 acres, born in Kortright, Delaware county, in 1836, was collector in Sanford in 1860 and 1861, assessor in Windsor one term, and commissioner of highways two terms, elected assessor in Sanford in 1884; wife, Laura A. Bathrick, adopted daughter of John A. and Laura C. Bathrick, born in Delaware county in 1841, married in 1862; children four: Fred W., Elton H., Annie L. and Jay Lamonti. Parents, Henry and Freelove (Seamen) Gregory, the former born in Bedford in 1795, the latter in Delaware county in 1797, married in Delaware county; children eleven, eight now living. Henry was in the War of 1812, and received a pension for services.

Hall, Joel M., p. o. Gulf Summit, born in Otsego county in 1811, died in 1884; wife, Eliza Stiles, daughter of Rev. Stephen and Sally (Hatheway) Stiles, the former born in New Jersey, the latter in Pennsylvania, married in 1805; children fourteen that lived to advanced age, nine are still living. Rev. Stephen was a Baptist clergyman, and his father was a Revolutionary soldier. Eliza Stiles was born in 1811, married in 1836; children nine, six now living: Lovisa M., Harrison H., Emily A., Edick, Clark F. and Elizabeth M. Parents, Seth and Sena Manchester, of Dutchess county.

Hamlin, Rev. Adam K., born in Maryland, Otsego county, in 1824, came to Sanford, Broome county, in 1844, was assessor one term, was ordained in 1862 pastor of the First Baptist Church of Sanford, where he remained conducting his stock and dairy farm in connection with his ministerial duties, except spending a few years at Afton and West Bainbridge; in 1878 he retired from his pastoral duties, only officiating as supply when called; wife, Electa Whitney, born in Davenport in 1830, married in 1855; children ten: Adam L., Wayland B., Clarence H., Roemma D., Minnie O., Hattie A., Mary E., Jessie C., Eva E. and Jennie H. Parents, John and Catharine (Vanslyke) Hamlin, the former born in 1797, the latter in 1803, married in 1823; children eleven, six now living.

Hamlin, Adariah (deceased), born in Otsego county in 1831, died in 1873, married Nancy C. Fuller, daughter of Solomon and Eunice (Wilbur) Fuller, born in Sanford in 1836, married in 1853; children four: Eunice A., Fred E., Candice L. and Jane A. Parents, John and Catherine (Vanslyke) Hamlin, who settled in Sanford in 1841; children eleven, six now living. Parents of wife, Solomon and Eunice Fuller, the former was born in 1805, the latter in 1813, married in 1828, the latter died in 1850, leaving four children; second wife, Mrs. Calista De Vol. Grandparents were one of the first settlers in county.

Hamlin, William H., p. o. North Sanford, born in Otsego county in 1826, owns 330 acres, was assessor one term and is a general farmer and dealer in lumber; he erected in 1883 a steam saw, lumber, lath, shingle and custom feed-mill at North Sanford, the main part of which is one

story, 20 x 60, and addition of 24 x 32, and run by forty horse-power; wife, Betsey King, daughter of Levi King, born in Sanford in 1828, married in 1851; children four: George, Luella, Clara and Norabelle. Parents, John and Catherine (Van Slyke) Hamlin.

Hempstead, Nicholas, p. o. Deposit, born in Hempstead, L. I., in 1809; wife, Prudence McClure, daughter of William and Sarah McClure, born in Sanford in 1808, married in 1834; children four: Henry M., Bessie H., David T. and Sarah M. Parents, David and Eunice (Murry) Hempstead, of Long Island, who, with their family of five children, settled in Sanford about 1810.

Jackson, Andrew, retired harness maker and apiarist, p. o. Deposit, born in Dutchess county in 1831; wife, Malinda Merrifield, born in Dutchess county in 1828, married in 1854; children four: Walter M., Will, Phoebe and Mary. Parents, Richard and Abigail (Wyatt) Jackson, of Dutchess county, married in Stanford, settled in Broome county in 1854, the former died in 1875, the latter yet survives, aged eighty-three.

Kedzie, Adam A., p. o. Sanford, served two terms as justice of the peace, was superintendent of the poor nine years, and assistant internal revenue assessor for nine years; first wife, Cynthia Gregory, of Delaware county, born in 1818, married in 1840, died in 1858; children two, who died in infancy; second wife, Margaret Kiendle, born in Baden in 1824, married in 1863. Parents, George and Christine (Archibald) Kedzie, born in Scotland, married in 1815; children two: Adam A. and Andrew.

Kneiskern, Lewis, p. o. Sanford, born in Schoharie county in 1821, is stock and dairy farmer; wife, Eliza Catherine, daughter of Peter and Lydia Vosburgh, the former was in the war of 1812; born in Schoharie county in 1820, married in 1845; children three: John Wesley, born in 1851; Emily Catherine, born in 1855, and James Matthew in 1865. Parents, Peter and Sophia (Long) Kneiskern, of Schoharie county, settled in Delhi, where she died, the former died in 1881; children eleven, five now living.

Latham, John, p. o. North Sanford, farmer, moved from Gilboa, Schoharie county, in 1831,

to Tomkins, Delaware county, in 1861, came to Sanford in 1863; wife, Maria Salsbury, born in 1835, daughter of Peter and Margaret J. (Welch) Salsbury, born in Schodack, Rensselaer county, married in 1861, children three: Willie A., Candace and Arthur R. Parents, Samuel Latham and Marinda (Hunt) Latham, the former born in Saratoga county, the latter in Gilboa; they now reside in Tomkins, Delaware county.

Leight, Henry, p. o. Sanford, born in Sanford in 1846; wife, Frank Seley, daughter of Ebenezer and Maxamillie (Dayton) Seley, born in North Harpersfield in 1854, married in 1877; children three: Leonard, Mary and Mable. Parents, Joshua and Mary (Nicol) Leight, the former born in Delaware county, the latter in Scotland, married in 1838, the former died in 1876, the latter died in 1883; children five, three now living.

McMurray, Robert L., p. o. Deposit, born in Kortright, N. Y., in 1823; wife, Margaret Emily St. Clair, daughter of Archibald and Anna (Shields) St. Clair, the former of Scotland and the latter of England, children twelve; the former died in Ireland and the latter came to New York and died in 1868. Margaret was born in the north of Ireland in 1832, married in 1853, settled in Broome county in 1873; children four: James S., George H., Archibald A. and Anna Jane McMurray. Parents, George H. and Jane McMurray, early settlers of Delaware county; children eleven.

Merrill, John R., born in Schoharie county in 1830, settled in Sanford in 1841, has been assessor three years, collector in 1863 and held other minor offices; he has a fine farm of 400 acres, and keeps fine Jersey cows, built a custom mill in 1856, run the same for many years, located on the Oquaga, having two run of stone, 11-2 stories high and was a fine success until destroyed by fire; wife, Caroline Shelman, born in Alleghany county in 1836, married in 1857; children four: Lucetta A., born in 1858; Lottie M., born in 1859; George Elmer, born in 1861, and Jennie S., in 1862. Parents, John Merrill and Molly Hamilton Merrill, descendant of Alexander Hamilton.

Merrill, Sidney B., born in Sanford in 1844; wife, Carrie Salisbury, daughter of William and

Polly (Hendry) Salisbury, the former died in 1879, the latter in 1881; children seven. William enlisted in the 137th Regiment in 1862, served three years, was discharged with his regiment. Sidney B., was married in 1884. Parents, John and Molly (Hamilton) Merrill, the former born in Connecticut in 1800, died in 1878, the latter born in 1802, married in 1827, died in 1861; children seven, six now living.

Mosher, Wesson, p. o. North Sanford, born in Sanford in 1833; wife, Elizabeth A. French, born in Delaware county in 1834, married in 1859; children two: Burr W. and May. William H. Mosher was born in 1840, married Matilda A. Scofield, born in 1842, married in 1870; one child, Maud A. Parents, Alfred and Amy (Wilber) Mosher, born in Dutchess county, the former in 1804 and died in 1879, the latter born in 1807, married in 1829, settled in Sanford in 1831, the latter born in 1807, died in 1878; children seven.

Perry, John B., p. o. Deposit, born in Amenia, Dutchess county, in 1818, settled in Broome county in 1855, was an under sheriff of Dutchess county, has retired from the mercantile trade and is at present engaged in shipping butter and cheese; first wife, Mary L. Simpson, of Poughkeepsie, married in 1844, died in 1864; children two: Almira S., who died in 1871, and Charles B.; second wife, Mrs. Mary E. J. Short, of Homer, married in 1869; one son who died in infancy. Parents, Thomas and Catherine (Belding) Perry, of Amenia, the former, who died in 1872, was a leading man.

Pinney, Grover, farmer and lumber manufacturer, born in Broome county in 1826; wife, Lydia Luscombe, daughter of William and Sally (Clendenen) Luscombe, the former of Connecticut, the latter of Vermont, born at Cherry Valley in 1828, married in 1850; children five, four now living: Charles L., Grover, jr., who was killed at a railroad accident Feb. 21st, 1885, Eleazer, Fred G. and Carrie G. Parents, John and Sally Hulse Pinney, the former born in Vermont, the latter in Orange county, married in Delaware county, died in Broome county; children thirteen, seven now living, the oldest is ninety years, and the youngest fifty-six.

Post, Stephen, born in Orange county in 1804, settled in Broome county in 1848, purchased a

farm of 400 acres, which he has divided among his sons and three of the brothers have added some 400 acres more: first wife, Louisa Bull, of Orange county, married in 1827, died in 1844; children eight, four now living; second wife, Hannah Bull, born in 1845, died in 1875, leaving two daughters: Millie and Emily.

Post, Daniel B., p. o. Deposit, born in Monroe, Orange county, in 1831, married Mary Fortner, born in Sanford in 1835, married in 1853; children six: Josephine, William D., Charles, Ida and Ira (twins), and Elizabeth. Stephen B. Post, brother of Daniel B., was born in Monroe, Orange county, in 1834; wife, Elizabeth Fortner, adopted daughter of Leander and Eliza Fortner, married in 1864, she died in 1874; second wife, Frances E. Johnson, born in Sanford in 1858, married in 1875; children three: Edith M., Matie R. and Kittie. Parents, Stephen and Hannah Post, who settled in county in 1848, when they now reside, the former has passed his eightieth birthday.

Robbins, Solomon, p. o. Afton, born in Otsego county in 1815; wife, Mary Wood, daughter of Caleb Wood, of Delaware county, born in Walton in 1811, married in 1836; children three living: Frederick, Mary S. and John S. Parents, James and Sarah (Hicks) Robbins; children five now living.

Rivenburgh, Jonas, p. o. Oquaga Lake, born in Susquehanna county in 1827, was assessor one term, overseer of the poor four terms, and at present owns a farm of 130 acres, situated on the lake, which has become one of the popular resorts for summer recreation. Mr. Rivenburgh has opened his house for the accommodation of those wishing a quiet place for the leisure season; wife, Rachel M. Coil, born in 1831, married in 1850; children four: Agnes, Carrie A., C. Jennie and Sarah E. Parents, Peter and Ruth (Kelsey) Rivenburgh, born in Preston Hollow, married and settled in Susquehanna county in 1826; children seven.

Roberts, John W., farmer, born in Delaware county in 1812; wife, Selina Mitchell, daughter of Pearce and Nabby (Burr) Mitchell, born in Meredith in 1812, married in 1835; children three: Harriet A., John M. and Sarah S. Parents, John and Polly (Anthony) Roberts, the

former born in Westchester county in 1781, settled in Delaware county in 1790, coming with his parents with an ox team through the wilderness or by marked trees; the former died in Broome county, aged eighty-seven, and the latter aged eighty-eight.

Russell, Lewis L., p. o. Afton, born in Unadilla, Otsego county, in 1836, enlisted in the First New York Engineers, Company I, in 1864, served till close of war, has been justice of the peace twelve years, is stock and dairy farmer, and for many years served as executor and administrator of estates; wife, Emma A. Williams, daughter of William O. and Harriet (Harper) Williams, of Broome county, born in 1841, married in 1861; children seven: Gertrude L., Orson G., Minnie A., Mary E., George W., Ernest R. and Edgar J. Parents, John and Eliza (Gilbert) Russell.

Seward, Luman P., p. o. McClure, born in Sherburne in 1807, settled in Sanford in 1809; first wife, Harriet Shaffer, married in 1837, died in 1857, leaving one child, Orsamus, who is a Free Methodist clergyman; second wife, Mrs. Lurana (Jennings) McClure, widow of Thomas McClure, married in 1857; first husband died leaving one son, Silas W. McClure, who is a railroad operator. Parents, Silas and Charlotte (Way) Seward, of Connecticut; the former was a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner, and died in 1852; children ten, one now living.

Scott, James H., p. o. Oquaga Lake, born in 1821 in Halifax, Vt.; wife, Alvira Jane Wilder, of Vermont, born in 1823, married in 1845, settled in county in 1869; children two: Eveline C., born in 1847, and Elwin J., born in 1854, the latter married Mary Raymond, who was born in 1856, married in 1874; children three: Raymond, Cora B. and Etta M. James H. Scott purchased his present homestead in 1869; he has opened his house for the accommodation of his many friends as well as strangers, and has some very beautiful cottage sites for families.

Sexsmith, Levi, p. o. North Sanford, born at Harpersfield, Delaware county, in 1826; wife, Fanny Bush, daughter of Samuel H. and Sally (Clark) Bush, of Chenango county, born in 1829, married in 1859; children five: Emery T., born in 1861, Addison B., born in 1863,

Mary A., born in 1868, Fanny M., born in 1870, and Jennie E., born in 1874. Parents, Thomas and Abigail (Seeley) Sexsmith, the former of Queens county, Ireland, born in 1795, the latter of Delaware county, married in 1822; children ten, seven now living.

Shiner, John, p. o. McClure, born in New Jersey in 1826, settled in county in 1862, married Hannah Smith, daughter of David and Mary (Mann) Smith, of Harpersfield, born in Harpersfield in 1826, married in 1857; children three: George, Charles and Frank. Parents, Jacob and Catherine (Phooder) Shiner; they died in New Jersey, leaving six children.

Stiles, Charles H., p. o. Deposit, born in Sanford in 1845, was collector one year, overseer of the poor two years and commissioner of highways one year, is farmer, lumberman and shipper; wife, Sarah M. Whitaker, daughter of Benjamin and Clarissa (Hulce) Whitaker, born in Delaware county in 1843, married in 1868; children three: Emily E., John M. and Charles A. Parents, John and Theodosia (Armstrong) Stiles, the former born in 1807, died in 1847, the latter born in 1808, died in 1883.

Thomson, Henry, p. o. Sanford, born in Scotland in 1807, purchased his present homestead in Sanford of 106 acres, cleared and improved it by his own labor, is now retired, living with his son; wife, Jane Nicol, born in Scotland in 1810, married in 1836; children eight, seven now living: John N., Ann M., Mary J., Wallace, Robert B., Jane R. and Alexander; wife died in 1876. Parents, William and Marion (Davie) Thomson, of Scotland, who settled with their family in Delaware county in 1831, went to Sanford in 1838, died, leaving nine children, six now living.

Thorn, Stephen, born in Coeymans, Albany county, in 1810; wife, Deborah E. Van Dusen, born in Schoharie county in 1818, married in 1839, died in 1878, leaving two children: James W. and Elizabeth, the latter has been a teacher and now remains at home with her father, the former married Mary O. Utter. Parents, Pelick and Silvia Thorn, of Albany county, the former died in Albany county and the latter in Schoharie county; children nine, five now living.

Towner, Levi B., p. o. Deposit, born in Penn-

sylvania in 1861; wife, Della Dart, of Wayne county, born in 1863, married in 1884. Parents, Rev. I. P. Towner and Sally Jane (Vanness) Towner, the latter of New Jersey; children three: Osee O., Levi B. and Jerry B. Osee O. married William R. Meeker.

Underwood, Jonas, p. o. Deposit, born in Delaware county in 1805, was commissioner of highways six terms, poormaster for thirteen years and at present a retired farmer; wife, Polly Stiles, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Burrows) Stiles, born in 1806, married in 1828; children four: Augustus Henry, Daniel S., Jonas, jr., and Sarah. Parents, Jonas and Sally (Pine) Underwood, the former of Connecticut, settled in Sanford with six children in 1806; children ten in all, but one son, Jonas, and Almira, who settled in Illinois, now living.

Valentine, Matthias G. G., p. o. Deposit, born in New Brunswick in 1823; wife, Mary A. Landon, of Delhi, born in 1828, married in 1848, moved to Sanford in 1851 from Meredith, Delaware county; children two: Gallatia C., born in 1849, and Eunice M., born in 1852, the latter married James Gray in 1878; children two: Hubert G. and Leon C.; the former married Ellen Lovelace, born in 1851, married in 1874; children three: Raymond G., Ina L. and Roland D. Parents, Matthias G. and Mary (Ackerly) Valentine, the former born in Westchester county in 1790, married at Yonkers, died in 1826, the latter born in 1789, died in 1880; children three now living.

Van Tassel, Killian, p. o. Deposit, born in Broome, Schoharie county, in 1830; wife, Lohana (Driggs) Adams, widow of John Adams, born in Schoharie county in 1837, married first husband in 1856, one child, Frances D., born in 1857, married second husband in 1872, children three: Jennie M., Gay G. and Arthur. Lorano is daughter of Elisha and Zilpha (Birchard) Driggs, children eight, five now living. Parents, Jeremiah and Polly (Decker) Van Tassel, of Columbia county, children twelve, five now living.

Walker, David, p. o. Deposit, born in Masonville, Delaware county, in 1820; wife, Polly Fuller, born in Sanford in 1827, daughter of Isaiah and Lydia (Robins) Fuller, married in

1848; children three: Ellen, born in 1849, William in 1851, and Harriet in 1855. David is a farmer and dairyman, settled in county in 1849, having 150 acres. Parents, William and Anna (Sayer) Walker, the former born in Massachusetts, the latter in Otsego county, married at Bainbridge; children seven: Warner, James, Sarah, William, David, Orrin and Steven; children of Isaiah and Lydia (Robins) Fuller: Sally, Polly, Lamira, Isaiah, Lusinda and Marthe.

Walker, Joseph, p. o. Sanford, born in Ireland in 1827, left his home at the age of sixteen for New York, on the ship *Rochester*; after twelve weeks' passage he reached New York and remained four years, then took passage to California *via* Cape Horn, remained there four years, returned to New York, where he married Jane Murray, in 1853; children four; settled in Sanford and purchased his present homestead of 250 acres.

Whitaker, Stephen Frank, p. o. Deposit, born in Sanford in 1814; wife, Dorcas Gardineer, born in Herkimer county in 1816, married in 1836; children five: Daniel W., Nelson W., Sarah, Phoebe and Frank F., jr. His son Daniel W. now runs his large farm of 500 acres. Parents, John and Catherine (Weaver) Whitaker, the former died in 1868, the latter in 1853; children fourteen, nine now living. Grandparents, Squire and Elizabeth (Ogden) Whitaker, the former of England, settled in county in 1787.

Wickwire, Andrew E., p. o. Deposit, born in Saratoga county in 1825, is a retired engineer, settled in Binghamton in 1866, formed a partnership with Matthew C. Russell, and settled in Deposit in the general hardware, stoves, tin, and all house furnishing goods in this line; wife, Emma Horton, born in Saratoga county, married in 1851; children two living: Andrew Seymour and Edward Mather. Parents, Isaac and Nancy (Evans) Wickwire, of Connecticut; children nine, four now living.

Wilcox, Henry W., p. o. Deposit, born in Elmira in 1842, settled in Broome county in 1849; wife, Francis Dean, daughter of A. H. and Adaline (Citcheon) Dean, born in 1845, married in 1867; children three: Henry W., jr., Frederick D. and Nellie. Henry W. enlisted in the

144th N. Y. Vols. in 1862, was promoted to first lieutenant. Since his discharge he has been active in the Republican ranks, and owned and run for some time the Oquaga House, which he has lately retired from and now resides on his homestead farm. Parents, Dr. Rowland and Louisa (Peters) Wilcox, the former died in 1849, the latter in 1883; children two: William R. and Henry W.

UNION.

Aker, William, p. o. Binghamton, farmer, owns 138 acres, born in county in 1844, settled on the farm where he now resides in 1874, enlisted in Company E, 50th New York Engineers, in 1862, was discharged in 1865; wife, Christina J. Deyo, daughter of Richard Deyo; children two: Carrie and Minnie.

Allen, F. B., p. o. Binghamton, farmer, owns 54 acres, born in Union in 1824, son of Lawrence Allen, one of the first settlers of Broome county; wife, Harriet Pulver, daughter of Jacob Pulver, a resident of county; children three: Libbie M., Estella H. and Nellie J. Father, Lawrence Allen, was born in county; his father (Samuel Allen) came from New Jersey about the year 1790.

Allen, William, farmer, owns 75 acres, born in Binghamton in 1810, son of Zenas Allen, one of the early settlers of Binghamton, settled in Union in 1820, and on the farm where he now resides in 1873. The soil is well adapted for grain and dairy farming.

Allen, W. H., farmer, owns 102 acres, soil a sandy and gravelly loam, well adapted to grain or dairy farming, born on the farm where he now resides in 1840. It is a part of the old Allen homestead owned and occupied by his grandfather. He is a son of Samuel Allen, one of the first settlers of county.

Andrews, Eugene M., p. o. Binghamton, farmer and milk dealer, owns 25 acres, the soil is a clay loam, well adapted for both grain and dairy farming. He was born in Union in 1848; wife, Fanny E., daughter of S. B. Tyler; children three: Jesse, May and Lynda. Parents, Miles C. and Abigail (Bliss) Andrews.

Bacon, Solomon, p. o. Union, carpenter and builder, has a farm of 35 acres, born in Cortland

county in 1830, settled on the farm where he now resides in 1869, was the first settler on the farm, son of Ansel Bacon, a native of Saratoga county, his parents were among the early settlers of Homer; wife, Harriet E. Keeler; children two: Eugene L. and George W.

Badger, Peter M., p. o. Union, born in Union in 1834, was fireman on the Erie railroad in 1852, and on the Toledo railroad began as engineer in 1854; wife, Elizabeth A. Layton; one child, Belle M. Parents, Marcus M. and Rebecca L. (Mersereau) Badger.

Baker, Harrison T., p. o. Union, farmer and commissioner of highways of the town of Union, born in Union on the farm where he now resides in 1840, enlisted in 1862 in Company I, 50th N. Y. Vols., was discharged in 1865 at Fort Barry, Virginia; he is a son of Russel and Maria (Thomas) Baker, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of New York.

Balch, Colonel Benjamin, p. o. Union, retired farmer, born in Vermont in 1812, settled in Union in 1816, was ensign, major and colonel in the New York State Militia, was highway commissioner three years, assessor six years, justice of the peace eight years and supervisor four years; wife, Lucy J. Cary, daughter of Thomas Cary; children four: Belle, Fred, Frank and Nettie. Father, Nathan Cary, was a resident of Vermont.

Barnes, Columbus C., p. o. Union, owns 143 acres, soil well adapted to farming and gardening, born in Cortland county in 1847, settled in this town and on the farm he now occupies in 1871. He is the son of Elijah Barnes, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Cortland county in 1835; wife, Eleanor Spangenberg, daughter of Hawley Spangenberg, of Pennsylvania.

Barnes, Jasper, farmer and gardener, born in Sullivan county, N. Y., in 1840, moved to Cortland county, N. Y., in 1843, from there to Wayne county, Pa., in 1851, remained there until 1859, from there to Cortland county, N. Y.; married in 1863 to Henrietta Verreau, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Verreau, settled in Union in 1868; one child, Bessie F., born in 1882.

Barton, Chancellor, p. o. Union, farmer, born in New Jersey in 1832, settled in Tioga county in 1836, came to Union in 1861, moved on his

farm in 1864; wife, Fanny Worrick, who died leaving three children: Mary P., Irvin S. and Fanny M.; second wife, Eliza E. Worrick; children two: Julia E. and Hattie P. Father, Leonard, who died in 1883 in his eighty-sixth year; mother, Sally, is still living in her eighty-seventh year.

Bovee, Ira, p. o. Hooper, owns 212 acres, soil well adapted to grain and dairy farming, well watered and adapted to raising stock, has two sets of buildings and could be divided into two farms, was born in Otsego county in 1819, settled on this farm with his father, Henry Bovee, in 1840; wife, Amanda O'Brien, of Albany county; children two: Loeva and Fred.

Brooks, L. S., p. o. Binghamton, farmer and milk dealer, owns 142 acres, well adapted to grain and dairy farming, born in Middletown, Orange county, in 1839, settled in Cortland in 1839, settled on present farm in 1870, son of James and Emeline (Rogers) Brooks; wife, Lorette N. Tanner, a resident of Cortland county; children four: Minnie A., Frank L., Vernon S. and Charles M.

Cary, William B., p. o. Choconut Centre, general merchant, has been postmaster four years, born in this town in 1849, commenced business here in 1876; wife, Ida Brown, daughter of O. C. Brown. Father, Charles Cary, a resident of Binghamton; children two: Frankie and Johnie.

Cortright, Jervis, p. o. Choconut Centre, owns 53 acres, all under improvement, soil clay loam, well adapted to grain and grass, was born in Binghamton in 1833, son of Abraham Cortright; wife, Sarah Shepard, daughter of Joseph Shepard, son of George W. Abraham Cortright, son of Thomas Cortright, was born in 1797, was married to Eliza Cary, daughter of Thomas Cary, in 1827. Abraham Cortright was well and favorably known for his business qualities, owning at one time quite an amount of real estate, in connection with a hotel one and a half miles west of Binghamton; he was also a cattle dealer and drover. Noting his military career, he was a commissioned officer, that of colonel in the State Militia.

Chrysler, J. A., p. o. Union Centre, owns 107 acres, farm is well watered and convenient to

stock raising, born in Albany county in 1833, settled in this county in 1853, on the present farm in 1861; wife, Harriet Gibbs, daughter of Ebenezer Gibbs, one of the first settlers of this town; children three: Myra, Elber and Elma.

Cleveland, Charles, p. o. Hooper, owns 127 acres, born in this town, on the farm where he now resides, in 1825; wife, Hannah Jane Vannoy, daughter of Elias Vannoy; one child, Jennie Cleveland. Father, Joseph Cleveland, who settled on this farm with his father, Joseph Cleveland, in 1813; they were the first settlers on this farm.

Cleveland, William H., p. o. Hooper, farmer, owns 40 acres, land well adapted to grain and dairy farming; wife, Elizabeth Rockwell, daughter of Thomas Rockwell; one child, Abraham L. Father, Rodolphus Cleveland, who was son of Joseph.

Crocker, Roe, p. o. box 333, Binghamton, N. Y., farmer and lumber manufacturer, born in 1820, son of Samuel Crocker, who was a son of Ezekiel, one of the first settlers of this town; first wife, Eliza Ann Andrews, who died in 1864; children three: Henry, Alonzo and Franklin; second wife, Catherine Anderson, who died in 1876; children two: Sylvia Ann and Dwight; third wife, Ambrosia Durand, daughter of David Durand.

Davis, Luther, p. o. Union, farmer, born in Union in 1803, son of Rowland Davis, who was a native of Massachusetts and who settled in this town in 1796; wife, Elizabeth Broas, who came here in 1816 from Ulster county; children twelve, nine now living: Henrietta Tinney in Missouri, Catharine McKay in Iowa, Maria Wentworth in California, Harriet Beeman, Dorliska Sayers, Peter Davis and Celentine Carpenter in Pennsylvania, Orlando L. and David B. are still in Union.

Davis, Orlando L., p. o. Hooper, born in Union in 1838; wife, Maggie Crossin, of Bridge-water, Pa; one child, Frederick J. Orlando Davis enlisted in Co. H, 10th P. R. Vols. C., in 1861, was transferred in 1863 to the U. S. Signal Corps, taken prisoner in 1864, sent to Richmond, from there to Andersonville prison, was paroled and discharged at Harrisburg in 1865.

Day, Joseph B., p. o. Union, hotel and livery, born in Union in 1838, became proprietor of the Major House in 1880; wife, Lois Tilbury, daughter of James Tilbury, of Owego, Tioga county; children two: Burt and Frank E. Father, Amos P. Day, who came to this town in 1814, with his father Jonathan, and settled on lot No. 156.

Devoe, Henry, p. o. Binghamton, farmer, owns 43 acres, born in Tompkins county, N. Y., in 1834, settled in county in 1835, and in Binghamton in 1843, came to Union in 1863; wife, Augusta Swartout, daughter of Joel Swartout; children two: George W. and Maggie. Father, John Devoe.

Dickerson, Albert, grain and dairy farmer, born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1840, settled in county on the farm where he now resides in 1875; wife, Sarah Wenn, daughter of John Wenn, married in 1864; children three: John W., Anna and Alice. Father, George H. Dickerson, a native of Orange county, settled in Tioga county in 1845. Mother, Harriet Dickerson, a native of Long Island.

Dickerson, Francis, p. o. Union, grain and dairy farmer, owns 120 acres in county, born in Orange county in 1838, settled on his present farm in 1866; wife, Amy Lewis, daughter of R. S. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, married in 1863, children three: Emmet, Hattie B. and Harry Dickerson. Parents, George H. and Harriet Dickerson.

Dillon, Morgan, p. o. Binghamton, farmer, owns ninety-five acres, land is well adapted to stock, dairy and grain. He settled in Binghamton in 1840, moved from there to Chenango, was in California for nine years, settled on present farm in 1867; wife, Josephine La Gros, children three: Mary J., Catherine and Wm. H.

Dunbar, H. T., M.D., physician and surgeon, office and residence on East Maine street, Union, N. Y. He is a native of Cazenovia, Madison county, N. Y., born February 19th, 1844, enlisted February 28th, 1862, at the age of eighteen years, in Company F, of the 9th Pennsylvania Res. Vols., was wounded and captured by the rebels June 30th, 1862, in McClelland's campaign, served his three years and was discharged at Washington in 1865. After his re-

turn he went into the drug business in Ohio. He read medicine with F. C. Applegate, M.D., of Windham, Ohio, was graduated in 1876 at Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, was elected first vice-president of the Alumni Association of that college. He began practice in Elgin, Erie county, Pa., in 1876, and in 1883 removed to Union, N. Y.

Dunning, J. F., p. o. Hooper, farmer and dealer in butter, owns 107 acres, land is well adapted to grain and dairy farming. He was born in Orange county in 1828, settled in this county in 1846, and on the present farm in 1854. He is son of Jacob Dunning, of Orange county, N. Y.; first wife, Frances Wasson, daughter of Jonathan T. Wasson, who died leaving one child, Hattie F. Blakeslee; second wife, Mrs. Lora S. (Johnson) Barlow, daughter of William Johnson, of Schoharie, N. Y.

Dunning, W. H. H., p. o. Hooper, general farmer and dealer in agricultural implements, owns sixty acres, born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1840, son of Jacob Dunning, son of Daniel Dunning, natives of Orange county; wife, Dorcas Davis, daughter of Francis Davis, who was son of Roland Davis one of the first settlers of this town, children three: Wyatt W., born January 8th, 1866, Fred A., born December 27th, 1866, and Luella E.

Gage, Isaac G., p. o. Hawleytown, farmer and overseer of poor, born in Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1830, settled on farm where he now resides in 1874, owns 100 acres, has been excise commissioner. He is a son of Benjamin S. Gage, who was a son of Simon Gage, son of Joseph a native of England; wife, Williampa Rockafellow, daughter of David, who was a native of New Jersey, children two: George S. and Bennie R.

Hawks, Dexter, p. o. Hooper, farmer, born in Roe, Mass., in 1825, went to Chenango with his father in 1826, settled in Union in 1874; first wife, Mary Ann Smith, who died leaving four children: Ellen Louisa, James De Forest, Julia and Mary; second wife, Jane McIntyre, children: Minnie, Charles and Lillie Belle.

Higbee, Frederick, farmer, owns eighty-four acres, land well under cultivation and adapted to gardening, son of Loring Higbee, who came here with his father, the first settler on this farm.

Frederick Higbee, enlisted in Company H, 3d Michigan infantry in 1861, was discharged at Detroit, Mich., in 1864; wife, Jennie Van Wormer, who died in 1881, one child, Maggie, born in 1878.

Hooper, Chester, farmer, was born in Union, November 25th, 1820, eldest child of Philander and Martha (Patterson) Hooper. He married May 23d, 1842, Camilla Williams, daughter of Isaac and Elisheba (Kellogg) Williams, of Otsego, N. Y., where she was born April 2d, 1818. His father was born in West Stockbridge, Mass., November 18th, 1795, and came to Union when twelve years old; his mother, the youngest child of Hon. Amos and Anne (Williams) Patterson, was born in Union on lot 41 of the Nanticoke township and is yet living on the farm which has been her home for sixty-five years.

Hooper, Wm. W., p. o. Hooper, farmer, born in Union in 1834, son of Philander and Martha (Patterson) Hooper; wife, Elizabeth Stevenson, daughter of George and Betsey (Monday) Stevenson, born in Vestal in 1839, children two: Ida May, born in 1861, and George S., born in 1864.

Hulslander, L. S., dealer in dry goods, groceries and notions, born in Tompkins county in 1844, settled in Maine in 1865, in Tioga county in 1875, came to Maine in 1876, settled in Union in 1879; wife, Kate Pitcher, daughter of Peter W. Pitcher. Father, J. D. Hulslander, son of Henry.

Johnson, Charles, p. o. Hooper, owns 106 acres, the soil of which is well cultivated and convenient for raising stock, born in Waverly in 1839, a son of Dr. William Johnson; wife, Elizabeth Chrysler, daughter of Evert Chrysler, children five: Arthur, Jennie, Pamela, Frank and John W.

Jackson, Henry G., p. o. Binghamton, contractor and farmer, born in Orleans county in 1838, settled in county in 1865, and on present farm in 1879, enlisted in Co. D, 151st Regiment N. Y. Vols. in 1862, in Orleans county, served until close of war; wife, Kittie Chambers, daughter of Benjamin Chambers. Father, Jacob M. Jackson, of Londonderry, N. H.

Jenison, Lewis, p. o. Binghamton, owns 100 acres, well adapted for grain and dairy farming,

born in Massachusetts in 1824, settled in county in 1837, son of Marverick Jenison. Lewis Jenison is a breeder of Jersey cattle, he has about thirty head of that breed.

Jenison, Luther, p. o. Binghamton, farmer, owns 187 acres, well adapted to all kinds of farming, and forty acres of forest land, born in Massachusetts in 1803, settled in county in 1837; wife, Maria L. Putnam, daughter of Joseph Putnam, children five: Erskine P., Caroline E., Charles V., Fanny L., and Joseph P. Grandchildren five: Bernard H., Lucy C., Helen M., Marian A. and Charles.

Johnson, H. M., p. o. Hooper, dairy and grain farmer, owns 100 acres, born in Union in 1824, son of John T. Johnson, a native of New York city, who settled in Union in 1822; wife, Mary M. Camp, daughter of John Camp, a native of Owego, Tioga county, born in 1831, children three: Adolphus C., born in 1848; Ella A., born in 1853; and Charles H., born in 1859.

Keeler, Edward P., p. o. Union, owns 100 acres, born in town of Union in 1835, son of Lewis and Mary A. Rogers, the former was one of the first settlers in town; wife, Jane C. Henion, daughter of George Henion, children one: Harry E.

Kellogg, L. W., p. o. Union, owns 62 acres. He was born in Sidney Plains, Delaware county, in 1852, settled on this farm in April, 1884. He is a son of Samuel and Susan A. (Lewis) Kellogg; wife, Ella G. Harper, daughter of Oscar F. Harper, children two: Orville H. and Frank L.

Lashier, Solomon, p. o. Union, born in Union in 1824, was supervisor two terms; wife, Harriet A. Evens, daughter of Elijah Evens, children living: Adelbert S. and Ida A. Parents, Aaron and Susanna (Roe) Lashier, the former was born in 1777.

Le Baron, George, p. o. Union, farmer, dealer in agricultural implements and baled hay, is overseer of poor, and has been one of the town auditors of Union; wife, Mary C. Andrews, daughter of F. N. Andrews, children five: G. Burdette, Julia M., Sidney, Henry and Mary. Father, Samuel Le Baron.

McKeeby, William, p. o. Binghamton, farmer, and dealer in agricultural implements, is present assessor and superintendent of Carmel Grove

Camp Ground, owns 64 acres, moved here from Pennsylvania in 1870, son of Dennis, who was a son of William; wife, Elizabeth Williams, who died leaving children two: Louie and Libbie; second wife, Mary Moore, daughter of Robert Moore, children two: May and Minnie.

Mason, Charles H., p. o. Hooper, owns 100 acres, well adapted to dairy and grain farming, born in Bradford county, Pa., in 1848, son of Nelson Mason, a native of this county, who was a son of Lemam Mason one of the first settlers of the town of Colesville; wife, Emma Ferris, daughter of Aaron Ferris, one of the assessors of this town, children three: George N., Elmer, and Arthur S.

Mersereau, Hon. E. C., p. o. Union, dealer in dry goods, clothing, groceries and provisions, lime, salt and cement. He was born in Union in 1828, son of Henry Mersereau, a son of Joshua, one of the first settlers of Union. Hon. E. C. Mersereau was elected supervisor in 1859 and has held that office five years, was one of the first trustees of village of Union, helped to organize the fire department and has been an active fireman at all times and is acting chief engineer of the department at present, was Member of Assembly in 1865, has been postmaster twenty-four years, began business as a merchant in 1851 in a store located where the M. E. Church now stands, opened at his present place in 1853; wife, Sarah M. Keeler.

Mersereau, Aaron, general merchant, boots, shoes, hats, caps and robes, groceries and provisions, No. 2 Exchange Block, Union, N. Y., born in Vestal in 1830, settled in Union in 1854, began business in that year, moved to the Benedict store in 1858, came here in 1861. Parents, John and Sarah (Christopher) Mersereau.

Mersereau, Major David, p. o. Union, born in the town of Vestal, formerly a part of Union in 1801. He was elected town clerk in 1823, was major of a Broome county regiment under Colonel Lewis and General Waterman about 1821, was supervisor of Vestal five years, was also supervisor of Union. He was justice of Union eight years, and during that time never had a decision appealed. He built the grist-mill called the Union mills, the Major House block in 1852-3. He enlisted in Co. G, 161st regiment

N. Y. V., in 1862, lost his eye-sight at Baton Rouge under General Banks, was teacher of the signal corps in New Orleans, was discharged in 1863. He is the only son of Israel P. Mersereau; children three: Caroline M. Ferry, Lockie Robinson and Mary Harvey.

Mersereau, George W., p. o. Union, general merchant, born in Union in 1838, built his present store in 1867 and began business here in 1868, has been president of village; wife, Sarah I. Wheeler, daughter of Stephen Wheeler.

Mersereau, Joshua and John S., grain and dairy farmers, natives of the village of Union, owns 100 acres, the land is very productive, situated on the Susquehanna river and in the valley. They are sons of John D. Mersereau, who was a son of Joshua and he was a son of John, who introduced the first stage coach in the United States. The farm that they occupy and own was owned by their father, John D., who was a native of New Jersey and one of the first settlers of this town.

Mercereau, Timothy D., p. o. Union, farmer, 100 acres, born on the farm where he now resides in 1840; wife, Elena Dodge, daughter of Joel Dodge, children five: Edgar J., Emma L., Harriet R., J. Frank and L. Dwight. Father, Job L. Mercereau, son of Peter Mercereau, one of the first settlers of town.

Mersereau, Warren, p. o. Union, dairy and grain farm, owns seventy acres, born in Vestal in 1848, was railroad fireman four years, engineer on the Costa Rica railroad of Central America one year and four months, also engineer on the eastern division N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. seven years, bought the farm where he now lives in 1881; wife, Alice Gordan, daughter of Alexander Gordan. Father, Major David Mersereau.

Moore, D. Y., p. o. Hooper, born in Windsor in 1819, settled on present farm in 1865; wife, Charlotte Barteau, of Windsor, daughter of David Barteau, one son, Daniel M. Moore. Parents, Daniel and Harriet (Brown) Moore, natives of Long Island and early settlers of Windsor.

Newell, Chauncey, p. o. Union, born in Union in 1816, settled in Union village in 1858, has been overseer of poor and justice of peace, also notary public; first wife, Sarah E. Johnson,

who died leaving three children: Harriet E., Orlando M. and Amelia J.; second wife, Sarah A. Baker, one child, Bert C. Father, Manna Newell, a native of Connecticut, who settled on Lot 46 in 1799.

Reynolds, B. H., p. o. address 28 Clinton St., Binghamton, N. Y., farmer, owns 106 acres, the soil is well adapted to dairy farming and stock raising, born in Ulster county in 1846, settled in county in 1847, on his present farm in 1877; wife, Catherine Rhyne, children two: Freddy B. and Cora A.

Roberts, J. L., p. o. Hooper, farmer, owns eighty acres, born on the farm that he now occupies in 1831, son of James Roberts, who was the first settler on this farm; wife, Lucia M. Waterman, children two: Hattie De Ette and Anna May. James Roberts was a drummer boy in the Revolution, also in regular service, drew a pension from the U. S. government.

Rodman, E. Y., p. o. Union, dairy and grain farmer, owns 156 acres, born in Schoharie county in 1824, settled in county on his present farm in 1866, has been overseer of poor seven years, enlisted in Co. B, 91st N. Y. Vols., veteran regiment, in 1864, discharged at Albany, but sent home from Virginia. He is a son of Asa Rodman, a native of Nobletown, and Olive (Culver) Rodman, of the same place; wife, Lucretia Comstock, children four: Benjamin, Calder, George and Sarah.

Rozell, J. T., p. o. Binghamton, farmer, owns 179 acres of good farming land, well adapted to dairy and stock, born on the farm that he now occupies in 1857, son of Joshua Rozell, a native of Dutchess county, settled on farm in 1820, was the first permanent settler on farm, which was all forest excepting one acre when he came; wife, Della J. Dedrick, daughter of Daniel Dedrick, children three: Nora, Sarah and Ellen.

Swartrout, Jacob, p. o. Binghamton, farmer, owns eighty-seven acres, well adapted to grain and dairy farming, born in Sussex county, N. J., in 1843, came to county with his father in 1853, settled on the farm that he now occupies in 1859; wife, Harriet A. Broas, daughter of I. V. W. Broas, one of the first settlers, children four: Luella, Wilford, Augusta and Maggie.

Tilbury, George W., p. o. Union, dealer in boots, shoes, groceries and provisions, born in

Owego, October 27th, 1847, was town clerk of Union three years; wife, Janet Cafferty, daughter of James Cafferty, born May 22d, 1849, children two: Neva E. and Bennie O. Father, Richard Tilbury, of Owego, N. Y.

Trester, John, p. o. Union, manufacturer of carriages, buggies, phaetons, light and heavy wagons, swell box cutter, and repairing a specialty, settled in county in 1869; wife, Kate A. Beser, one child, Hattie Trester. Father, Balsher Trester.

Twinning, Charles, p. o. Hooper, owns eighty-two acres, born in Hooper in 1831, son of John Twinning, who came from New Jersey and settled in this town in 1820, Charles settled on his present farm in 1867; wife, Lucy A. Gibbs, daughter of Manly B. Gibbs, born in Hartford, Conn., in 1871, and settled in this town in 1790, children five: Ida, Dora, Polly, Seymour and Addie.

Vandemark, Isaac, p. o. Union, owns eighty-one acres, born in Union, October 8th, 1822, was the first settler on the farm where he now resides, son of Abram Vandemark, who was one of the early settlers, came here about 1815, has one adopted daughter, Mary I. Bowen, the latter married S. E. Bowen in 1870, they have three children: Fayette, Minnie B. and Raymond.

Van Noy, Samuel H., farmer, born in Sussex county, N. J., in 1842, settled in this town in 1851, wife, Sarah Clinton, daughter of George Clinton, children three: George E., Carrie A. and Lydia May. Father, Elias Van Noy, son of Benjamin.

Van Patten, Gervase C., p. o. Union, works 112 acres, soil a clayey loam, well watered and convenient for raising stock, born in Richmondville, Schoharie county, in 1859; wife, Belle Winston, daughter of Lewis Winston, of Troy, Pa. Father, John J. Van Patten, settled on the farm where he now resides in 1863.

Whittemore, Isaac Y., p. o. Union, born in Tioga county in 1830, he, together with his brother Alonzo bought out the furniture and undertaking business of Scoville & Keeler in 1867. They built the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1871, were burned out, and then he bought the share of A. W.; wife, Mariam Bean, daughter

of Stephen who was a son of Abram Bean one of the first settlers of the town. They have three children: Clarissa J., Vesta E. and S. Duane.

Whittemore, Jasper, p. o. Union, dairy, grain and stock farm, has been excise commissioner of town for many years, born on the farm where he now resides in 1824; wife, Delilah Barney, born in 1829, daughter of Joshua and Delilah Barney; married April 30th, 1846, one adopted child, Charles Albert Whittemore, who has two children: Jasper A. and Charles S. Jasper is a son of Orin and Mary (Stanley) Whittemore, the former born in 1791, married September 12th, 1819, died in 1862, the latter born in 1803, is still living.

Whittemore, Matthew, dairy and grain farmer, born in 1826, on the old homestead in this town, moved on to present farm in 1876, owns 30 acres; wife, Sarah J. Woughter, daughter of Henry and Charity (Tilbury) Woughter. Father, Orin Whittemore, who came here with his father, who was one of the first settlers in town.

FENTON.

Baldwin, Samuel I., p. o. North Fenton, born in Litchfield county, Conn., in 1827, married Elizabeth Wheeler, of Greene, born in 1834 in Massachusetts, married in 1855, children five, two living: Hattie, born in 1856, and Mary E., born in 1864; the latter married George West, of Fenton, married in 1882, one child: Helen. Hattie is a student at the Normal school at Cortland. Parents, Sylvester and Caudice (Ives) Baldwin, of Connecticut, who settled in Broome county with ten children in 1835, eight now living, Sylvester died in 1854, wife in 1855.

Barnes, James J., p. o. Port Crane, born in Ulster county in 1824, married Anna Margaret Van Vleet, of Ulster county, born in 1827, married in 1845, children six, one died in infancy, five living: Anna, Oscar, Theodore V., Louisa and J. Delphine. James J. was assessor three years, general farmer and extensive dairy man, settled in Fenton in 1849, purchased his present homestead in 1850. Parents, John J. and Rachel (Van Ostrant) Barnes, of Ulster county; children thirteen, eleven now living. Grandfather William Barnes was a Revolutionary soldier.

Beckwith, George W., p. o. Port Dickinson, born in Windsor in 1824, married Sally Ann Scott, born in Windsor in 1833, married in 1851, children five: Edna E., Charles R., George E., Emma A. and William D. Parents, Charles and Betsey (Nichols) Beckwith, the former born in Columbia county in 1798, died in 1862, the latter died in Fenton in 1873, leaving eight children, four now living: George W., Elias W., Ruth A. and Charles D.

Cook, Matthew, p. o. North Fenton, born in Owego in 1815, settled in Fenton in 1844, was an early drover and stock dealer, lumberman and farmer; wife, Harriett De Monstoy, born in town of Milton, Saratoga county, in 1818, married in 1839, children three: Emily, Alice and Dora. Parents, Simon and Nancy (Seymour) Cook, the former born in Otsego county, married in Guilford, children six, five now living: S. D., Matthew, Nancy, Nathaniel and Phœbe. Parents settled in county in 1844, Simon was in the war of 1812.

Crocker, Ebenezer, p. o. Port Dickinson, born in Chenango in 1814, married Sophia Ann Prentice, born in Vermont in 1817, married in 1835, children three: Lucy, Elizabeth and David. Ebenezer was highway commissioner and justice of peace, retired farmer and lumber manufacturer. Parents, David and Polly (Jay) Crocker, the former born in 1778 the latter in 1785, married in 1806, the former died in 1841, the latter in 1848, children eight, five now living.

De Monstoy, Lewis N., p. o. North Fenton, born in Tompkins, Delaware county, in 1826, was supervisor two terms, town clerk, studied law in 1845, spent four years in California in the mining and lumber business, settled in Fenton in 1847; wife, Rachel Parsons, born in Fenton in 1829, married in 1849, one son, Eugene, born in 1851. Parents, Lewis and Hannah (Brill) De Monstoy, the former of Saratoga county, born in 1793, the latter born in 1794, settled in Delaware county in 1826, children three now living: Walton H., Harriet and Lewis W.

Hinds, Hon. Roger Wing, p. o. Port Dickinson, born in Rutland county, Vermont, in 1805, settled in Binghamton with his parents in 1816; first wife, Catharine Dayton, of Chenango, born in 1810, married in 1836, died in 1844, leaving

two sons, Marvin D. and Charles B.; second wife, Ann Eliza Williamson, born in Westchester county in 1805, married in 1845, died in 1874. Parents, Jesse and Martha A. (Wing) Hinds, of Greenwich, Mass., the former born in 1757, died in 1842, the latter born in 1764, died in 1849, the former was a Revolutionary soldier and received a pension; children fourteen, all dead except Hon. Roger, who has been a representative man in town and county, was justice of peace two terms, supervisor of Maine in 1849 and 1850; supervisor of the town of Fenton in 1867, of which town he is now a resident.

Hinds, Silas, p. o. Port Crane, born in Ithaca, Tompkins county, in 1813, married Diadema Hemstrough, born in Owego, in 1819, married in 1840, children ten, seven now living: Edgar, Louisa, Cordelia, Richard, Benjamin, Oscar and William Wallace. Parents, Joseph and Hannah (Walden) Hinds, married in New Jersey, settled and died in Tompkins county, children five; one of their sons enlisted and served to close of war. James was wounded and draws a pension.

Holt, Jeremiah, jr., p. o. North Fenton, born in Fenton in 1855, was supervisor one term, elected assessor in 1884; wife, Hattie Bowen, daughter of George O. Bowen, born in Willet in 1860, married in 1880, one daughter, Jane W. Parents, Jeremiah and Levina J. Williamson, the former born in 1797, the latter in 1819, married in 1854. Jeremiah was married three times: first wife, Eliza Allen, died in 1847, leaving one son, Jefferson W. Holt; second wife, Ann Williams, who died in 1853.

Hull, John, p. o. Port Crane, born in Connecticut in 1810, was supervisor six terms, commissioner four terms, retired railroad and canal contractor, and church builder, purchased his present homestead in 1850, settled in county in 1836; wife, Sophia Amsbry, born in Onondaga county in 1817, married in 1836, children ten, seven now living: John, jr., Charles A., B. Franklin, George, Merritt, James and Emma. John, jr., and Charles are engaged in manufacturing cigars in Binghamton, Charles is a lawyer, James was admitted to the bar in 1879. Parents, John and Ruth (Noles) Hull, of Connecticut.

Hunt, James D., p. o. Port Crane, born in New Hampshire in 1818; wife, Loretta Maben, daughter of Benjamin and Didama (Buel) Maben, born in Greene county in 1817, married in 1844, children two: Charles B. and Mary D. Charles B. married Elizabeth Hill in 1874, children, three; Mary D. married John Sanford, who died in 1877. Parents, Charles and Mary (Ford) Hunt, the former of Massachusetts, born in 1788, settled in Colesville in 1832, wife died in 1834, children eight, four now living.

Kales, Henry, p. o. Osborne Hollow, born in Coventry, Chenango county, in 1842, married Angeline Page, of North Fenton, born in 1847, married in 1868, children two: James H., and Minnie E. Parents, John and Mary Ann (Armstrong) Kales, born and married in Ireland, settled in Chenango county in 1842, came to Fenton in 1851, where he died in 1876, leaving five children: Henry, James who died in the war, Margaret, John W. and George R. Henry served three years in the war, engaged in several important battles, purchased his present farm of 200 acres in 1866, erected the saw-mill in 1869 of 60 x 30, and is an extensive dealer in lumber.

Keeler, Job F., Port Crane, born in Broome county in 1843; first wife, Harriet A. Dutcher of Dutchess county, born in 1843, married in 1866, died in 1882, leaving two children: S. Irving and Arthur R.; second wife, Mary J. (Cole) Davis, widow of L. A. Davis, born in Broome county, married Mr. Keeler in 1883. Parents, Reveilo and Polly (Miller) Keeler, the former born in Binghamton in 1796, the latter in 1803, children nine, five now living: Samuel M., Levina, Herod M., Oliver O. and Job F.

Lewis, Ellis, p. o. Chenango Forks, born in Chenango in 1802; wife, Polly Thomas, born in Woodstock, Vermont, in 1808, married in 1828, the former died in 1878, children seven, five now living: Richard G., Eliza, Nancy, Ella and Mary. Eldredge (deceased), who married a daughter of William Tracy, died February 23, 1877, leaving a wife and four children. Parents, Richard and Elizabeth (Lewis), natives of Wales, settled in Broome county about 1800, with two children, eight in all, two now living.

Lownsberry, Simmons J., p. o. Binghamton, born in 1822, was in the employ of the government

for three years at Alexandria, Va., having charge of the bridge construction shop; has a saw-mill manufacturing all kinds of lumber. Parents, Gideon and Polly (Archer) Lownsberry, married in 1816, settled in Broome county in 1826, children eleven, seven now living: William H., Margaret A., Simmons J., James H., Ruben A., Frederick M. and Henrietta, the mother still resides with her son on the homestead purchased by Simmons of 200 acres, the father died in 1866.

McDonald, Asa, p. o. North Fenton, born in Coventry, Chenango county, in 1810; wife, Elizabeth M. Ayres, born in Mass. in 1812, settled in county in 1821, married in Fenton in 1830, children nine, five now living: Almon A., a teacher, William H., a merchant, Theodore F., a lawyer, Albert D., a farmer, and Earl V. Parents, Michel and Hopystill (Elliott) McDonald, of Mass., the former was an early sea captain, married in Chenango county, he was a botanical physician, children eight, two now living.

Ogden, Ambrose W., p. o. Binghamton, box 435, was successor in the hotel business at his father's death, retired from that and now owns and resides on the old homestead which is a part of the land his grandfather purchased in 1790; wife, Harriet Dyer, daughter of Dennis Dyer, born in Windsor in 1825, married in 1848, one child: Joseph D., born in 1849, married Henrietta Amsbry in 1873. Parents, Joseph and Mary (Van Name) Ogden.

Ogden, William, p. o. Binghamton, born in Fenton in 1813, retired farmer; wife, Ann Maria Smith, daughter of Parlee and Amanda (Waller) Smith, born in 1817, married in 1838, one child: Joseph Parlee Ogden, born in 1840, married Celesta L. Tallman, in 1864, children two: William C. and Charles L. Parents, Joseph and Mary (Van Name) Ogden, the former born in New Jersey, the latter in Staten Island, married in Fenton in 1812, children ten, three now living. Grandparents, Joseph and Roda Ogden, early settlers of town, children nine.

Potter, Benjamin A., p. o. Port Crane, born in Ulster county in 1823, married Elizabeth Barnes, born in Ulster county in 1827, married in 1846, settled in Tioga county in 1848, and in

Fenton in 1861 and purchased his present homestead of 120 acres which he cleared of timber, enlisted in company H., 89th regiment in 1863, served to close of war, discharged at Elmira, and received a pension for injuries received. He has four children: Sarah, Emily C., A. Estella and Eugene A. Emily married Rev. Ransom Harvey, children two: Bessie and Ransom. Parents, Edward and Sarah Anderson Potter, who lived and died in Ulster county, children seven, two now living.

Prentice, Hiram, p. o. Port Dickinson, born in Broome county in 1825, was a carpenter and builder in early life, located on his present homestead in 1850 and gives his attention to the treatment of horses; wife, Emeline Warner, born in Schoharie county, in 1827, married in 1846, children two: Julia and Adelia. Parents, Nathan and Hannah (Wood) Prentice, of Vermont, married and settled in Windsor, children nine, six now living: Sophia, Hiram, Ira, Lydia, Eunice and Charles.

Rider, James, p. o. Port Crane, born in Otsego county in 1823, married Phoebe Andrews of Broome county, born in 1826, married in 1855, died in 1881, leaving five children: Venice E., Willie, Rosabel, Bessie and Cora. James has been highway commissioner two terms, excise commissioner several years, is at present a farmer and owns 185 acres. Parents, David D. and Susan Ripley Rider, the former born in 1777, died in 1853, the latter born in 1792, died in 1869, children five, three now living: Anna, Priscilla and James.

Roberts, Dr. Lorenzo P., p. o. Port Crane, born in Sanford, Broome county, in 1832, was a graduate at the Eclectic Medical College in Philadelphia in 1867, began practice in Newark Valley, Tioga county, N. Y., in 1863, settled in Fenton (Port Crane) in 1868, where he now resides, has been supervisor two terms, justice of peace, town clerk, overseer of poor and held other offices; first wife, Augusta A. Rewey, born in Newark Valley, Tioga county, in 1836, married in 1864, died in 1874, leaving two children: Lena and Mable; second wife, Adelia A. Brundage, born in Uppsonville, Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1839, married in 1876, daughter of Dr. E. L. and Agnes V. Brundage. Parents, Ebin

and Delila (Pinny) Roberts, the former died in 1865, children twelve, ten now living.

Shear, Charles L., p. o. Port Crane, born in Kirkwood, Broome county, in 1849; wife, Susan M. Davis, born in Franklin, Delaware county, in 1851, married in 1873. Parents, Eseck and Eliza Ann (Ball) Shear, of Schoharie county, settled in Fenton in 1836, wife died in 1856, leaving six children: William, Seneca, Charles L., Russell, Sarah, Chloe and Hattie. Charles L., sr., began the dry goods business in 1883, which he still continues in connection with a grocery, and all farm implements, the firm is Davis & Shear.

Shear, Willard H., p. o. Port Crane, born in Fenton, in 1842; wife, Emma C. Cornell, daughter of Rev. H. Cornell, born in Schoharie county in 1851, married in 1872, one child, Arthur, born in 1876. Mr. Shear was assessor in 1883, elected trustee of the State Road Cemetery five years. Parents, Henry and Mary A. (Mattoon) Shear, the former born in 1812, the latter in 1818, settled in county in 1835, married in Colesville in 1840, wife died in 1863, leaving six children: Huldah, Mary R., Martha R., Maria, Emma and Willard H. Grandparents, Christopher and Sally (Baker) Shear, who settled in county in 1835, with eight children.

Slosson, William, of Chenango Bridge, Broome county, N. Y., was born in Richmond, Mass., July 22, 1800, and with his parents settled in the town of Maine, Broome county, N. Y., in 1811, and is the son of Nathaniel and Eunice (Sisson) Slosson. His mother died, leaving four children, boys, of which three are living: Truman, age 86; William, age 84; and Franklin, age 82 years. Mr. S. was married to Julia Ann Dewitt, of Broome county, who died December 24, 1844, leaving seven children, and one who died when but a few days old, six of whom are now living: Henry A., of Binghamton, N. Y.; Eunice S., of Greene, Chenango county, N. Y.; Mary and Sarah (twins), of Chenango Bridge, N. Y.; Abram Dewitt, of Elmira, N. Y.; and Julia A., of Elmira, N. Y. His father was married again, to Miss Rhoda Judd, who survived him; by this union five children were born, all of whom are now dead. Mr. Slosson is one of the

pioneers of Broome county. He was in his younger days in active business, and learned the trade of cloth dresser and carried on the business for eighteen years in the then village of Binghamton, at what was then known as Lewis Mills. Mr. S. retired upon his farm in 1850, where he has ever since resided. Mr. S. is a man of strong mind and sound judgment, and is universally respected for his firm adherence of principles he believes to be right. He is now in the possession of all his faculties and appears to wear the years with as good grace as most men do at sixty or seventy years. Although nearly eighty-five years have come and gone, he has lived to see this county grow from a howling wilderness to one of great prosperity, and the now city of Binghamton, containing a population of 20,000 people, has come to be such from a small hamlet of which he can well remember. Truly he is one of the early pioneers of old Broome county, and has kept alive the memories of this county during all its changes.

Taber, Thomas S., p. o. Chenango Forks, born in Hoosick, Rensselaer county in 1815, settled in Chenango in 1847; wife, Jane E. Shaw, born in Cambridge, Washington county, in 1820, daughter of Gideon Shaw, married in 1838, children four: Rebecca J., born in Genesee in 1839; Chandler, born in Hoosick in 1840; Mary L., born in Hoosick in 1844; Sarah D., born in Fenton in 1850, died in 1855; William H., born in Fenton in 1852; and Thomas H., born in Fenton in 1855, died in 1864.

Waite, George H., p. o. Port Crane, born in Port Jervis, N. Y., in 1848, is a farmer and owns and occupies the old homestead purchased by his father in 1851. Is present supervisor of town; wife, Alice E. Hinckley, daughter of Elkanah and Polly (Sprague) Hinckley. Parents, Herman V. and Emily (Edsell) Waite, the former of Otsego county, born in 1811, the latter born in 1819, married in 1836, children five, four now living: James E., Mary E., George H. and Florence E.

Watrous Samuel B., p. o. Tunnel, born in Connecticut in 1819, settled in Broome county in 1821; wife, Rosetta Merrill, of Fenton, married in 1849, died in 1864, children three, one

now living: Flora, who married Seba Holcomb; second wife, Eunice Parker, of Coventry, born in 1833, married in 1865, one daughter: Libbie E., born in 1869. Parents, David and Patty (Church) Watrous, of Connecticut, children seven, five now living.

Williamson, William, p. o. North Fenton, born in 1813, has been highway commissioner and held other district offices, owns and occupies the farm which his father purchased in 1805; wife, Mary A. Kelly, born in Greene, Chenango county, in 1825, married in 1854, children two: Julia A., and Mary F. Parents, Garret and Susannah Williamson, natives of Westchester county, settled in Fenton (then town of Chenango) in 1805, children twelve, five now living: E. Miller, William, Susan, Jane and Julia A.

Winn, Isaac C., p. o. Port Crane, born in Otsego county in 1837; wife, Elizabeth Youngs, of Potter county, Pa., born in 1840, married in 1865, children three: Narcissa, Walter S., and Anna May; wife is daughter of George Youngs. Parents, Simeon and Anna Rider, the former born in 1812, married in 1833, died in 1870, children six: Henry J., Isaac C., David D., Ann E., Ellen and Nancy M. Parents settled in county in 1846.

VESTAL.

Benjamin, Allen, p. o. Vestal, born in Vestal, September 18th, 1821, farmer, owns 147 acres; wife, Louisa Murdock, daughter of Samuel and Charlotte (Cleveland) Murdock, who came to county about 1813, married in 1847, children two: Samuel M., of Union, and Nathaniel. Parents, Nathaniel and Amelia (Winans) Benjamin, the former of Vermont, came to county in 1819.

Brown, William H., p. o. Vestal Centre, born in Binghamton, December 15th, 1846, mason and farmer, owns thirty-eight acres, was postmaster and census enumerator in 1880; wife, Mary Noosbeckel, daughter of George and Emaline (Clark) Noosbeckel, married in 1874, children three: George H., Emma and Dora. Parents, Henry and Lucretia (Clark) Brown. Father came from England about 1832, mother was a native of Schoharie county, N. Y.

Castleman, Charles N., p. o. Tracy Creek,

born in Dundas county, Ont., in 1829, came to Vestal in 1859, farmer and owns 160 acres; wife, Cordelia Jenks, daughter of Daniel and Abigail (Kinney) Jenks, who came from Rhode Island to Tioga county and then to Vestal in 1846, married in 1855, children five: Clarence B., of Nebraska, Jasper H., of Vestal, Daniel A., of Nebraska, William C., of Vestal, and Franklin R. Parents, Henry and Mary (Frymire) Castleman, of Ontario, who went to Canada during the Revolutionary War.

Crane, Elias W., p. o. Vestal, born in Vestal, April 25th, 1819, farmer, owns 119 acres, was town collector; wife, Mary C. Winans, daughter of Peter M. and Betsey E. (Brant) Winans, who came from Elizabeth, N. J., in 1796, married in 1845, children four: Mary E., Elias, Jasen (deceased) and Jacob B. Parents, Jonathan and Esther (Winans) Crane. E. W. lives on the original farm bought by Jacob.

Chamberlain, Samuel, p. o. Vestal Centre, born in Bridgewater, Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1827, was in the mercantile trade five years at Ketchumville, justice of the peace three years, came to Vestal Centre in 1860 and began trade. Soon after, however, he disposed of his stock and devoted his attention to farming. He was postmaster of Vestal Centre about seven years, was elected commissioner of highways and is the present supervisor of the town. Mr. Chamberlain began life teaching school in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York. Parents, Samuel and Ruby (Whitcomb) Chamberlain, natives of Connecticut; wife, Caroline Swan, daughter of Samuel and Alma B. (Truesdall) Swan, married in 1855, children three living: Willard D., of Ohio, Alma M. and Scovell S.

Drum, William A., p. o. Binghamton, born in Stamford, Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1841, came to Vestal in 1851, enlisted in Co. H., 89th N. Y. S. V., December, 1861, and served three years, was wounded at the battle of Antietam and has since been disabled; wife, Mary J. Wheeler, daughter of Seth and Catherine (Johnson) Wheeler, of Dutchess county, N. Y., married in 1868, children three: Charles, Simon and Nellie. Parents, Simon and Sally Place Drum.

Ellis, Henry B., p. o. Vestal Centre, born in Carmel, Putnam county, March 4th, 1815, went

with his parents to Susquehanna, Pa., in 1816, came to Vestal in 1850, owns and runs the Ellis saw-mill on Choconut creek and owns twenty-five acres of land, was highway commissioner one term and assessor two terms, and elected justice of the peace; wife, Sarah Lathrop, daughter of William and Sarah (Brown) Lathrop, of Pa., married in 1839, children five, one now living. Parents, Josiah and Hannah (Mead) Ellis.

Fairbrother, Almon H., p. o. Vestal Centre, born in Vestal, September 5th, 1840, farmer, owns eighty-five acres; wife, Addie M. Jenner, daughter of Henry and Jane (Horton) Jenner, of Pa., married in 1865, children three: Willie H., Minnie A. and Lewis C. Parents, William and Eutarpa (Pickett) Fairbrother, the former was born in Vestal, his father John was born in England, came to Vestal about 1796.

Fairbrother, Leonard W., p. o. Vestal Centre, born in Vestal in 1842, farmer and owns forty acres; wife, Aurinna Young, daughter of Hugh and Isabella (Ross) Young, of Castle Creek, who came from Scotland in 1832, married in 1871, one child, Thomas R. Parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Giffen) Fairbrother, who came from New Hampshire.

Gates, Thomas R., p. o. Binghamton, born in Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1820, came to Vestal in 1852, farmer, owns fifty acres; wife, Mary E. Breed, daughter of William and Sarah (Holmes) Breed, of Connecticut, married in 1841, children three: Amos, of Binghamton; William H., of Fenton, and Devillo, of Cedar Falls, Iowa. Parents, Rathborn and Mary (Lewis) Gates.

Harvey, I. P., p. o. Vestal, born in Union, November 1st, 1829, farmer, owns 75 acres, came to Vestal in 1862; wife, Mary R. Mersereau, daughter of Major D. and Nancy M. (Lewis) Mersereau, married in 1853, children six: Nettie M., now Mrs. Ford M. Kinney, of Vestal, Carrie E., now Mrs. Nathaniel Benjamin, of Vestal, Lockie R., Charles F., Jennie F. and Jessie F., now Mrs. Wilbur Clifford, of Vestal. Parents, David and Eliza (Skillman) Harvey, of Union.

Hungerford, Andrew, p. o. Vestal Centre, born in Albany; wife, Lucy P. Fairbrother, daughter of Thos. and Elizabeth (Gifford) Fair-

brother, the former was a native of England and came to county with his father John, when two years of age, about the year 1776. Mrs. F. was a native of New Hampshire, Mr. H. is a carpenter, owns 30 acres.

Hungerford, Christopher (deceased), born in Albany county and died in 1870; wife, Maria M. Fairbrother, daughter of Thos. and Elizabeth (Giffin) Fairbrother. Mr. Fairbrother was a native of England, came with his father John when about four years of age, settled in Vestal in 1798. Mrs. Fairbrother was a native of New Hampshire, still lives on the old homestead, the house was marked when built by nails driven in the door in 1827.

LaGrange, Moses, p. o. Vestal, born in Vestal, June 21st, 1870, farmer, owns 110 acres enlisted in Co. I, 50th Engineers in the army of the Potomac, Sept. 4th, 1862, served until close of war; wife, Alice A. Taylor, daughter of Ambrose and Eliza (Mersereau) Taylor of Vestal, married in 1868, children two: Burt G. and Susie M. Parents, John and Eliza A. Elster La Grange.

La Tourette, Peter de, late of Vestal, who died June 23d, 1883, in the 99th year of his age, was born in Woodbridge, N. J. When eighteen years of age he emigrated to this place, but subsequently moved to King's Ferry, N. Y. Here he was married to Miss Anna Quigley, granddaughter of Capt. Thomas Quigley, of Elizabeth, N. J., and a kinswoman of Governor Aaron Ogden of that State. In 1854 he moved back to Vestal, where he spent the remainder of his days. Mr. La Tourette belonged to a family remarkable for longevity. If he had lived till the 25th of August he would have been 99. He has two brothers now living in Union, William, aged 93, and Henry, aged 88. Four sisters have died, aged respectively: 92, 88, 77 and 70; they were Catherine, widow of Elias Winans, Susan, widow of Daniel Mercereau, Mary, wife of Abram Goodenough and Mrs. Elizabeth Hungerford. One brother, John, went from home and has not been heard from since. Mr. La Tourette had seven children, three of whom are deceased: Joanna, Henry, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Benjamin. Two sons and two daughters are now living, viz: John, of Arizona, Aaron Ogden, of

California, and Mrs. Ives Goodyear, of King's Ferry, N. Y., and Mary, of Vestal.

Landon, Marvin, p. o. Vestal Centre, born in Otsego county, March 15th, 1833, farmer, owns 200 acres; wife, Stena L. Heligns, daughter of William and Catherine (Snyder) Heligns, of Vestal, married in 1854, children three: Frederick, Emma L., now Mrs. Henry Potter, and Eddie; second wife, Amanda (Potts) Peabody, daughter of Elias and Nancy (Rounds) Potts, of Vestal, married in 1879, children two: Elias R. and Carrie. Parents, Alvin and Nancy (Griggs) Landon, who came from Otsego county to Vestal about 1844.

Lindsay, Simeon B., p. o. Union, born in Bridgewater, Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1846, is a bricklayer and plasterer, also farmer, owns 61 acres, settled in Vestal in 1874; wife, Abbie R. Johnson, daughter of Joseph and Mary E. (Ridgeway) Johnson, of Pa., married in 1869, children three: Mary E., Elmer Llewellyn and Chas. W. Parents, Benjamin and Lura Gass Lindsey of Brooklyn, Pa.

Maricle, Marvin M., p. o. Vestal Centre, born in Vestal in 1840, blacksmith and farmer, owns nineteen acres, also runs the daily mail route to Binghamton; wife, Mary A. Swartwood, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Swartwood, of Vestal, married in 1860, one child: Kattie. Parents, Peter and Emily (Platt) Maricle.

Mason, L. A., p. o. Tracy Creek, born in Vestal in 1853, farmer and teacher, owns 108 acres, was collector, also supervisor of Vestal in 1879-80. Parents, W. Scott and Harriet (Barnum) Mason, formerly of Granby, Oswego county, the former was a native of Herkimer county, the latter of Onondaga county, the former died in 1879; only Mrs. Mason and her son survive and reside on the old homestead.

Murphy, John A., p. o. Vestal Centre, born in Kirkwood, September 24th, 1838, farmer, owns 130 acres, enlisted in Co. H., 89th N. Y. S. V., December 2d, 1861, served three years, was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg in the left knee and draws a pension; wife, Emeline S. Walker, daughter of Lemuel and Nabby D. (Blanchard) Walker, of Mass., married September 23d, 1865, children six: Susan E., Mary H., Frank P., Silas L., Jennie C. and

Hattie L. Parents, Jeremiah and Rachel (McNamara) Murphy.

Newell, Jabez C., p. o. Union, born in Union September 10th, 1843, lumberman and farmer, owns 156 acres; wife, Amanda Rhodes, daughter of George and Nancy (Patchen) Rhodes, of Maine, married in 1874, children two: Chas. A. and Edith May. Parents, Chas. H. and Laura A. (Clark) Newell.

Peabody, H. W., p. o. Vestal, born in Newport, N. H., May 25th, 1816, came to Vestal in 1851, farmer, own 100 acres; first wife, Rebecca Sawyer, of Newport, N. H., daughter of Henry and Cynthia (Bailey) Sawyer, married in 1838, children four, two now living: Ellen S., now Mrs. Razez, of Vestal, and Edd. W., of Binghamton; second wife, Mary Whittemore, daughter of Amos and Nancy (Tinney) Whittemore, of Wilmot, N. H., married in 1847, children two: Hiram B. and George W. Parents, Moses and Hannah (Word) Peabody, of N. H.

Pierce, Cornelius M., p. o. Vestal, born in Vestal, March 9th, 1837, farmer, owns 137 acres, enlisted in Co. I, 50th N. Y. Engineers, August 14th, 1861, and re-enlisted in December, 1863, served during the war, was made corporal on the organization of the company, and promoted to sergeant in 1863; wife, Katie Osincup, daughter of Asbury and Esther (Fairbrother) Osincup, who came from Catskill in 1822, married in 1865, children two: Frederick A. and Emma S. Parents, John R. and Sarah L. (Dermor) Pierce, of N. J., the former died in 1877, the latter still lives at the age of seventy-five.

Pierce, W. L., p. o. Vestal, born in Vestal in 1842, farmer, owns 159 acres, enlisted in Co. I, 50th N. Y. S. Engineers in 1861, and re-enlisted in same company and regiment in 1863; wife, Louisa M. Card, daughter of Jason B. and Armitte (Goodnow) Card, of Vestal, married in 1865, one child, Lewis R. Parents, John R. and Sarah L. (Dermor) Pierce, of N. J.

Ross, George E., p. o. Vestal, born in Vestal farmer and owns 100 acres, was supervisor; wife, Kate La Monte, daughter of Alfred and Fannie (Catlin) La Monte, of Owego, N. Y., married in 1862, one child, Eddie F. Parents, Daniel and Nancy (Wilcox) Ross.

Randall, Theodore, p. o. Vestal, born in Vestal in 1833, farmer, owns 135 acres; wife, Betsey

Cooper, daughter of Robert and Ann (Stein-burgh) Cooper, of Warren, Pa., married in 1856. Parents, Samuel and Abigail (Garrison) Randall, natives of Vermont.

Rockwell, Isaac, (deceased), born in Schoharie county, came to Vestal in 1871, farmer and owned 115 acres, died in October, 1882: wife, Winaford Stevens, of Otsego county, married in 1850, children two: Richard P., who lives on the homestead, was married to Emma A. La Forge, of Jersey City, N. J., in 1876, they have two children living: Eva E. and Mamie L. and Marinda, who married Clifford M. Kent of Union, in 1875, died in 1884, one child: Willie R.

Ross, Thomas J. (deceased), born in 1832, died in 1882, was a farmer mechanic and owned 50 acres; wife, Esther E. Ayer, daughter of Warren and Polly Ann (Layton) Ayer, of Tioga county, married in 1857. Parents, David and Nancy (Wilcox) Ross.

Russel, Aaron S., p. o. Vestal Centre, born in Vermont, August 30th, 1822, farmer and owns ninety acres, came to Vestal with his parents Thomas and Eunice (Severance) Russell, from Vermont, in 1830; wife, Aletta Pierce, daughter of John and Sally (Dermor) Pierce, of N. J., married in 1852, children two: Charles F. and William H.

Shores, C., p. o. Vestal, born in Union, September 14th, 1829, is a general merchant: wife, Berenice C. Wheat, daughter of Sidney and Rebecca (Wagner) Wheat, of Phelps, Ontario, married in 1877. Parents, Samuel and Sarah (Roberts) Shores, the former was born in 1792, died in 1861.

Swan, Silas T., p. o. Vestal Centre, born in Vestal, September 10th, 1841, member of the firm of Swan & Russell, millers, of Vestal Centre. It is a steam grist and saw-mill, have two engines of forty horse-power, owns a farm of sixty acres, and works the old homestead of 130 acres: wife, Julia A. Clark, daughter of Austin and Julia Clark, of Berkshire, Tioga county, married in 1866, children two: Jessie E. and Evelyn. Parents, Samuel and Alma B. (Truesdel) Swan.

Tilbury, Parley (deceased), born in Tioga county in 1816, came to Vestal in 1844, was a farmer and owns eighty-four acres, enlisted in

Co. B., 137th N. Y. S. V., when he learned of his son Joseph's death from a wound in the head at the battle of the Wilderness. He was himself wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Gettysburgh and died from the wound nine days after. His wife was Jane Addison, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Chambers) Addison, of Susquehanna, Pa., married in 1841, children seven: Alice, now Mrs. James Davis, of Binghamton, Catharine, Mrs. Samuel Newcomb, Joseph (deceased), John, Rebecca, now Mrs. Kellum of Vestal, Nancy, now Mrs. Abram De Pue and Edward W.

West, David B., p. o. Binghamton, born in Sussex county, October 31st, 1806, came to New York with his parents in 1820, first settled in Broome county in 1847, and in Vestal in 1865, farmer, owns 220 acres; wife, Elizabeth Saunders, daughter of William and Jane (Thorp) Saunders, of Elizabeth, N. J., married in 1840, children ten, six now living: George W., Abel, Esther, Charles, Pelitar and Lyman. Parents, Spencer and Marcy (Sinick) West.

Willis, Hannah and Sabra P., daughters of Daniel and Phoebe (Parks) Willis, who came to Vestal, from New Jersey, own thirty acres. Both were born on the farm where they now reside, and have always resided together.

Willis, John P., p. o. Union, born in Vestal in 1803, farmer, owns sixty acres, was collector and poor master; wife, Cordelia Scott, daughter of William and Eliza (Patterson) Scott, of Tioga county, N. Y., married in 1858, children four: Ida May, Mary Francis, John David and Albert W. Parents, David and Phoebe (Parks) Willis.

Willis, Elias, p. o. Union, born in Elizabethtown, N. J., his father died when he was a boy, his mother was a sister of Abram Winans, and they came to Vestal, then Union, she buying the farm now owned and occupied by her grandsons B. and R. Willis. The deed of the farm in her name is dated November 11th, 1796. Her son Elias was married to Elizabeth Winans, daughter of Abram, they had eight children: Abigail, Martha (deceased), Benjamin, Amelia (deceased), Eliza (deceased), Raison, Mary Ann, now Mrs. George W. Seeley, of Vestal, and Sarah (deceased).

Winans, Abram, born in Vestal in 1832, grandson of Abram and son of Peter M. Winans, who came from Elizabeth, N. J., in 1796. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; Mr. Winans has in his possession a few Revolutionary relics. He owns a farm of sixty-seven acres, was supervisor; wife, Caroline Morse, daughter of Amos Morse, of Vestal, and granddaughter of Samuel who came to Vestal in 1797; they were married in 1861, children two: Charles E. and Lee M.

Yates, Frances M., p. o. Vestal, born in Owego, Tioga county, June 15th, 1816, came to Vestal in 1865, carpenter and farmer, owns seventy-five acres, was commissioner of highways two terms in succession; wife, Betsey Aldridge, daughter of Benedict and Susan (Harris) Aldridge, of Owego, Tioga county, married in 1845, one child, Jane, now Mrs. John W. Tuttle, of Vestal, she has one child, Francis. Parents, Gilbert and Polly (Friar) Yates, of Tioga county.

KIRKWOOD.

Adams, James, p. o. Port Dickinson, born in Frankfort, Sussex county, N. J., in 1816, settled in Broome county, N. Y., in 1862, farmer and owns 209 acres; wife, Adaline Strait, daughter of William and Sarah (Brown) Strait, of Vernin township, Sussex county, N. J., children nine, seven living: George who enlisted in Co. B, 90th N. Y. S. Vols., and died at Key West, Fla., in 1862; Theodore F., of Fenton, Ann E. (now Mrs. John Terwilliger), of Fenton, Charlotte (now Mrs. Eugene Macomber), of Fenton, Lucinda (now Mrs. Samuel Merrit), of Binghamton, Freeman (deceased), Sarah R., William J. and Josephene M.

Alden, Henry P., p. o. Kirkwood, born in Windsor in 1826, farmer, owns 100 acres, was elected highway commissioner, assessor and supervisor of Kirkwood; wife, Sophronia McKee, daughter of Asael McKee, of Connecticut, married in 1852, children two: Herbert R., of Pennsylvania, and Ada S., who died December 19th, 1866; second wife, Arietta Bishop, daughter of Harvey and Esther (Scott) Bishop, of Windsor, Broome county, N. Y., one child, Etta B. Alden; third wife, Elizabeth Cruser, daughter of John L. and Euphemia Cruser, of Kirkwood, married

in 1867, children five, four now living: Ward A., Lillie E., Alice M. and Henry L.

Andrews, Daniel C., p. o. Kirkwood, born in Colesville, Broome county, in 1823, farmer and owns ninety acres, was assessor; wife, Rhoda A. Goodell, daughter of Ezekiel and Margaret Ann (Brownson) Goodell, of Windsor, married in 1849, children twelve: Nelson B., Hobart E., Emily D., now Mrs. Charles Burgess, of Conklin, J. C. Freemont, Eda M. (deceased), Hamilton G., Rhoda E., D. C., jr., Albert D., Bertha B., Maggie A. and S. Leslie. Parents, Samuel and Betsey G. (Blatchley) Andrews.

Ayers, George P., p. o. Kirkwood, born in Warren county, N. J., in 1832, settled here in 1851, blacksmith and carriage maker, also farmer, owns forty-six acres; wife, Palmyra Woodard, daughter of Jonathan and Annie E. (Mattoon) Woodard, natives of Berkshire county, Mass., settled in Colesville in 1836, married in 1856, children four: Melvina, Elmer E., Bertha and Myra. Parents, John F. and Elizabeth (Hilts) Ayres, natives of New Jersey.

Beebe, William S., M.D., physician and surgeon, born in Windsor, October 12th, 1845, is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan; wife, Martha M. Wilson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., married in 1867, children two: Charles W. and Frank L. Parents, Charles and Betsey E. (Hupman) Beebe, natives of Connecticut, who came to Windsor about 1810. Mr. Beebe is finishing a fine building which is to be used as a drug store in connection with his practice.

Booth, E. H., p. o. Kirkwood, born in Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y., September 27th, 1844, settled in Broome county in 1856, carriage manufacturer and inventor of the improved elliptic spring and platform coupling and draft from end of spring. Mr. B. has a patent reach coupling used on the same. The shops were erected by an incorporated company known as the Kirkwood Wagon Company, having a capacity of building 1,500 wagons per year. Mr. Booth is president and superintendent of the works, he settled here in 1884, married Mary J. Johnson, of Chenango, Broome county, in 1865, children two: Jesse and John J.

Brink, C. P., p. o. Kirkwood, born in Palmy-

ra township, Wayne county, Pa., July 10th, 1818, settled in Broome county in 1844, farmer and owns 178 acres, was elected commissioner of highways and assessor several times; wife, Hannah Knowlton, of Windsor, married in 1847, children five: Alice A. who married Isaac P. Keys, of Windsor, Hobert W., of Colorado, Otis E., of Binghamton, Myron H., of Colorado and William E., of Kirkwood.

Bird, Isaac, p. o. Kirkwood, born in Salisbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1822, settled in Kirkwood in 1853, farmer, owns 72 acres. Parents, James and Susan (Dauchey) Bird, natives of Salisbury, Conn.; wife, Helen Dwight, daughter of Horace and Lovira (Hoadley) Dwight, married in 1854, children three: Dwight, Jessie and Russell H.

Brownell, Jacob (deceased), born in Peoria, Albany county, N. Y., in 1806, settled in Broome county in 1834, farmer, died December 24th, 1884; wife, Margaret Shear, daughter of Daniel and Maria (Zimmer) Shear, of Binghamton, married in 1831, children six, three living: Jewett A., of Conklin, Josaphene; now Mrs. Chas. Wood, of Orange county, and Julius D.

Chase, Silas P., p. o. Kirkwood, born in Windsor, Broome county in 1833, farmer, owns 110 acres, was elected supervisor of his town in 1868 and '69, was again called to represent his town in 1878 and 1884, was chairman of Board of Supervisors in 1884 and re-elected supervisor for 1885; wife, Harriet M. Langdon, daughter of David M. and Harriet (Whitmore) Langdon, natives of Litchfield county, Conn., married in 1857, one child: Lizzie M. Parents, Daniel and Delila (Vail) Chase, the former was a native of New Hampshire and settled in Windsor about 1823.

Conklin, Thomas, p. o. Riverside, born in Kirkwood in 1829, has been a merchant for thirty years. Parents, Joseph and Emily (Thomas) Conklin, natives of Sullivan county, N. Y., settled here about 1814. Mr. Conklin has been supervisor two terms and deputy sheriff of county; wife, Sarah C. Van Buren, daughter of Tobias and Eliza (Mosher) Van Buren, of Kirkwood, married in 1849, children six: Edgar B. and Ida E. (deceased), Frank J., of Binghamton, Henry T., of Binghamton, George M. (deceased), and Emma E., of Kirkwood.

Doolittle, Marcus, p. o. Binghamton, born in Colesville, Broome county, N. Y., in 1825, farmer and owns 43 acres; wife, Jane Stowe, daughter of Ira and Bethiah (Blakeslee) Stowe, of Windsor, married in 1850, one child: Nettie E. Parents, John and Elizabeth (Dixon) Doolittle, of Colesville.

Dwight, R. L., p. o. Kirkwood, born in Windsor in 1855, is in the employ of the N. Y. L. E. & W. railroad; wife, Elizabeth Hays, daughter of Adam and Ellen (Conklin) Hays, of Kirkwood, married in 1877, children four: John M., Merry, Bessie E. and Carl R. Parents, Chester and Mariette (Langdon) Dwight, natives of Massachusetts. Grandfather, Israel, came to Windsor about 1814.

Evans, E. W., p. o. Kirkwood, born in Sanford, July 31st, 1822, farmer and owns 275 acres, was justice of peace eight years in Union. Parents, Daniel and Sarah (Field) Evans, of Connecticut, the former was a merchant in Deposit for years, was elected county clerk in 1822 and re-elected three consecutive terms, was prominently connected with organizing the Broome County Bank. He died about 1854. E. W. Evans married Caroline S. Allen, daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth (La Grange) Allen, married in 1848, children, five living: Henry, Lewis, Charles F., Robert W. and Carrie M.

Hays, Adam, p. o. Kirkwood, born in Berne, Albany county, in 1822, settled in county in 1840, farmer, owns 158 acres. Parents, Robert T. and Catherine (Dietz) Hays, the former died in 1864, the latter still resides in Binghamton; wife, Ellen Conklin, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Berkalew) Conklin, married in 1842, children four: Adelia, now Mrs. Samuel Bayless, of Kirkwood, John B., Frank P. and Elizabeth, now Mrs. R. L. Dwight, of Kirkwood.

Hays, Frank P., p. o. Kirkwood Centre, born in Kirkwood, August 4th, 1852, farmer and owns 130 acres; wife, Jennie L. Watrous, daughter of Eli and Eliza (Olmstead) Watrous, of Connecticut, married in 1877, children two: Eliza J. and Mary L. Parents, Adam and Ellen Conklin Hays, of Kirkwood.

Langdon, Myron, p. o. Kirkwood, born in Salisbury, Litchfield county, Conn., in 1827, came to county with his parents David M. and

Harriet (Whitmore) Langdon, in 1842, is a farmer and owns 156 acres; wife, Marion E. Bird, daughter of James and Susan (Dauchey) Bird, natives of Connecticut, married in 1854, one child: Flora A.

McPherson, William A., p. o. Kirkwood, born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1830, settled in Kirkwood in 1850, farmer and owns 56 acres; wife, Sarah Jacox, daughter of Mason and Lorinda A. (Conklin) Jacox, the latter was a granddaughter of Judge Conklin, from whom the town of Conklin was named, married in 1853, children two: Mason J. and Emma L. Parents, William and Nancy (Wilson) McPherson, the former was a native of Scotland and the latter of Orange county.

Murphy, William R., p. o. Binghamton, born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1840, settled in Kirkwood in 1867, farmer and owns 168 acres, was assessor six years and supervisor three terms; wife, Ann Conroy, of Susquehanna county, Pa., children ten, five now living: Ann, Katie S., Mary, William and Alice. Mr. Murphy enlisted in Company C, 1st Pa. Rifles, in 1861, served three months and then re-enlisted for three years.

Newberry, David S., p. o. Kirkwood, born in the town of Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., December 31st, 1822, farmer and owns 107 acres, was highway commissioner, assessor and supervisor; came to county with his parents, Joshua and Elizabeth (Stevens) Newberry, in 1841. Parents are both dead. Wife, Mary J. Bonnell, daughter of Lewis and Charity (Swartz) Bonnell, who came from New Jersey two or three years previous, children four now living: Joshua B., Lewis, George M. and David.

O'Loughlin, Patrick, p. o. Binghamton, born in the city of Limerick, Ireland, November 1st, 1830, settled in Broome county in 1850, farmer and speculator, owns 500 acres; wife, Hanora O'Connor, of county Kerry, Castleman, Ireland, married in 1836, children eight, six living: Patrick, Sophia, now Mrs. John Hays, of Maine, John (deceased), Johannah, Rosanna (deceased), Annie, Margaret and William.

Park, Abram R., p. o. Binghamton, born in Dutchess county in 1834, came here with his parents in 1836, was town clerk and supervisor. Parents, Hon. Edward Y. and Almira (Rundall)

Park, natives of Dutchess county, the former died in 1870. Hon. Edward Y. represented his district in the legislature in 1850.

Pierson, George E., p. o. Kirkwood, born in Middletown, Orange county, N. Y., March 23d, 1835, came to Binghamton with his parents Milton and Sarah J. (Tiens) Pierson, in 1839. Mr. Pierson is a graduate of the Geneva Medical College also the Syracuse Medical College, practiced in Kirkwood fourteen years; wife, Josephine A. Johnson, daughter of Joseph and Polly J. (Brooks) Johnson, of Connecticut, settled in Chenango in 1824, married in 1855, children two living: Emma D. and Frank E.

Ritter, Robert R. (deceased), born in Whitesboro, Oneida county, N. Y., in 1830, settled in county in 1864, died in 1883; wife, Mary E. Guernsey, of Middleburgh, Schoharie county, married in 1852.

Robbins, Francis, p. o. Kirkwood Centre, born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1826, farmer and owns forty-two acres; wife, Lucy Titus, of Windsor, married in 1849, children two: Nelson N., of Kirkwood, and Ella J., now Mrs. Riley Johnson, of Corning, Steuben county. Parents, Ephraim and Lucretia (Newman) Robbins, of Oneida county, settled in Windsor in 1816, then moved Steuben county and returned again in 1840.

Smith, Hiram, p. o. Binghamton, born in Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, in 1809, settled in Kirkwood in 1838, farmer owns 125 acres; wife, Maria Mann, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Vine) Mann, natives of Albany county, married in 1835, children ten, five living: Susan E., now Mrs. Julius M. Finch, of Kirkwood, Jacob M., of Colorado, Marshal, of Binghamton, Whitman and Mary J., now Mrs. John Davidson, of Binghamton. Parents, Henry and Magdelin (Teal) Smith, natives of Rhinebeck, N. Y., who came here in 1838.

Smith, Luke, p. o. Kirkwood, born in Ulster county, N. Y., December 17th, 1826, settled in Windsor in 1854, came to Kirkwood in 1871, farmer, owns 306 acres; wife, Polly Van Valkenburgh, daughter of Mr. Van Valkenburgh, of Windsor, children six: Chas. D., Harriet, now Mrs. George Woodard, of Windsor, John, of Great Bend, Pa., Thomas, Norris and Nora, now Mrs. Fred Hall, of Windsor; second wife, Emma (Chambers) Smith, daughter of Enoch and

Mary (Wright) Chambers, of Dundaff, Pa., children two: Albert F. and Louie. Parents, John and Mary (Barley) Smith, natives of Ulster county.

Stow, Franklin, p. o. Binghamton, born in Kirkwood in 1830, farmer, owns seventy acres; wife, Janette Byers, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Murray) Byers, of Chenango, married in 1856, children two: I. Edward, of Binghamton, and Lizzie B. Parents, Ira and Bethiah (Blakeslee) Stow.

Watrous, Eli W., p. o. Kirkwood Centre, born in Sharon, Conn., in 1811, farmer and owns 300 acres in this county and 200 in Tioga county, has been commissioner of highways and postmaster of Kirkwood Centre since 1861. Parents, John H. and Rintha (Welton) Watrous, natives of Connecticut. He came to Broome (then Tioga) county about 1796, returned to Connecticut, married and returned with his family in 1814. Eli W. married Jane Olmstead, a daughter of Osborn and Sarah (Smith) Olmstead, of Fairfield, Conn., married in 1835, children two: Capt. John H. and Lieutenant Marvin who was killed at Suffolk, Va., in taking a battery in 1863; second wife, Eliza, sister of the above, was married in 1843, children four living: Smith B., Frank, of Tioga county, Jennie, now Mrs. Frank P. Hays, and Jessie F.

Watrous, John H., p. o. Kirkwood Centre, born in Binghamton, September 18th, 1837, farmer, owns 139 acres, was town clerk; wife, Margaret Langdon, daughter of David M. and Harriet (Whitmore) Langdon, natives of Litchfield, Conn., married in 1870, children four: Marion L., Blanche L., Jane L. and Hattie L. Mr. Watrous enlisted in Company D, 109th N. Y. S. V., in 1862, served until close of war. Parents, Eli W. and Jane (Olmstead) Watrous, natives of Connecticut.

Wood, Alvah, p. o. Riverside, born in Clinton, Dutchess county, N. Y., March 15th, 1804, settled in Kirkwood in 1841, farmer and owns 167 acres, has been highway commissioner; first wife, Deborah Ireland, of Clinton, Dutchess county, N. Y., second wife, Mary A. (Decker) Brown, a daughter of John and Ann (Snailles) Decker, of Otsego county, N. Y., married in 1881. Parents, John and Sarah (Covel) Wood, natives of Rhode Island.

LISLE.

Adams, G. J., p. o. Killawog, born in Candor, Tioga county, N. Y., August 31st, 1835, settled in Lisle in 1862, farmer, owns 104 acres; wife, Josephine Johnson, daughter of Washington and Ann (Brink) Johnson, of Marathon, married in 1858; one child, Eugene, born in 1859. Parents, Benjamin and Deadama (Loocy) Adams, of Marathon.

Arnold, Stephen, p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Union, Luzerne county, Pa., February 26th, 1826, farmer, owns 100 acres, came with his parents, Stephen and Sarah (Benscoter) Arnold, about 1839; wife, Sarah Sthare, of Carbon, Pa., married in 1850; children two: Lyman and Jesse.

Atwood, Charles, p. o. Killawog, born in Lisle, July 13th, 1821, retired farmer, owns 300 acres, was highway commissioner; wife, Lucy A. Bliss, daughter of Calvin and Hannah (Smith) Bliss, of Lapeer, N. Y., married in 1849; children three: Charlie, of Lisle, Hiel D. and Ogilvie M., of Lisle. Parents, Stephen and Lucy (Briggs) Atwood, natives of Massachusetts.

Austin, James A., p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Steuben county, N. Y., August 16th, 1852, and remained there as a resident until he settled in Lisle in 1879 as a farmer, he owns 80 acres where he now lives, and a village lot in Killawog of 4½ acres, with good buildings, is a member in good standing in Lodges I. O. of O. F. and K. of H.; wife, Della A. Millen, born July 25th, 1851, only child of Levi C. and Mary A. (Lewis) Millen, natives of Lisle, married June 13th, 1879; children two: Oscar M., born April 21st, 1880, and Frank E., born March 23d, 1882. Parents, Hezekiah H. and Mary A. (Evans) Austin, natives of Connecticut, who settled in Steuben county about 1840.

Baker, Leonard T., p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Solon, August 18th, 1832, farmer, owns 210 acres, came to Lisle in 1872; wife, Nancy Borthwick, daughter of Andrew and Sally (Bushnell) Borthwick, of Freetown, Cortland county, married in 1857; children three: Byron H., Nellie C. and Florence. Parents, Ira and Jerusha (Backus) Baker, natives of Washington county.

Bassett, G. & Son, foundry and machine shop, located in corporation, on Dudley creek. They

came here from Cincinnatus, Cortland county, in 1872. Mr. Bassett married Dianah Cooper, of Tompkins county; children two living: Julia A., now Mrs. Stephen Howell, of Ithaca, and Charles M.; second wife, Eliza Cleveland, of Homer, N. Y., married in 1884.

Benedict, Nathan O., p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Sherburne, Chenango county, February 1st, 1833, settled in Lisle in 1838, farmer, owns 40 acres, was town clerk, and present justice of the peace. Parents, Ebenezer and Mercy (Sheldon) Benedict, the former was a native of Connecticut; wife, Olive A. Lusk, daughter of Simon and Rebecca Lusk, natives of Lisle, married in 1868; children four: Ella M., Neva W., Lena R. and Eben S.

Bliss, Calvin, p. o. Killawog, born in Lapeer, Cortland county, in 1832, settled in Killawog in 1880, farmer, owns 22 acres. Parents, Calvin and Polly (Smith) Bliss; wife, Elizabeth Wheeler, daughter of Jeremiah and Almira (Brown) Wheeler, of Chenango county, married in 1858; children four: Charles W., of Kansas, Cora H., now Mrs. Arthur E. Green, of Binghamton, Mary D. and Myra W.

Brayman, John, p. o. Lisle, born in Wooster, Otsego county, N. Y., September 28th, 1821, settled in Lisle in 1837, farmer, owns 90 acres; wife, Irena Snyder, daughter of David and Hannah (Haner) Snyder, of Schoharie county, married in 1848; children four living: De Forest, De Hester, De Laskie and Del Ray. Parents, James and Hannah (Oliver) Brayman, who came to county in 1837.

Brown, John, p. o. Lisle, born in Lisle, January 12th, 1848, farmer, owns 129 acres. Parents, Hiram and Mary (Weygant) Brown, natives of Lisle; wife, Elizabeth Crairy, married in 1867; children three: Edwin, Libbie and Ida; second wife, Amanda Orton, daughter of Lambert and Lettie (Faulkner) Orton, natives of Lisle, married in 1873; children five: Sherman, John, jr., Hiram, Lettie and Nellie.

Butterfield, Charles H., p. o. Killawog, born in Lapeer, Cortland county, in 1848, settled here in 1877, general merchant; wife, Martha Shults, daughter of Levi and Esther (Graham) Shults, of Harford, N. Y., married in 1870; children four. Parents, George and Polly (Bliss) Butterfield.

Butterfield, George, p. o. Killawog, born in Hartwick, Otsego county, N. Y., February 20th, 1818, settled in Marathon in 1822, in Lisle in 1866, farmer, owns ninety-eight acres, was in the 15th Engineers at the close of the war; wife, Polly E. Bliss, daughter of Calvin and Hannah (Smith) Bliss, of Herkimer county, married in 1848, children four: Charles H., a merchant of Killawog, Lyman D., of Lisle, John C., of Lisle, and Charlotte M., now Mrs. Adin Hillsinger, of Mt. Clair, N. J. Parents, John and Lucy (Baldwin) Butterfield, natives of Connecticut.

Couch, E. J. (deceased), born in Connecticut in 1808, came to Truxton, Cortland county, at an early day; wife, Ruth M. Squires, daughter of John S. and Huldah (Hadsell) Squires, of Connecticut, who came to Virgil at an early day, and widow of Seth Barrows, who was a native of Massachusetts, and settled in Lisle in 1814, died in 1882, they were married in 1831, children four: Hannah, now Mrs. Henry Orton, of Centre Lisle, Celestia, now Mrs. Alonzo Parker, of Wisconsin, Cynthia B., now Mrs. Madison Stoops, of Lisle, and Mary L., now Mrs. John Masters, of Kansas.

Couch, George W., p. o. Lisle, born in Truxton, Cortland county, in 1831, farmer and owns eighty-three acres of land, settled in Lisle in 1855, was overseer of the poor for the last five years. Parents, E. S. and Sally (Hayes) Couch; wife, Nancy Fulmer, daughter of John and Eve (Harter) Fulmer, of Herkimer county, N. Y., married in 1851, children five: George L., William H., John T., Levi A. and Carrie L.

Coy, Milton, p. o. Lisle, born in Augusta, Oneida county, N. Y., in 1835, settled in Lisle in 1856, farmer, owns 210 acres, is present assessor; wife, Georgia Hart, daughter of Charles and Jane (Sutphen) Hart, of Otsego county, N. Y., married in 1870, one child, William R. Parents, Cyrus and Almira (Page) Coy, who came from Oneida county in 1856.

Edminster, Orange B., p. o. Lisle, born in Lisle, on the farm where he now resides, in 1831, owns ninety-five acres; wife, Maria R. Coy, daughter of Cyrus and Almira (Page) Coy, of Oneida county, married in 1863, children two, one living, Ella A.; second wife,

Sophie Fuller, daughter of Orlando and Sally A. (Shipman) Fuller, married in 1877. Parents, Thomas and Amanda (Johnson) Edminster, of Lisle.

Edwards, Hamilton, p. o. Lisle, born in Lisle, February 24th, 1823, manufacturer and dealer in lumber, is interested in several hundred acres of farm and timber lands. Parents, William and Betsey (Fay) Edwards, of Stockbridge, Mass., who settled here about 1795 and began the manufacture of scythes about 1814; wife, Martha Hanford, daughter of John M. and Polly (McCall) Hanford, of New Canaan, Conn., children five: Martha E., Mary A., George H., William H. and Richard H.

Ensign, D. W., p. o. Hunt's Corners, born in Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., June 20th, 1819, settled here with his parents, Royal and Sally (Rood) Ensign in 1827, the former was a native of Massachusetts; wife, Betsey E. Shirley, daughter of Bradford and Parthena (Stanton) Shirley, of Moravia, married in 1843, one child living: M. W., who is a civil engineer, now locater of the Burlington and Missouri R. R. Co., in Nebraska and Colorado.

French, Hon. Salphronius H., M. D., (deceased), was born in Zoar, Massachusetts, August 26th, 1811, came with his parents to Chenango, Broome county, in 1814, was a graduate of the Berkshire Medical Institution of Massachusetts, in 1833, practiced in Lisle from 1834 until he was disabled by sickness and died May 27th, 1877; wife, Cynthia Harrington, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Smith) Harrington, of Greene, Chenango county, married in 1834, one daughter, Augusta E., now Mrs. James Squires, of Lisle.

Fulmer, Frederick, p. o. Centre Lisle, born in German Flats, Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1838, settled here in 1858, farmer, owns ninety-nine acres. Parents, John and Eve (Harter) Fulmer, natives of Herkimer county; wife, Sarah V. Pollard, daughter of Epaphroditus and Harriet M. (Hopkins) Pollard, of Vermont, came to Lisle about 1834, married in 1867, one child, Fred E.

Hotaling, Samuel, p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Lisle, February 8th, 1834, farmer, owns 300 acres. Parents, John and Abby (Barrows) Hotaling, who came from Oneonta, Otsego county,

about 1820; wife, Mary House, daughter of Alfred and Lucy (Couch) House, who came from Connecticut to Truxton and Lisle in 1855, married in 1861, one child, John, who married Flora Stork, daughter of Albert Stork, of Lisle, married in 1884.

Hotaling, Seth M., p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Lisle, December 26th, 1832, farmer, owns 435 acres. Parents, John and Abby (Barrows) Hotaling, natives of Oneonta, Otsego county, settled in Lisle in 1820, died in 1881; wife, Eunice Brown, daughter of Hiram and Mary (Weygant) Brown, natives of Lisle, married in 1857, children three: Frank A., Harry M. and Burt S.

Howland, J. B., p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Lisle, March 3d, 1832, farmer, owns 550 acres, has been elected supervisor of his town two terms. Parents, Warren and Angelina (Wilbur) Howland, the former was a native of Massachusetts, settled here in 1815, died in 1876; wife, Susan A. Root, daughter of William and Ann (Burghart) Root, who came to county about 1815, married in 1859, children four: Delana E., now Mrs. George Willis, James, Amelia and Florence D.

Howland, Melvin, p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Lisle, November 26th, 1834, farmer, owns 400 acres; wife, Amanda Everett, daughter of Henry and Helen M. Faulkner, of Berkshire, Tioga county, married in 1858, one child, Herman H., of Lisle. Parents, Warren and Angeline (Wilbur) Howland.

Howland, Orson, p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Lisle, February 25th, 1831, farmer, owns 340 acres, was assessor; wife, Oresta Howland, daughter of Sullivan and Pamela (Landers) Howland, of Chenango county, married in 1858, children four: Anna L., now Mrs. Russel Livermore, of Nanticoke, Clara L., now Mrs. Daniel Livermore, of Lisle, Luella, now Mrs. Lyman Arnold, of Lisle, and Lina, now Mrs. Alliston Robertson, of Triangle. Parents, William and Louis (Root) Howland, the former of Massachusetts.

Howland, T. P., p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Lisle, October 8th, 1839, manufacturer of lumber and dealer in flour, feed and groceries, owns fifty acres, was collector of town. Parents, Par-don and Philena (Pendell) Howland, who came

from Massachusetts in 1809; wife, Celia Morenus, daughter of Peter and Arabell (Bristol) Morenus, of Lisle, married in 1874, children two: Mabel L. and Royal P.

Howland, D. W., p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Lisle, July 22d, 1840, farmer, owns 200 acres; wife, Sarah Gazung, daughter of Thomas and Juliette Kelley, of Delaware county, N. Y., who came here about 1850, married in 1869, children five: Jane, Norman, Inez, Hattie and Harry. Parents, William and Louis (Root) Howland, the former was a native of Massachusetts, came to Lisle in 1869.

Ingersoll, John D., born in Le Ray, Jefferson county, N. Y., settled in Lisle in 1864, was merchant four years and died in 1883; wife, Lydia Harrington, daughter of Benjamin and May (Smith) Harrington, of Greene, Chenango county, married in 1868, one daughter by former marriage, Mary A.

Jennings, G. W., p. o. Killawog, born in Lisle in 1849, farmer and dealer in cattle, owns 275 acres. Parents, Alfred and Hariette (Squires) Jennings, the former was a native of Connecticut and came to Lisle about 1804; wife, Sarah A. Mackey, daughter of Levi and Betsey (Baker) Mackey, of Delaware county, married in 1866, children three: Cora V., Bertha and Alfred L.

Leet, Isaac N., p. o. Lisle Centre, born in Tompkins county, N. Y., May 16th, 1836, settled in Lisle in 1844, farmer, owns 137 acres, was commissioner of highways two years. Parents, Jerome and Louisa (Eggleston) Leet, natives of Tompkins county; wife, Mary Brown, daughter of Hiram and Mary (Wagent) Brown, married in 1856, children seven: Hiram W., Mary L. now Mrs. Edward A. Price, of Virgil, James B., Ed. A., Newton J., Horace L. and Howard.

Lewis, Alonzo D., p. o. Lisle, born in New Haven, Conn., September 29th, 1840, settled at Whitney's Point in 1859, enlisted in Co. D, 109th N. Y. S. Vols., August 7th, 1862, discharged in 1865, was in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, settled in Lisle on his return from the war, and succeeded his father in the hardware and stove trade, was supervisor two terms, chairman of the board one year, president of village, justice of peace and master of Ma-

sonic lodge ten years; wife, Mary Robinson, daughter of Asbury Robinson, of Tompkins county, married in 1876, children two: Ida and May. Parents, Alonzo and Mary (Dayton) Lewis.

Lewis, John C., p. o. Lisle, retired merchant, born in Monroe county, N. Y., settled in Lisle in 1862, began his mercantile life under the firm name of J. C. & G. W. Lewis, in Lisle, doing a very large business, the sales of which amounted to \$80,000 per year, continuing business up to 1881. Mr. L. has been trustee of the village and has taken a great interest in the Lisle Academy and Union school. Parents, George B. and Susan (Annin) Lewis, of Sweden, Monroe county, N. Y.; wife, Mary J. Stoddard, daughter of Harry B. and Sarah (Hasbrouck) Stoddard, of Connecticut, who settled here in 1792; married in 1860, children two: Sarah S. and Mary Bird.

Livermore, Daniel R., p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Lisle, January 26th, 1856, farmer, owns 130 acres; wife, Clara Howland, daughter of Orson and Oresta Howland, of Lisle, married in 1877, children three: Harry B., Ernest J. and Lillie B. Parents, Lorin and Angeline (Houk) Livermore, of Lisle.

Luce, Warren, p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Lapeer, Cortland county, N. Y., May 3d, 1835, settled there in 1870, farmer, owns 90 acres. Parents, Ebenezer and Huldah (Squires) Luce, of Lapeer; wife, Jenette Joiner, daughter of John and Mary Joiner, of Cincinnati, Cortland county, married in 1859.

Lusk, Cornelius M., p. o. Centre Lisle, born in April, 1833, farmer and carpenter, owns 122 acres, was justice of peace nineteen years, taught school sixteen terms in Centre Lisle, is present supervisor of town; wife, Kate F. Howell, married in 1858, children five living: Samuel E., Daniel S., Wilbert S., Susan E. and Jennie L. Parents, Simon J. and Rebecca L. (Mersereau) Lusk, of Centre Lisle.

Lusk, Simon, J., p. o. Lisle, born in Union, August 19th, 1807, settled in Lisle in 1812, is still living on the farm that he bought when he was eighteen years of age, of 75 acres, was superintendent of schools under the old law and was teacher seven terms; wife, Rebecca L. Mersereau, married in 1832, children ten: Cornelius

M., Samuel R., Franklin D., Eliza J., Olive A., William J., Susan P. (deceased), James L., George A. and Charles.

McKellar, D., p. o. Killawog, born in Scotland, in 1841, settled in Lisle in 1879, farmer, owns 186 acres; wife, Ella C. Banton, daughter of Nathaniel and Julia (Southworth) Banton, of Marathon, married in 1877, children three: Lewis, Mary L. and Helen J. Parents, Donald and Helen (Sinclair) McKellar.

Miller, Joel, p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Lisle, December 25th, 1833, farmer, owns 63 acres; wife, Lavinia Collier, daughter of Isaac and Electie (Stacy) Collier, natives of Greene, N. Y., who came from Kirkwood in 1836, married in 1866, one child: Dewitt A. Parents, Joel and Diadamia (Noteware) Millen, natives of Great Barrington, Mass.

Nickels, George L., p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Lapeer, Cortland county, N. Y., February 16th, 1838, settled in Lisle in 1844, enlisted in company F., 89th N. Y. S. V. in 1861, was discharged in 1863. Parents, George and Mary (Turpenning) Nickels, the former of Dutchess county. Mr. Nickels is a farmer, owns 151 acres; wife, Ann E. Doubleday, daughter of Harvey and Marcia (Loomis) Doubleday, of Barker, married in 1863, children seven: Earnest D., Ida M., Daisey E., Elsie F. and Mary D.

Orton, Darius, p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Lisle, February 24th, 1844, farmer, owns 50 acres, enlisted in company E., 137th N. Y. S. V., in 1862, served three years, was wounded at the battle of Gettysburgh. Parents, Lambert and Lettie (Faulkner) Orton, natives of Massachusetts.

Perry, Fred H., p. o. Whitney's Point (deceased), was born in Greene, Chenango county, in 1831. Parents, Harry and Pamela (Blakeslee) Perry. Fred H. came to Millville in 1862, engaged in the grist and saw-mill business and died in 1882. The business is now conducted by his widow; wife, Anna A. Northrup, daughter of Hon. Mulford and Catherine (Hamlin) Northrup, of Millville, married in 1856, children seven: M. Frank, Kate, Harry E., Mattie V., Helen M., Fred G. and Mulford.

Perry, M. Frank, p. o. Whitney's Point, of the firm of Waite & Perry, cutter wood manufacturers, of Millville. They manufactured 10,-

000 cutter woods and 1,000 dog carts in 1884. Mr. Perry was born in Colesville in 1857; wife, Carrie L., daughter of G. H. and Charlotte (Wright) Daniels, of Whitney's Point, married in 1883. Parents, Fred H. and Anna (Northrup) Perry, of Lisle.

Pierce, J. C., p. o. Lisle, born in Cortland county, June 7th, 1854, settled in Lisle in 1879, farmer, owns 250 acres. Parents, Comstock and Lucy (Talbot) Pierce; wife, Maria Houghtaling, daughter of John and Abby (Barrows) Houghtaling, of Lisle, married in 1880.

Pinckney, James H., p. o. Lisle, born in Putnam county in 1830, settled in Lisle in 1864, farmer and dealer in cattle, owns 110 acres; wife, Lucy E. Barrows, daughter of Enos and Lucy (Brown) Barrows, who came from Massachusetts. Parents, Pierce and Caroline (Crane) Pinckney, natives of Putnam county, N. Y.

Pinckney, Oscar F., p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Carmel, Putnam county, November 17th, 1845, owns 120 acres, was highway commissioner for five years; wife, Abbie W. Stevens, daughter of John and Hannah (Valentine) Stevens, of Spencer, Tioga county, married in 1876, one child: Bertha E. Parents, Pierce and Emaline (Fowler) Pinckney, of Putnam county.

Reed, Almon L., p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Lisle, N. Y., April 24th, 1837, farmer, owns 150 acres, enlisted in Co. F., 89th N. Y. S. V., of the 9th corps, in 1861, served three years, was severely wounded in the right knee by a musket ball at the battle of Antietam, falling in the last assault made on the rebel lines, lay on the field two days before he could be reached. Parents, Isaiah E., born in Huberton, Rutland county, Vt., July 28th, 1805, and Lovina (Scott) Reed, born in Milford, Otsego county, N. Y., March 21st, 1804; wife, Harriet A. Orton, daughter of Albert, native of Massachusetts, and Nancy E. (Hoyt) Orton, native of Connecticut, married January 1st, children eight: Minnie, A., Andrew A., Mary E., Grace A., Cora X., Hattie B., Floyd O. and Lillian R.

Reed, Solymon, p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Millford Centre, Otsego county, N. Y., December 18th, 1831, came to Lisle with his parents in 1834, farmer, owns 140 acres; wife, Lavina Nichols, daughter of George and Mary (Terpening) Nichols, of Dutchess county, came to Cort-

land in 1834, and to Lisle in 1844, married in 1853; children four: Viola J., now Mrs. Alonzo Moyer, of Cheyenne, Wyo., Edward A., of Cheyenne, Wyo., who married Millie Andress, Rosalia, now Mrs. Herbert Sheldon, of Lisle, Raymond and Etta who died in 1864, aged seven years. Parents, Isaiah and Lovina (Scott) Reed, who settled in county in 1834.

Salisbury, Noyes, p. o. Killawog, born in Lisle, January 9th, 1820, has lived in Killawog since 1823. Parents, Cyrus and Serepta (Lull) Salisbury, natives of Rhode Island, who settled at Homer in 1812; wife, Diana Sherwood, daughter of Noah and Rebecca (Everett) Sherwood, of Marathon, Cortland county, married in 1846; children two: Emma, now Mrs. Arthur Griffin, and Albert C., of Utica.

Sessions, Archimedes, p. o. Killawog, born in Lisle, September 13th, 1820, farmer, owns 116 acres. Parents, Marcus and Celestia (Squires) Sessions; wife, Annie Johnson, daughter of Abner H. and Rebecca (Parker) Johnson, of Lapeer, Cortland county, married in 1849; one child, Celestia D., now Mrs. Charles Atwood, of Lisle; second wife, Saphronia Mix, daughter of Bradley and Saphronia (Stoddard) Mix, married in 1873.

Smith, Lewis S., p. o. Lisle, born in North Pitcher, Chenango county, November 29th, 1820, settled in Lisle in 1859, built the tannery at Centre Lisle and run the same until 1864, when he sold his interest to J. S. Rockwell & Co. Mr. Smith has been superintendent of the mills; wife, Eliza A. Hurlbut, of Litchfield county, married in 1845; children eight: Leroy H., Ellen J. (Mrs. George Livermore), of Syracuse, Lyman C., Wilbert L., Adie (Mrs. M. G. Rood, M. D.), of Onondaga Hill, Hattie M. (Mrs. F. W. Smith, M. D.), of Syracuse, and Monroe E.

Smith, Leroy H., p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Wisconsin, June 12th, 1846, and after removing to Connecticut, Brooklyn, Woodhull and Cincinnati came to Centre Lisle with his parents, Lewis S. and Eliza A. (Hurlbut) Smith, now of Lisle, in 1859. Mr. Smith has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber for several years, and is at present engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms in Ithaca, known as the Ithaca

Gun Company; he owns 160 acres of land and is highway commissioner of the town; he was married June 28th, 1868, to Eunice T. Howland, youngest daughter of Pardon and Philena (Pendell) Howland, natives of Massachusetts, who settled here in 1808; Mr. Howland died in February, 1879, aged seventy-six years, his wife died in September, 1856, aged forty-eight years; children three: Louis P., born May 14th, 1871, Lena E., born March 24th, 1875, and Claude H., born March 2d, 1880.

Sparrow, George D., p. o. Lisle, born in Tri- angle, March 10th, 1853, proprietor of livery at Lisle; wife, Kate Lee, daughter of George and Margaret Lee, of Lisle, married in 1883; one child, Ralph. Parents, Solomon and Louisa (Atwater) Sparrow.

Storrs, Madison M., p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Mansfield, Tolland county, Conn., August 28th, 1843, came to Berkshire, Tioga county, in 1852, and to Lisle about 1859, farmer, owns 196 acres; wife, Cynthia B. Barrows, daughter of Seth and Ruth (Squires) Barrows, the former was a native of Massachusetts and settled in Lisle in 1814, married in 1865; one child, William M. Parents, Sheldon and Mariette (Lincoln) Storrs, natives of Connecticut.

Theleman, C. W., p. o. Lisle, born in Tompkins county, March 15th, 1843, came to Lisle with his parents, Henry F. and Elizabeth (Oliver) Theleman, in 1844, is proprietor of the Dudley House, of Lisle, owns 187 acres; married Caroline M. Walter, daughter of Horace and Phoebe (Morse) Walter, in 1860; one child, Ransom R., who married Minnie Oliver, of Lisle; children two: Herman and Walter.

Wattles, Harry J., p. o. Centre Lisle, born in Lisle, August 27th, 1832, farmer, owns 430 acres, was supervisor. Parents, Colonel Mason and Sally (Burghart) Wattles, the former of Delaware county, settled in Lisle in 1809; wife, Augusta P. Dodge, daughter of Peter and Mary P. (Lewis) Dodge, of Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., married in 1857, children two: Mason D. and Louise. Col. Mason Wattles was sheriff of Broome county in 1852-54.

Williams, Ashley, p. o. Killawog, born in Killawog, May 11, 1845, carpenter and insurance agent, owns 200 acres of land, was supervisor

two terms and justice of peace twenty years; wife, Ella M. Whitehorn, daughter of James and Mary A. Whitehorn, of Brooklyn, N. Y., married in 1879. Parents, Henry and Abby N. (Crane) Williams, who came from Massachusetts and settled here about 1834.

Wood, David, p. o. Lisle, born in Owego, Tioga county, August 17th, 1818, farmer, owns 116 acres. Mr. W. came here with his parents in 1830, was commissioner of highways; wife, Mary Atwood, daughter of Stephen and Lucy (Briggs) Atwood, natives of Plymouth county, Mass., settled in Lisle in 1810, married in 1847, children three living: Ella E., now Mrs. William G. Palmer, of Lisle, Frances S. and Ava D. Parents, Peter and Abigail (Atwood) Wood, natives of Massachusetts.

NANTICOKE.

Adams, Elijah R., p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1838, farmer, owns 700 acres, came with his parents, Mason and Rachel (Davis) Adams, from Greene in 1841; wife, Esther J. Hagaboon, daughter, of James and Lavina (Pierce) Hagaboon, of Otsego county, married in 1862, children five: Cora B., now Mrs. Phalen E. Sutphen, of Nanticoke, Annie M., Julia R., James M. and Donadelli.

Adrianne, John W., p. o. Glen Aubrey, born in Berne, Albany county, Sept. 11th, 1815, married in 1841 to Eliza J. Houghtailing, settled in Nanticoke in 1860, wife died Sept. 30th, 1876; second wife, Mrs. Samantha (Hedges) Slack, married in 1877, first husband Jacob R. Slack who came from Dutchess county to Nanticoke in 1826, married in 1842, and died in 1870. Parents of wife, Benjamin and Laura (Page) Hedges, natives of Vermont, came to Triangle about 1805, the former died in 1883, aged eighty-nine, the latter died in 1877, aged seventy-nine.

Cady, Corelli, p. o. Lamb's Corners, born in Butternuts, Otsego county, in 1829, settled here in 1846, farmer, is the owner of 113 acres of land, was supervisor of his town in '59, '60, '71, '77, and '80, was assessor one term, he married Diana C. Dickinson, daughter of Horace and Caroline (Lewis) Dickinson, of Marathon, Cortland county, was married in 1853, they have four

children: Walter A., Horace T., Ella E., now Mrs. Charles S. Howland, of Nanticoke and Ora T., now Mrs. Jerell Morgan, of Nanticoke. Parents, Timothy and Philinda (Short) Cady, of Massachusetts, the former was born in Connecticut, went to Otsego county when a small boy and settled in this town in 1846.

Cady, Dwight T., p. o. Ketchumville, born in Butternuts, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1815, settled here in 1843, farmer and owns 115 acres; wife, Jennett A. Clark, daughter of Gershom and Mary (Brown) Clark, of Chenango county, N. Y., married in 1841, children six now living: Mary A., now Mrs. Andrew B. Riley, of Newark Valley, Tioga county, Lucius C., Parintha A., now Mrs. Ira J. Pollard, of Ketchumville, Bernice D., Geo. S. and Gershom A. Parents, Timothy and Passive (Pasco) Cady.

Dyer, George, p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Berne, Albany county, in 1830, farmer and owns 168 acres, has been highway commissioner and justice of peace, and assessor of town, settled in Nanticoke in 1855; wife, Emma C. Saddlemier, daughter of Peter and Didama (Youngs) Saddlemier, of Tioga county, married in 1855, children three: Willie A., Geo. A. and Merritt C. Parents, Dexter and Mary (Pier) Dyer, the former of Connecticut, the latter of Albany county, came to town in 1857.

Edwards, De Ronda (deceased), was born in Nanticoke in 1841, was in Company E, 50th, N. Y. S. V., enlisted in 1861 and served during the war, he died January 11th, 1878, he was supervisor of his town; wife, Ellen C. Rood, daughter of Leander W. and Ann (Orton) Rood, of Centre Lisle, married in 1865, children five: Henry R., Clifford R., Stafford C., Frank H. and Bernice B. Parents, Henry and Emily (Spencer) Edwards, of Nanticoke.

Green, John H., p. o. Maine, born in New York city, Jan. 8th, 1833, farmer, owns 260 acres, came to county with his parents, Abram H. and Sarah T. (Price) Green, in 1846, the former had been supervisor of his town several times before his death which occurred in 1882; wife, Sally M. Allen, daughter of Ebenezer and Oladyne (Spencer) Allen, formerly of Otsego county, now of Maine, married in 1855, children two: C. H. and Abm. H.

Hall, James G., p. o. Lamb's Corners, born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, in 1820, settled in Nanticoke in 1853, farmer, owns ninety-five acres, was superintendent of poor twelve years and keeper four years, built nearly all the buildings on the county farm, brought all the chronic insane home which saved the county fifty per cent., was justice of peace and assessor; wife, Harriet Sumers, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Woodin) Sumers, married in 1843, children three: Jerome, Jeraldine and Jerell. Parents, John J. and Isabel (Griggs) Hall, the former was a native of Massachusetts, the latter of New Jersey, settled in Otsego county in 1800.

Hodges, Henry, p. o. Glen Aubrey, born in Triangle June 30th, 1827, settled in Nanticoke in 1849, farmer, owns 144 acres, was assessor and is now excise commissioner and commissioner of highways; wife, Caroline Lewis, daughter of Asa and Nancy (Green) Lewis, of Triangle, married in 1849, children five: Nancy M., Jacob S., Samantha, now Mrs. Alfred Yates, of Binghamton, Francis H., of Nanticoke and Laura. Grandchildren, nine, all boys: Herbert and Henry and Arty; Murton and Loran; Arty and Almaron; Francis H., Clarence and Floyd H. Jacob S. married Betsy Hicks, Francis H., Ida Galord.

Lamb, Isaac T., p. o. Lamb's Corners, born at Lamb's Corners in 1817, farmer, owns eighty-two acres; wife, Sarah Ann Smith, daughter of Henry and Meribah (Collins) Smith, of Dutchess county, married in 1842, children four: Meribah, now Mrs. G. C. Bush, of Nanticoke, Ellen, now Mrs. A. J. Church, of Maine, Chas. W., of Binghamton and Edwin H., of Lamb's Corners, who was married to Helen E. Pollard, December 11th, 1884. Parents, Isaac and Lydia (Peasley) Lamb, who settled at Lamb's Corners in 1805.

Marean, Vincent, p. o. Maine, born in Union, Broome county, in 1822, came to Maine in 1832, and to Nanticoke in 1857, farmer and manufacturer of lumber, owns 325 acres; wife, Urana Barnhart, daughter of Phillip and Sarah Barnhart, of Delaware county, married in 1848, children five: George E., of Wisconsin, Frederick, of Nanticoke, Henry, of Nanticoke, Esther M., now Mrs. C. J. Atwater, of Maine and

Myrtie. Mr. M. built the water-mill for the manufacture of lumber in 1872 and in 1880 changed it to steam. Parents, Joseph and Johanna (Bundy) Marean, natives of Connecticut.

Morgan, Ellis H., p. o. Lamb's Corners, born at Lamb's Corners, April 13th, 1847, general merchant and postmaster at Lamb's Corners, owns 173 acres, was assessor; wife, Mary E. Perkins, daughter of Addison and Nancy V. (Van Deveer) Perkins, of Montgomery county, now of Lamb's Corners, married in 1871, children two: Marion T. and Nellie L. Parents, Halsey and Mercy C. (Lamb) Morgan, the former was a native of Massachusetts, the latter of Lamb's Corners.

Pollard, Noah, p. o. Lamb's Corners, born in Marathon, December 25th, 1832, farmer, owns ninety acres; wife, Agnes (Pollard) Crandall, daughter of Epaphroditus and Harriet (Hopkins) Pollard, of Lapeer, Cortland county, married in 1866, children three: Julia L., Wallace E. and Warren S. Parents, Samuel and Polly (Lyon) Pollard, who came from Marathon in 1842.

Pollard, William C., p. o. Lamb's Corners, born in Maine in 1835, is in charge of men on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., owns 164 acres; wife, Emma J. Durfee, daughter of Amasa and Hannah (Swift) Durfee, of Maine, married in 1854, children three living: William A., of Binghamton, B. M., of Nanticoke, and Helen E., who married Edwin H. Lamb in 1884. Mr. Pollard enlisted in Co. E, 50th N. Y. V., in 1861, served over three years and was promoted to First Lieutenant. Parents, Lyman and Adelia (Clark) Pollard, the former of New Hampshire, who came to county in 1830.

Rigby, Marcus E., p. o. Lamb's Corners, born in the town of Oxford, April 30th, 1828, farmer, owns 133 acres, was assessor, highway commissioner and supervisor, came with his parents, Daniel and Ximena (Miles) Rigby, in 1845; wife, Harriette E. Clark, daughter of Austin and Julia A. (Phelps) Clark, of South New Berlin, Chenango county, the former was a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Massachusetts, settled in 1815, married in 1858, children two: Carrie E. and Jennie E.

Smith, Charles C., p. o. Lamb's Corners, born in Butternuts, Otsego county, N. Y., April

28th, 1822, farmer and owns seventy-six acres, was commissioner of highways; wife, Olive Pollard, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Lyon) Pollard, married in 1843, children six, five now living: George G., Judson W., Charles C., jr., Mary E. and Carrie N. Parents, Henry and Mariba (Collins) Smith, who settled where Charles C. now lives in 1840.

Sutphen, Phelon E. and Edwin P., p. o. Lamb's Corners, the former was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, October 4th, 1848, the latter in Nanticoke, September 1st, 1855, the former married Cora B. Adams, daughter of Elijah R. and Esther J. (Hagaboome) Adams, of Nanticoke, married in 1883, one child, Olga, E. P. married Libbie E. Pollard, daughter of Rinaldo and Frances C. (Smith) Pollard, of Berea, Ohio, married in 1881, one child, Earle F. Parents, John and Christianna (Hawver) Sutphen, of Cherry Valley, Otsego county, who came to Nanticoke in 1849. P. E. is justice of peace and was town clerk five terms, also town collector.

Tyler, L. D., p. o. Lamb's Corners, born in Lisle in 1852, is a general merchant at Lamb's Corners, owns eighty-seven acres; wife, Phoebe A. Rice, daughter of Augustus and Lucinda (Badger) Rice, of Gilbertsville, Otsego county, now of Lisle, married in 1880, one child, Genevieve. Parents, David and Lavina (Griggs) Tyler, the former of Connecticut, who came here about 1828.

Walter, Charles J. (deceased), born in Nanticoke in 1837, farmer, owns 205 acres, was assessor of his town and inspector of election, died May 18th, 1881; wife, Mary F. Burghardt, daughter of George W. and Julia (Frasier) Burghardt, now of Skaneateles, married in 1864, children six: Ella M. (deceased), Lottie L., now Mrs. Cornelius Driscoll, of Nanticoke, Ira H., Isadore G., Ida D. and Jennie I.

Walter, B. F., p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Newark Valley, Tioga county, November 16th, 1840, settled here in 1850, farmer and owns 186 acres, was collector of town, highway commissioner and is present town clerk; wife, Sophia M. Chollar, daughter of Thomas and Maria (Payne) Chollar, of Homer. Mrs. Chollar was a sister of Henry B. Payne, U. S. Senator of Ohio,

married in 1866, children five: Harry J., Edward T., Mary E., John F. and Richard O., enlisted in September, 1864, in Co. M, 1st N. Y. V. C. Parents, Joseph and Hannah (Schoonover) Walter.

Walter, William J., p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Newark Valley, Tioga county, N. Y., in 1843, farmer, owns 105 acres, agent for the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., and dealer in silver plated ware of all kinds, also gold and silver watches, &c.; wife, Eunice A. Wright, daughter of David and Phoebe (Brown) Wright, natives of Connecticut, who came to Barker in 1834, married in 1864, children five: Arthur L., Fred E., Cora B., Alice F. and Ray. Parents, Joseph and Hannah (Schoenover) Walter, who settled in Nanticoke in 1850.

Yeomans, Rev. J. T., p. o. Glen Aubrey, born in Broome, Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1824, preached at Glen Aubrey eleven years and is at present at Hooper. Mr. Yeomans came to Glen Aubrey in 1870, has been collector of town one term. Parents, Levi and Esther (Thorn) Yeomans, natives of Schoharie county; wife, Catherine Layman, daughter of Ephraim and Betsey (Deyo) Layman, of Schoharie county, married in 1845, children three: Alice M., now Mrs. Charles Slack, of Barker, Leander W., of Whitney's Point, and Adelbert C.

TRIANGLE.

Allen, Fred E., p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Lisle, March 26th, 1855, is a general merchant, commenced the mercantile business in 1883; wife, Alta Babcock, daughter of Jesse and Olive (Skinner) Babcock, of Pitcher, Chenango county, N. Y., married in 1875. Parents, James and Lydia (Cady) Allen, of Triangle.

Ames, Jesse P., p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Nanticoke, April 13th, 1820, is a retired farmer, owns 300 acres; wife, Cornelia E. Phillips, daughter of Chester and Amanda (Clark) Phillips, of Homer, married in 1851, children living five: Willis C., of Mexico City, Mex., F. M., Geo. H., of Cortland, E. E. and Nellie May. Parents, John and Betsey E. (Councilman) Ames, the former was a native of Connecticut, and came to town before 1800.

Arnold, R. B., p. o. Whitney's Point, born in

Columbia, Chenango county, N. Y., Jan. 4th, 1826, farmer, owns 214 acres, was enrolling officer and deputy marshal of Cortland county, N. Y., during the war, has been highway commissioner of Triangle eight years; wife, Drusilla Sirrine, daughter of John and Betsey (Ross) Sirrine, of Honesdale, Pa., married in 1851, children six, four now living: Edwin D., Emma D., now Mrs. Salma R. Johnson, of Triangle, Devern and Frank J. Parents, Henry and Desire (Ellis) Arnold, natives of Greenwich, Rhode Island.

Birdsall, S. E., p. o. Whitney's Point, of the firm of Birdsall & Muckle, manufacturers of cutters and sleighs, born in Triangle in 1845, was trustee of the village six years, and assessor of town and member of school board, foreman of Tioga Hose Company, No. 1, twelve years; wife, Mary L. Stevens, daughter of Israel and Rachel H. (Burghardt) Stevens, of Whitney's Point, married in 1869, one child, Wilbert S. Parents, Samuel H. and Mary L. (Fisher) Birdsall, the former came from Westchester county about 1840.

Day, George A., p. o. Upper Lisle, born in Triangle, July 13th, 1837, farmer, owns ninety-five acres, and wife owns 105, was justice of peace eight years and supervisor two terms; wife, Mary L. Newell, daughter of Nathaniel and Amanda (Fuller) Newell, who came to county about 1800, the former was born in 1798; they have one child, Alice A. Parents, Henry and Harriet M. (Hinman) Day, natives of Triangle.

Denning, William, p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Andes, Delaware county, January 26th, 1861, is a general merchant of the firm of Parsons & Denning, came here with his parents, Burnard and Ann (Hopkins) Denning, in 1872. The general mercantile business was opened in 1882 under the firm name of Parsons & Denning.

Graves, Alonzo C., p. o. Upper Lisle, born in Barker, May 3d, 1851, farmer, owns 100 acres; wife, Della D. Newell, daughter of Albert and Harriet (Johnson) Newell, natives of county, married in 1872, one child, E. Susie. Parents, Edward and Susan (Rose) Graves, the former was a native of Connecticut, came to Barker in 1817, with his father.

Hazzard, Franklin C., p. o. Upper Lisle, born at Hazzard's Corners in Triangle, May 13th, 1830, farmer, owns 209 acres; wife, Lydia Baker, daughter of Gideon and Harriet (Ticknor) Baker, of Triangle, who came from New Hampshire about 1804, married in 1852, one child living, George E. Parents, Edmund and Betsey (Cutler) Hazzard.

Muckle, Henry A., p. o. Whitney's Point, of the firm of Birdsall & Muckle, manufacturers of cutter and sleigh woods, born in Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 15th, 1853, settled in Whitney's Point in 1871; wife, Hattie M. Church, born in Upper Lisle, Aug. 10th, 1856, daughter of Dayton and Elida (Rogers) Church, of Upper Lisle, married in 1873, children three: Harry C., Elida B. and Clarence J. Parents, John and Ann (Ross) Muckle, natives of Scotland.

Page, Cyrus, p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Triangle in 1830, farmer, owns 211 acres, was highway commissioner; wife, Marcia M. Eldridge, daughter of Richard B. and Lora (Loomis) Eldridge, of Barker, married in 1858, children four: Elmore G., Maurice, Alta M. and Florence E. Parents, Solomon and Eliza (Coy) Page.

Parsons, C. O., p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Chenango, Broome county, Oct. 6th, 1851, is general merchant (of the firm of Parsons & Denning), has been town clerk two terms, treasurer of the Broome County Agricultural Society for three years and is present supervisor of Triangle, also treasurer of the village of Whitney's Point, and Lodge of I. O. O. F.; wife, Alice Johnson, daughter of Chas. and Lucinda (Shuart) Johnson, of Triangle, married in 1878, children two: Harry J. and Celia O. Parents, Oliver H. and Eunice (Temple) Parsons, natives of Chenango.

Paige, Sherman (deceased), born in Triangle, Oct. 12th, 1799, on the farm where he resided until his death which occurred in 1882, was a farmer and owned eighty-four acres; wife, Jennette Waterman, daughter of Peter and Cornelia (Decker) Waterman, who came to Upper Lisle in 1840, married in 1851, children seven: Elvin F., Elson D., Elmer, Leslie, Derward, Judson W. and Milo C. Parents, Asa and Hannah (Faulkner) Paige, who came from Connecticut.

Smith, Orron, p. o. Upper Lisle, born on the

farm where he now resides, in 1835, which is the same farm taken up by his grandfather, Isaac Smith, who came here in 1795 when 17 years of age; wife, Mary Canfield, daughter of William and Sally A. (Burt) Canfield, of Willet, Cortland county, married in 1854, children two: Nellie E., now Mrs. Isaac N. Canfield, Upper Lisle, and Charles N., bookkeeper of the Susquehanna Valley Bank, of Binghamton. Parents, William and Abillis (Holenbeck) Smith, the former born in 1807.

Taft, Isaac, p. o. Triangle, born in Schoharie county in 1813, settled here in 1831, retired farmer and owns 209 acres; first wife, Mary A. Day, married in 1835, children three: Amos, Charlotte, now Mrs. Thos. Sternburgh, and Polly A.; second wife, Ruth Ann Spencer, children four: Mary, now Mrs. William Sternburgh, Job, Chas. and George; third wife, Mrs. Sarah Hall, married in 1878.

Taft, Lewis, p. o. Whitney's Point, born in Triangle, August 22d, 1818, was a general merchant and has been engaged in the furniture business for twelve years, was postmaster at Whitney's Point for six years, also assessor and president of the village in 1880; parents, Asa and Irena (Day) Taft, came to this county about 1804; wife, Polly M. Pearsall, daughter of James and Ruth (Taber) Pearsall, of Dutchess county, married in 1842, children two: Amelia, now Mrs. Chas. Collins, and Lida, now Rev. Mrs. Chas. A. S. Heath, of Troy, N. Y.

✓ Ticknor, George S., p. o. Triangle, born in Triangle, March 10th, 1827, farmer, owns 128 acres of land; wife, Julia Taft, daughter of Asa and Irena (Day) Taft, of Triangle, married in 1845, children fifteen: Henrietta, Napoleon, Benjamin, Adella, Adelaide, Florence, Floyd, Everett, Arthur, Elmer, Charles, George, Julia, Marion and Harriet. Parents, Samuel Ticknor, born in New Hampshire, June 8th, 1778; wife, Christina Smith, daughter of Jacob Smith, born in New Jersey, November 4th, 1783, married in 1802, came to Triangle in 1807, settled on the farm now owned by George S. Ticknor, children eleven: Harriet, Elisha, Elvira, Lewis, David, Samuel, Cynthia, Benjamin, Angeline, Electa and George.

Wells, E. L. (deceased), born in Newark

Valley, Tioga county, N. Y., in 1820, died in April, 1873, was a farmer and owned 130 acres, came to Lisle in 1865; wife, Emma Green, of Whitney's Point, children two living: James P. Wells, of Wells & Deyo, general merchants, of Whitney's Point, and Jennie I. James was born in Tioga county, May 22d, 1861, came here when four years of age; wife, Julia Thurston, daughter of John Thurston, married in 1884. Jennie I. lives on the homestead.

Wilcox, William D., p. o. Triangle, Broome county, N. Y., born in Bristol, Hartford county, Conn., September 18th, 1826, settled in Triangle, September, 1852, farmer owns 51 acres. Parents, Chester and Sarah (Griswold) Wilcox, natives of Connecticut; wife, Charlotte Adams, born in Triangle, Broome county, N. Y., December 13th, 1832, daughter of Horace and Lois (Wilcox) Adams, formerly of Bristol, Conn., who came to Triangle in 1827.

CONKLIN.

Badger, F. P., p. o. Conklin Station, born in Colesville, N. Y., in 1833, agent of the D. L. & W. railroad at the above station, owns nine acres, was town clerk three or four times, and collector of town. Parents, L. W. and Mary (Purington) Badger; wife, Cornelia Vosbury, daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Corbett) Vosbury, of Conklin, married in 1858, children six: Mary E., William S., Nellie L., Edward Clinton, Fannie C. and Frederick H.

Banta, Jacob, p. o. Conklin Station, born in West Milford, Passaic county, N. J., in 1828, settled in Conklin in 1850, farmer and owns 250 acres, was assessor of town six years and overseer of poor three years. Parents, Jacob and Sophia (Roome) Banta, of New Jersey, wife, Arminda Perry, daughter of Brice and Mary Perry, of Sussex county, N. J., married in 1850, children eight.

Bayless, Burtis J., p. o. Conklin Station, born in Conklin in 1844, dealer in general merchandise, was town clerk twelve terms, postmaster in 1867, enlisted in Co. F., 137th N. Y. S. V., in 1862, lost a limb at Peach Tree Creek, in 1864, married Nellie M. Watrous, daughter of James and Phoebe (Luce) Watrous, of Conklin, in 1870, children four: Sadie, Nettie, Orville H. and Bessie.

Chapman, Abner, born in Andes, Delaware county, in 1822.

Corbett, Ira, born in Corbettsville, in 1817, manufacturer of lumber and farmer, owns over 700 acres. Parents, Cooper and Cornelia (Bayless) Corbett, the former is a son of Robert Corbett, of Massachusetts, who settled here in 1796; wife, Juliet Bowes, daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Sturgis) Bowes, of Pa., married in 1842, children eight living: Marshall J., Ellen, now Mrs. Geo. Johnson, Melvin I., Annie, now Mrs. Frank Reese, of Pa., William S., of Dakota, Addie, now Mrs. John Bayless, of Binghamton, Mary and Robert.

Davis, James, p. o. Conklin Station, born in Knox, Albany county, in 1823, settled in Broome in 1865, farmer, owns 98 acres. Parents, Abram and Phoebe (Macumber) Davis, natives of Dutchess county; wife, Caroline A. Douglass, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Badger) Douglass, natives of Connecticut, married in 1849, one child: Henry A.

Fish, John C., esq., born in Kortright, Delaware county, N. Y., in 1815, settled in Broome county in 1848, lawyer, was admitted to the bar at the January term of the Supreme Court in 1847, practiced in New York and Pennsylvania ten years and retired and settled in Corbettsville, N. Y., in 1857, where he has a farm of 100 acres. He was married to Ruby C. Corbett, daughter of Sewell and Chloe (Smith) Corbett, married in 1854, children four: Charles S., who died in 1880, Julius C., of Kirkwood, May E. and Myrtis C., at home with parents.

Gardner, Ira, born in Essex county, N. J., in 1822, settled in town in 1826. Parents, John and Mary (Williams) Gardner. Mr. Gardner is a farmer and owns 200 acres, was commissioner of highways several times; wife, Almira Pardee, daughter of Samuel and Julina (Jerome) Pardee, of Connecticut, who settled in county in 1840, children five.

Johnson, Brewster C., p. o. Conklin Centre, born in Lisle in 1818, settled in Conklin in 1864, farmer and owns sixty acres, has been postmaster of Conklin Centre sixteen years. Parents, Cyrus and Abigail (Wheeler) Johnson; wife, Charlotte Whiting, daughter of Captain Henry and Nancy (Goodwin) Whiting, natives of Con-

necticut, who came to Lisle in 1849, married in 1853, children two: Benjamin F., of Cal., and Joseph W.

Porter, J. O., p. o. Corbettsville, born in Port Benjamin, Ulster county, N. Y., in 1841, settled in Corbettsville and purchased the tannery in 1869, is a practical tanner; wife, Mary J. Mac-knight, daughter of William Macknight, of Ulster county, N. Y.

Van Wormer, Aaron, jr., p. o. Conklin Station, born in Guilderland, Albany county, N. Y., in 1833, settled in Broome county in 1838, farmer, owns 100 acres, was elected supervisor six terms. Parents, Aaron and Elizabeth (Severson) Van Wormer, natives of Albany county, who came here in 1838, wife, Sarah Wildey, daughter of Alanson and Phoebe (Pettit) Wildey, married in 1855, children four: Viola, Lizzie (deceased), Charles B., of Pa., and Fred E.

Woodside, John M., p. o. Conklin Station, born in Scotland in 1851, came with his parents to Conklin the same year, farmer, owns forty acres, has been collector three terms. Parents, James and Margaret (McArthur) Woodside, natives of Scotland. Mr. Woodside married Lizzie Van Wormer, daughter of Aaron and Sarah Van Wormer, jr., of Conklin; second wife, Hattie Dillon, daughter of Hamlet and Delia (Chapman) Dillon, of Conklin Station, married in 1879, children three: Lizzie R., Jamie and Mabel G.

BINGHAMTON.

Bolley, Henry, p. o. Binghamton, owns 145 acres, born in Germany in 1834, settled in this town in 1855 and on present farm in 1865, son of Charles Bolley; wife, Mary Miller, daughter of Frederick Miller, children two: George H. and Carrie L. The farm is in good cultivation and repair.

Cortesy, Carlos, p. o. Binghamton, was supervisor of the city of Binghamton, also the town of Binghamton, born in Switzerland in 1831, settled in the town of Binghamton in 1858, was supervisor of town in 1871, settled in city in 1871, son of James Cortesy; wife, Dominga Gandolfo; second wife, Emma Gandolfo, children two: Mary A. and Emma.

Davis, Cyrus, p. o. Binghamton, farmer, owns

100 acres, born in Ulster county in 1853, settled in town in 1855, came here on present farm in 1865, son of Abram A. Davis and Jane (Haskins) Davis; wife, Hattie Beard, daughter of Wiley Beard, of Delaware county, N. Y., born in 1853, one child, Earnest D.

Drake, Morgan, p. o. Hawleytown, N. Y., born in Hawleytown in 1831, settled on present farm in 1871, was elected overseer of poor three years in succession, son of William T. Drake, of Dutchess county, who settled here about 1820; first wife, Louisa Gage, died in 1875, leaving one child, James M.; second wife, Lizzie Thomson, daughter of Gilbert H. Thomson, children two: Willie and Dedie.

Hance, Ashley, p. o. Binghamton, farmer, owns 140 acres, born in Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1818, settled on present farm in March, 1863, was the first settler on this farm, which he cleared of the forest and erected the buildings upon, son of Wapel Hance, a native of New Jersey and one of the first settlers in county; wife, Johanna Whipple, daughter of Joseph Whipple, of Duaneburg; children four: Cornelia, Augustus, John and Jennie.

Hance, Augustus, p. o. Binghamton, present overseer of town, born in Liberty, Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1846, settled in the town of Binghamton in 1863, son of Asher Hance, a resident of the town of Binghamton; wife, Livona Mathewson, daughter of George Mathewson, a resident of the town of Vestal, one son, Spencer W.

Howard, Henry, p. o. Binghamton, farmer, owns 263 acres, born in Auburn township, Pa., in 1852, settled in this town in 1870, son of Samuel B. Howard, of Brooklyn, Pa., who was son of Samuel Howard. Mother was Hannah Bunnel; first wife, Lottie Cook, who died April 27th, 1879; second wife, Mary L. Addison, daughter of Robert Addison, one child, Robert W.

Jaycox, Henry W., p. o. Hawleytown, farmer, owns fifty acres, born in Albany county, N. Y., in 1811, settled on present farm, which was a part of the Bridge company's land in 1836, son of David Jaycox, of Dutchess county; wife, Jane Hannay, born December 15th, 1808, daughter of Andrew A. Hannay and Mary Ann (Swap)

Hannay, children five, four now living: Henry L., Harriet D., Emily J. and Ebenezer M.

Keator, George N., Cottage Hotel, born in Sussex county, N. J., in 1837, settled in Binghamton in 1866. He built the present hotel in 1877, and still owns it. Father, Peter Keator, of Sullivan county, N. Y.; wife, Augusta Dodge, daughter of John W. Dodge, of Greene county, N. Y., married in 1866, children five: Eugene I., Ettie, George R., Welden B. and Gussie D. George N. enlisted in 1861, in Co. A, 15th Regiment Pennsylvania Vols.

Pierson, I. F., p. o. Binghamton, farmer and creamery, owns 1,000 acres, born in Alleghany county in 1832, settled in Vestal with his father in 1836, came to farm where he now resides in 1858, son of John K. Pierson, a native of Morristown, N. J., who was a son of Darias Pierson; wife, Ruth Gage, of Schoharie county, N. Y., daughter of Wesson Gage, children four: Katie E., Mattie, Charles H. and Delbert.

Vosburg, Jacob, p. o. Binghamton, owns ninety-six acres. He cut the first tree on the farm where he was the first settler, born in Schoharie county in 1825, settled in town in 1847, and on present farm in 1868, son of Peter Vosburg, who was a son of Adam Vosburg; wife, Sarah E. Butler, daughter of Joel Butler, children seven: Francis, Henry, Morris, Ella, Ada, Isaac and Libbie.

Wansor, John, p. o. Binghamton, born in 1815, in Fairfield county, Conn., settled in town in 1876, son of Joseph and Sophia (Lewis) Wansor; wife, Theresa Stratton, children three: John L., George S. and Charles H. John Wansor enlisted in Co. I, 12th regiment of Connecticut Vols. in 1862, was discharged at Camp Turney in 1863.

Whitney, William, p. o. Binghamton, farmer, owns seventy-five acres, has been supervisor and commissioner of highways, justice of peace and overseer of poor of the towns of Binghamton and Conklin, has held the office of superintendent of streets in the city of Binghamton, born in this town in 1819, son of John Whitney who came here with his father John, who settled on the farm south. He was one of the first settlers in town; wife, Rhoda A. Blakeslee, daughter of Zebulon Blakeslee, one son Burt E.

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